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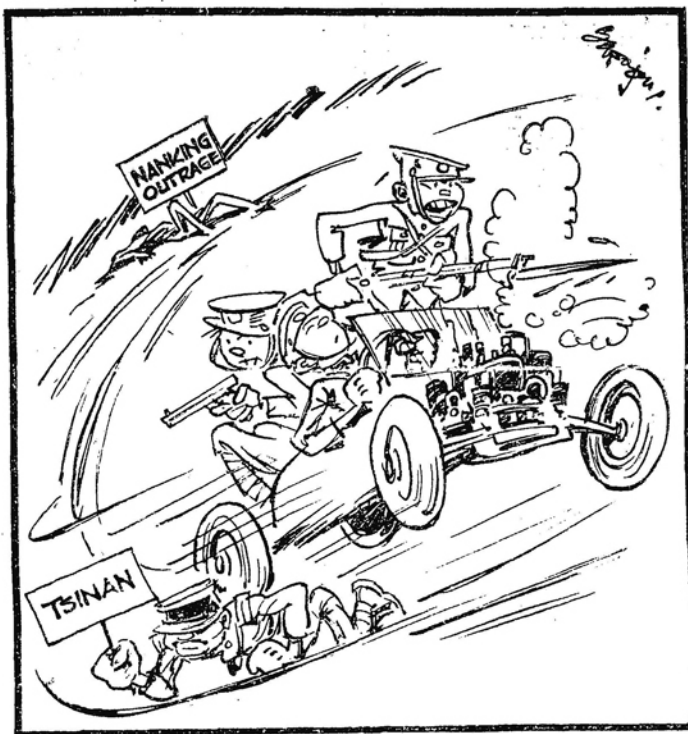
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THE ROAD HOG

THE SINO-JAPANESE CLASH

A Second Outbreak Due to Disobedience of Nationalist Troops: Ultimatum Delivered: Stern Measures by Japan: Troops Intended for Defence Only

CONFLICTING REPORTS AS TO CAUSE

Pre-Arranged Chinese Plan: Attacks After Pledge of Safety and Removal of Defences

Interest is being concentrated on the clash between the Nationalists and the Japanese at Tsinanfu.

More fighting broke out this week when the Southern forces ignored the order of Gen. Chiang Kai-shek to withdraw.

Gen. Fukuda's report says that, in consequence of Gen. Chiang's promise of protection, the wire defences were removed, whereupon the Southerners began looting, which resulted in the first clash. The Chinese attack, he says, was pre-arranged.

Japan is sending a large force with aeroplanes and other auxiliaries into Shantung but it is emphasized that they will act strictly on the defensive: they are not for occupation.

At the time of writing, the situation is still strained but everything is quiet. The Nanking Government is counselling restraint. Chang Tso-lin has circulated a telegram calling for a truce in view of the critical situation.

Events of Saturday, May 5

TWO CHINA PROTESTS TO JAPAN

Nationalists Charge Provocation and Brutality: Peking's Note Styled Ludicrous and Asinine

Shanghai May 5.

The following Note was despatched to Baron Tanaka, the Japanese Premier and Minister for Foreign Affairs, late on Friday evening, May 4. It was telegraphed from Tsinanfu to Mr. Wunsz King, Commissioner for Foreign Affairs in Shanghai, who immediately telegraphed it to Baron Tanaka:—

His Excellency, Baron Tanaka, Minister for Foreign Affairs, Tokyo, Japan.

Sir—The despatch of troops to Shantung by Japan violates China's territorial sovereignty and the Nationalist Government have twice protested against this action and also declared that, should unfortunate consequences result therefrom, the Japanese Government would have to bear the responsibility, etc.

To my greatest surprise, the Japanese soldiers at Tsinan, on May 3, early in the morning, and without reason whatsoever, committed the most provocative acts and fired ruthlessly at our soldiers and people. Thereupon, the Nationalist

Government the strongest protest and has to request the Japanese Government to instruct by telegraph their troops at Tsinan to stop forthwith their firing and to withdraw at once. All the questions relating to violation of international law and treaty stipulations as a result of the stationing of Japanese troops in Shantung shall be settled through proper procedure.

The Nationalist Government wish also now to declare that they reserve the right to present all necessary demands. It is presumed that the Japanese Government are unwilling to assume an outrageous, intolerable, and hostile position against the whole Chinese race, which position is also against the dictates of justice and humanity.

(signed) HUANG FU,
Minister for Foreign Affairs.—
Reuter.

Peking's Note

Peking, May 5.

The Peking Government late last night handed a Note to the Japanese Legation, protesting against the incident at Tsinan and blaming the Japanese for it. The protest is considered here as being the last word in ludicrousness, "asinine" being the kindest adjective applied to it.

The Note has also caused considerable amusement, as it has been reliably reported and generally believed that, on May 3, Generalissimo Chang Tso-lin sent personal word to the Japanese Minister, Mr. Yoshizawa, that, as the Japanese force at Tsinan was so small, he would willingly supply them with all the ammunition they desired. The Japanese Minister is stated to have flatly refused this offer, and it is understood that the Japanese will resist any attempt on the part of the Northern leaders to attempt to take advantage of the present situation by marching southward, for fear that it might be considered that the North is assisting Japan in the present situation.

The Premier, Mr. Pan Fu, left for Tsechow yesterday. It is reported that his object is to stop Marshal Sun Chuan-fang and Marshal Chang Chung-chang from marching southward while the present situation at Tsinan continues.—
Reuter.

Shanghai Merchants Manifesto

Shanghai, May 5.

The following is a manifesto of Chinese merchants "for the information of the world public" with regard to the Tsinan tragedy, issued by the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce, Shanghai:—

"The Japanese Government, regardless of international law and heedless of the treaties between China and Japan, despatched troops to the province of Shantung, on the plea of providing protection for the Japanese residents, but its real motive was evidently to hamper the progress of the Nationalist military campaign."

"Our Government has altogether been following a conciliatory policy. Since the Japanese could find no clue to pick a quarrel, they have allowed their troops to act in most provocative ways, and, unmasking themselves as protectors of the Japanese residents, they have fired indiscriminately from guns mounted on the streets, with the result that a great many of our soldiers and people were killed."

"As if these provocations were not enough, they have massacred Tsai Kung-shih, our Commissioner for Foreign Affairs of Shantung, by plucking his eyes and cutting off his nose. Such atrocity is not seen to-day, even between belligerent countries, but if we were to speak of uncivilized tribes accustomed to barbarous acts, such brutality might perhaps be conceivable."

"The conduct of the Japanese troops is a dark spot on the history of Eastern Asia, but it is likewise a black spot in the history of the whole human race. Japan is one of the world powers and occupies a place of importance in the history

Demands Foreshadowed
Therefore, the Nationalist Government again has to lodge with

of the world. We feel confident that friendly nations will resolutely detest an act of such brutality, which marks a retrocession to primitive times and which throws a shadow of great humiliation on the modern history of the world.

"We, therefore, deem it our duty to expose this act of unheard-of atrocity in order that the weight of international public opinion shall not suffer such inhuman conduct to go without due chastisement."—Reuter.

Message to Government Council Nanking, May 5.

Commander-in-Chief Chiang Kai-shek and the Minister for Foreign Affairs, Gen. Huang Pu, in a wireless message from Tsinan, sent at 2 p.m. on May 4, addressed to Gen. Tan Yen-kai and other members of the Government Council, reported in detail the circumstances of the massacre of Nationalist officials by the Japanese troops, on May 3, substantially as follows:—

The Cause

"The immediate cause of the massacre by the Japanese troops arose when a Nationalist soldier passed through a street which had been previously included in the occupied area by the Japanese military authorities. After killing the soldier on the spot, a large detachment of Japanese troops was despatched to the Bureau of Foreign Affairs, into which they immediately broke. Mr. Tsai Kung-sze, member of the Political Committee in the war zone and concurrently Special Commissioner for Foreign Affairs for Shantung, was dragged out, and bound with ropes. After cutting off his nose and gouging out his eyes, the Japanese troops shot him dead. Subsequently, the bureau was set on fire. Later, the same Japanese soldiers turned to the Tsinan office of the Minister for Foreign Affairs and, failing to find the Minister there, they likewise set fire to the building.

Atrocious Acts of Japanese

"While these atrocities were taking place, other large units of Japanese troops, directing an organized gunfire upon Nationalist soldiers and civilian Chinese, killing a great number of them, also arrived at Nationalist military posts and forcibly disarmed our soldiers. All this took place in the forenoon of the 3rd instant. In the evening, while high military commanders of the Nationalist forces were discussing with the Japanese commanders, concerning various rehabilitation measures, the Japanese troops again shelled our military quarters, destroying our wireless station. At the time of the despatching of this message, firing by Japanese troops has not yet stopped.

"This untoward event occurred when soldiers were quite a distance from the Japanese troops, but against these outrageous and atrocious actions of the Japanese troops, the Nationalist soldiers, in order to properly protect themselves, could not but reply to the firing. Those killed and injured (of our men) number over 1,000."

Britons and Americans Protected

"The Government Council is in receipt of a telegram, dated the 4th, from Gen. Huang Pu, reporting the massacre of Nationalist officials by the Japanese troops there on the 3rd instant and adding:—The British and American Consuls and other foreign nationals are all well protected. I despatched special representatives to the Consulates to inquire after them and also arranged for their protection. Please transmit this message to the British and American Consul-Generals in Shanghai."

"Sinister Plot"

Following the receipt of the joint wireless report from the Commander-in-Chief and the Minister for Foreign Affairs, the Government Council held a special meeting yesterday afternoon and finally telegraphed to the Commander-in-Chief Chiang Kai-shek and the Minister for Foreign Affairs, instructing them not to be discouraged or to relax the expedition, stating:—"We must be firm and especially careful. We must maintain our spirit and not fall victims to this sinister plot of our opponents."

Official circles are of opinion that the Tsinan massacre was a premeditated scheme of the Japanese. A monster parade and propaganda movement is being planned here by various public organs.—Kuo Min.

JAPANESE DEMAND FOR REDRESS

Further Naval and Military Forces Ordered to China

Tsingtao, May 5.

The Japanese community here has cabled a strong resolution to the leading statesmen and politicians in Japan, requesting that drastic steps should be taken to obtain redress for the massacre of Japanese at Tsinan and urging the necessity of sinking the differences existing between the various parties, for the purpose of meeting the present grave situation.

In view of the fact that the Shantung Railway has been destroyed at several places since the Tsinan incident, this is regarded as an indication that the leaders of the Southern Forces are attempting to check Japanese reinforcements from reaching Tsinan.—Reuter.

Watching South China

Tokyo, May 5.

The Navy Office has ordered the largest mine-layer, the Tokiwa, from Sasebo to Tsingtao. Four destroyers, which yesterday were ordered from Maizuru to Tsingtao, have now been instructed to proceed to Shanghai, owing to possible trouble in South China. Three destroyers at present at Tsingtao have also been ordered to Shanghai.

Two destroyers have been ordered from Tsingtao to proceed to Chefoo and Lungkou, respectively, as a precautionary measure for the protection of Japanese residents in those places.

The Diet to-day passed the Supplementary Estimates, which total Y. 55,500,000, including Y. 3,300,000 for the expeditionary force to Shantung. The seven members of the proletarian Party opposed the passage of the estimates. Another Y. 2,000,000 for the Shantung expedition will probably be defrayed on the Government's responsibility.

With the exception of the "Nichi Nichi," which desires to reserve comment pending fuller details, the vernacular papers are inclined to blame the Government policy as being largely responsible for the Tsinan affair. They all urge avoidance of over-excitement.

A Systematic Attack

According to the War Office, the clash originated with a Japanese attempt to prevent Southern soldiers from looting Japanese houses, where upon the Chinese opened fire and the Japanese were forced to respond. This served as a signal, it is alleged, for 2,000 Nationalist troops to join the rioters in a systematic attack against the Japanese at all points.

It is stated that the assailants were disciplined troops, with strong anti-foreign sentiments, who had previously been carrying out an anti-Japanese campaign throughout the city, and not merely a rabble. According to the Japanese, this appears to bear out the growing belief that the disturbances were due to a pre-arranged plot to discredit Gen. Chiang Kai-shek, similar to the Nanking affair.

According to despatches reaching Tokyo, the Japanese reinforcements from Tientsin have not been able to proceed to Tsinan, as the railway bridge across the Yellow River has been blown up.

Commercial circles interested in the China trade are becoming increasingly anxious with regard to the outcome of the present situation, fearing adverse effects, especially to shipping interests, which are expected to be badly hit by the stoppage of commodity transactions in North China, in addition to losses they are expected to suffer by the requisition of vessels for military use.

It is reckoned that the Japanese commercial and industrial interests in Shantung, which alone amount to one hundred million yen, will suffer greatly, while it is feared that Japanese trade in South China will also be badly affected, owing to the spread of anti-Japanese sentiments, if the situation is not remedied.—Reuter.

Repetition of Nanking

Osaka, May 5.

Since early morning, extras have been circulated everywhere, supplementing the news in the morning papers. It appears now that the Tsinan affair is simply a repetition of the Nanking outrages of last year, according to the Japanese, only possibly on a much larger scale.

The frequent outbreaks of looting and other unspeakable acts of violence which are alleged to have occurred are regarded as intolerable, and, while there is no sign of chauvinism, there is a growing feeling that Japan's national honour must be maintained and her nationals adequately protected. The general opinion is that, while Japan's friendship for the Chinese as a whole is not impaired, the looters and their instigators must be severely punished.

The business elements of Tokyo and Osaka are holding a conference, with a view to taking joint action on the matter.

Many of the leading business men here are not leaving their offices this week-end, in view of the tense political situation in Tokyo, which may possibly result in the dissolution of the Diet. It is considered unlikely that the Cabinet will resign because a change of Government would be very unwise at the present juncture, in view of the crisis which has arisen in China.—Reuter.

Relief Troops Held Up

Tsingtao, May 5.

The Japanese troops under Major-Gen. Iwakura, who left for Tsinan yesterday, have reached Fangtzu, but their advance is interrupted, owing to the destruction of the Shantung Railway. Telegraph and telephone lines and the railway between Kaomi and Yangchiachang were all destroyed last night, thus severing all means of inter-communication between Tsingtao and Tsinan.—Reuter.

Protection for Manchuria

Tokyo, May 4.

In view of the possibility that Manchuria and Mongolia may be turned into theatres of war as the result of the situation being unfavourable to the Northern forces, the Japanese Government is considering measures. In this connection, it is learned that the Government has proposed to prevent the entrance into the South Manchuria Railway zone of armed Chinese soldiers, in order to protect Japan's vested rights and her nationals in Manchuria and Mongolia. The matter will be brought up at a Cabinet meeting.—Toho.

OVER 300 JAPANESE KILLED

Women Butchered and Insulted: Deliberate Attack on Officer

Tokyo, May 4.

Gen. Fukuda, Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese forces in Shantung, is quoted as declaring that the violence of the Southern troops at Tsinan was apparently pre-arranged, as the looting started at various points simultaneously, hand-bombs were supplied to all the Southern troops entering the city, and the railway was cut before the outrages began. Southern officers are reported to have ignored the agreement reached between the Japanese and Chinese authorities at Tsinan, more Southern troops entering the prohibited area, resulting in a continuance of fighting.

The latest despatches received in regard to the situation are conflicting. Considerable anxiety is felt. Tientsin reports state that even wireless communication has been impossible since noon and that Tsinan is apparently completely isolated.

On the other hand, Peking reports having received a message, filed at 2.30 p.m., stating that the troops at Tsinan are very fatigued, but that they have almost completed their defences. Their ammunition and provisions, though diminishing, are sufficient for a few days.

Gruesome Scenes

May 5.

A despatch from Tientsin states that it is officially reported from Tsinan that over 300 Japanese residents have been slain during the disturbances there. There is no mention of other foreign casualties.

A message from Tsinan states that all the Japanese and other foreign residences there have been systematically looted, amid gruesome scenes, with the exception of the central commercial quarter, which is being defended by the Japanese troops. Six more corpses of Japanese residents, including women, have been discovered. They bear signs of brutal atrocities.

Fighting has ceased since this morning.

According to a despatch received by the War Office, from Tsinan, to-day, Col. Sasaki, who is a personal friend of Gen. Chiang Kai-shek, was dragged from his car on May 3, while returning from Gen. Chiang's headquarters, where he had been negotiating for the cessation of firing. He was nearly beaten to death before Gen. Chiang Kai-shek's staff officers, who came to his help, were able to effect his rescue.—Reuter.

Situation Still Serious

Peking, May 5.

What little news is available Tsinan indicates that the situation continues to be very serious. The only communication is by a field wireless outfit taken down by the Japanese troops from Tientsin.

Firing continued throughout yesterday, ceasing at seven o'clock. The Japanese troops are in a state of siege inside the settlement area. They have captured from the Southern forces two mountain-guns, 20,000 shells, two million rounds of rifle ammunition, and 2,000 hand grenades.

The Japanese authorities state definitely that several Japanese women have been assaulted and killed. One naked body of a Japanese woman has been found on the street.

Safe-Conduct Ignored

The Southern soldiery appear to be absolutely out of control, as Col. Sasaki, the negotiation officer between the Japanese headquarters and Gen. Chiang Kai-shek, was yesterday dragged out of a motor-car while returning to the Japanese headquarters under Gen. Chiang Kai-shek's safe conduct.

Col. Sasaki's escort of Southern soldiers were unable to assist him. His attackers heaped on him indescribable indignities, robbed him of his personal possessions, tied him with a rope and were about to shoot him when staff officers of Gen. Chiang Kai-shek arrived on the scene and rescued him and conveyed him back to the Southern leader's headquarters, where he collapsed, but was later safely conveyed, under a stronger escort, to the Japanese headquarters.

Col. Sasaki's assailants are believed to have been Kuominchun soldiers under the command of Gen. Fang Chen-wu.

The Japanese military casualties at 10 yesterday morning were 10 killed and 33 wounded. The civilian casualties are still unknown.

The Lagers here are very anxious for the safety of other foreigners in Tsinan. Their fate is unknown, as the Japanese have not been able to go out and investigate.

Communists from Canton

Later.

Regarding the foreigners other than Japanese at Tsinan, it is known that many are living in various sections of the city which are isolated from the area defended by the Japanese troops, but news regarding them is impossible to obtain while the present situation continues. The small wireless outfit which was the only means of communication with Tsinan was established in the eastern part of the defended concession area and was cut off from the Japanese headquarters at Tsinan for a considerable time after the beginning of the trouble. It is believed that communication has now been restored, but is not of a close nature. No direct news has been received from the Japanese Consul at Tsinan or from Gen. Fukuda since May 3.

It is learned that there is a body of 6,000 Communist troops in Tsinan, belonging to Gen. Mui Pian. These troops were part of the Communist army which Marshal Li Chi-sen disbanded. Gen. Mui left Canton with 6,000 men and went to Kiangsi, where his men and he are reported to have committed various outrages. Later, they arrived at Nanking and were recruited into Gen. Chiang Kai-shek's regular army. Gen. Mui and his men have been placed under Gen. Ho Yao-tsu.—Reuter.

Incitement to Violence

Tokyo, May 5.

Though the temporary suspension of all communication with Tsinan gave rise to anxiety, the military wireless service has now been partially restored, though definite news is still limited to messages received via Tientsin. The War

Office is, apparently, **REPORT** in giving out details of what actually happened at Tsinan, which reason it is generally believed that it is withholding information owing to the exceptionally large losses suffered by the Japanese, believing that their publication will have a detrimental effect, throughout the country, on the present tense political situation.

Messages from other sources state that some of the Southern troops taken prisoners by the Japanese forces carried handbills inciting violence against the Japanese troops, while one prisoner is quoted as admitting that he and his comrades acted according to a pre-arranged plan. Fighting in the streets of the city continues and another serious crisis is feared. It is also reported that Japanese women have been insulted and butchered in the streets of Tsinanfu.

The Japanese troops passed a sleepless night, protecting Japanese residents and driving out lawless elements from the foreign commercial settlement.—Reuter.

Tientsin, May 4.

The number of casualties on the side of the Japanese Army, known up to 10 p.m. yesterday, was 43, according to messages from Tsinan. About 100 Southerners caught committing outrages are detained in the Headquarters of the Japanese Sixth Division.—Toho.

JAPAN'S EXEMPLARY MODERATION

Foreign Press Fully Appreciate Gravity of Situation

London, May 5.

"The Times," in the course of a leader on the situation in China, says that, as far as can be judged from reports from Tokyo and Shanghai, the Japanese authorities at Tsinanfu have acted with exemplary moderation. The paper expresses the opinion that the Japanese Government will be disposed to treat the incident with sobriety and sound judgment, but remarks that the situation might become delicate at any moment.—Reuter.

Paris, May 5.

The French newspapers devote considerable space to the events in China, the gravity of which they make no attempt to under-estimate. They particularly emphasize the despatch of Japanese troops to Shantung.

The "Populaire" expresses confidence in the "far-sighted and intelligent policy Japan has always followed in regard to China."—Reuter.

SHANGHAI AND THE JAPANESE

Much Speaking and the Will to Overthrow Japanese Voiced

At a meeting held yesterday morning near the Small West Gate, about 70 members of the Kuomintang, other societies, and students, assembled to commemorate the anniversary of the presentation of the Shantung Demands. One of the principal speakers said that if Japan continued to encroach upon China, as she had done at that time, all patriots should revive the anti-Japanese spirit of 1919. Others spoke for several hours, at the conclusion of which the gathering shouted the following slogans:—

1. Let us continue in the same anti-Japanese spirit as in 1919.
2. Let us overthrow Japanese Imperialism.
3. Let us oppose the despatch of Japanese troops to Shantung.
4. Let us exterminate the remnants of Fengtien and Shantung militarism.
5. Let us promote education among the peasants and labourers.
6. Let us insist on free education for the poor classes.
7. Long live the young students of China.
8. Long live the Republic of China.
9. Long live the Kuomintang.

In the Settlement nothing untoward took place, extra patrols being on the roads, and augmented reserves remaining in the stations during the period of precautionary mobilization.

Meeting in Chamber of Commerce

During the afternoon more than 1,000 persons met in the Chinese Chamber of Commerce, North Hsian Road, also to commemorate the anniversary, the session lasting for about four hours. The gathering broke up quietly before 6 p.m.

Events of Sunday, May 6

STERN MEASURES BY JAPAN

Military and Naval Staffs Consult: Despatch of a Division and Occupation of Shantung under Discussion

Tokyo, May 6.

The General Staff and other high military and naval officials are holding a conference to discuss the situation in China.

The principal proposals brought up before the conference are:

(1) That the Chinese faction in Shantung should be ordered to cease fighting; and

(2) That Japan should hold Shantung and the railways in that province until a settlement of the present difficulties has been reached.

It is expected that it will be considered necessary to despatch another division of troops from Japan soon, although all plans are being held in abeyance pending the close of the Diet to-night.

Some members of the Cabinet advocate the sending of troops to Nanking, but hitherto this question has not been decided.—Reuter.

Tsingtao, May 6.

One thousand reinforcements from Daien have arrived and will be stationed here.

According to official despatches from Tsinan, the bodies of nine more Japanese residents, including two women, have been found. They had been half buried.

The foreign settlement at Tsinan has now been completely cleared of Southern troops.

It has been found that the railway was cut at 16 points between here and Tsinan.—Reuter.

FIRST OFFICIAL REPORT OF THE CLASH

Nationalist Pledge of Safety: A Prearranged Attack

Tientsin, May 5.

The following is the first official report from Lieut.-General Fukuda, Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Forces in Tsinan, regarding the Tsinan affair:—

"Upon his arrival at Tsinan with his headquarters on May 2, General Chiang Kai-shek, Commander-in-Chief of the Nationalist Forces, demanded the immediate withdrawal of the Japanese troops, stating that the Nationalist forces would undertake full charge of the maintenance of peace and order and of protection of the lives and property of foreign residents, and adding that the Japanese troops, if they are not hostile to the Nationalist Army, should withdraw immediately.

Wire Defences Removed

"As the military discipline of the Nationalist forces was comparatively well maintained at that time, our army, in compliance with the Nationalist request, immediately removed defensive works on the same night. The number of the Nationalist troops which had arrived at Tsinan and its outskirts by that day was estimated at 100,000 men, and approximately 40,000 of them were stationed near the commercial area.

"At 9.30 o'clock on the morning of May 3, several Chinese soldiers suddenly broke into the shop of Mr. C. Masufusa, agent for the 'Manshu Nippo,' located outside the Lin Hsiang Gate and began looting. A party of Japanese troops, commanded by Lieut. Captain Kumekawa, rushed to the scene to restrain the Chinese soldiers from looting. The looters fired on the Japanese troops, and the latter were compelled to respond. This was followed by fighting between Japanese and Chinese troops at all points.

"Groups of Chinese soldiers, with large bodies of troops following behind them, openly started looting in broad daylight and in the very zone guarded by the Japanese troops. Japanese who were massacred by Chinese soldiers amounted to a large number. It is quite evident from the foregoing fact that the outrages were due to a prearranged plot for a certain aim.

Taken on Both Sides

"The fighting was severest in the limits guarded by the 47th Regiment and the party of infantrymen despatched from the Japanese

Garrison in Tientsin. Principal causes responsible for a comparatively large number of casualties among the Japanese residents and troops are:—

1.—The Japanese troops had removed defensive work before the outbreak of disturbances, trusting the assurances given by General Chiang Kai-shek and other responsible Southern officers.

2.—Parties of Southern soldiers had smuggled themselves in houses in the Japanese defence zone, and consequently the Japanese forces were attacked from front and rear.

3.—As a result, the Japanese troops were unable to extend protection to those Japanese residents living outside the defence zone.

"The fighting became most furious towards noon on May 3, but as the Chinese military authorities requested us to cease hostilities, we at once ceased firing in compliance with the Chinese request. Nevertheless, Chinese troops kept firing, due to their chiefs' orders not reaching all of them, and the Japanese troops were compelled to respond to the Chinese firing again.

"While accepting the challenge, we conducted negotiations with various quarters in an endeavour to end hostilities. On the other hand, we did our utmost in safeguarding the Japanese residents, the majority of whom were accommodated in safe places.

A Terrible Night

"In the meantime, the communications between our headquarters and various other quarters were completely interrupted, and we passed the night in great anxiety. The following morning, an agreement was reached between us and the Southern authorities for the withdrawal of Chinese troops from the commercial area. But those Chinese soldiers who were hiding in the area continued sniping at Japanese troops. In view of this, we decided to clear them from the area by force. As a result, the majority of the Southern soldiers were driven out of the commercial area, and the communication between our defence areas in the western and eastern part of the commercial area was finally restored.

"The situation is now outwardly quiet. Southern troops who are detained in our Headquarters and other places number more than 1,000."

JAPANESE CONSUL'S REPORT

Repeated Protests to Gen. Chiang Kai-shek

Tokyo, May 6.

In the course of a report on the incidents at Tsinanfu, the Japanese Consul-General there, Mr. Nishida, says that he visited General Chiang Kai-shek on May 2 and explained the purpose of the Japanese troops in Shantung.

While returning from General Chiang's headquarters, the Consul-General proceeds, his automobile narrowly escaped a fusillade of rifle-shots from Chinese soldiers, after which there was a general engagement between Japanese and Chinese troops.

Another agreement was reached on May 4 for a stoppage of the fighting, which the Japanese carried out, but Chinese troops continued sniping.

Mr. Nishida then sent a message to General Chiang Kai-shek protesting against the behaviour of the Chinese troops. Subsequently another conference, lasting four hours, was held, at which it was finally agreed that the Chinese troops should withdraw from the foreign settlement. After the conference Chinese police maintained order, but snipers from the second storeys of houses still continued firing.

Another conference was held on May 5, after which fighting practic-

ally ceased, although there was still danger outside the settlement.

The Consul-General observes that food is gradually becoming scarcer in Tsinanfu.—Reuter.

Southern Soldiers Warned Off Tientsin, May 5.

According to a despatch from Tsinan, in answer to a notification sent to the Southern military authorities by the Japanese Army, stating that the Chinese troops are prohibited from entering the area within 20 li from the Japanese defence zone, and that the Japanese Army will freely deal with any Chinese soldier who may violate this, the Southern military authorities have officially sent a reply to the Japanese Army, accepting the Japanese demand and asking the Japanese Army to notify them previously in case it deals with Southern soldiers.

The majority of Southern troops have withdrawn from the specified area.—Toho.

SOUTHERNERS WITHDRAWN FROM TSINAN

Fighting Suspended: Terrible Charges of Atrocity

Peking, May 6.

According to a despatch from Tsinan, Southern troops have withdrawn from the commercial area and the fighting was suspended to-day, but the Japanese troops are strictly guarding the environs of the commercial area for fear of the worst.

No Japanese homes located outside the district guarded by the Japanese Division escaped looting by Southern soldiers.

As to the incident in which lawless Chinese soldiers shot Gendarme Tanaka to death, there are many witnesses who actually observed the brutal acts of the Chinese soldiers. Mr. Huang Fu, the Foreign Minister of the Nationalist Government, admitting the violent acts of Chinese soldiers, signed the paper describing the incident.—Toho.

***This evidently refers to some incident which has not yet been reported in Shanghai.

Peking, May 6.

The Japanese Consul-General at Tsinan, telephoning to Tsingtao yesterday, stated, *inter alia*:—

"The Japanese military casualties are 12 killed and 30 wounded. Five bodies of Japanese civilians have been found inside the defended area and nine outside, but many more are expected to be found as many parts of the city have yet to be investigated.

"Twenty wounded Japanese civilians have been brought in since the cessation of fighting. The dead are so mutilated that at present they cannot be identified. Japanese women especially have been terribly mutilated, stakes being driven through the lower part of their bodies and the latter ripped. Japanese men have also been sexually mutilated and their ears and noses cut off.

"So far a hundred Japanese houses have been found to have been looted, but there is still much investigation to be made.—Reuter.

Japanese Reinforcements

Tsingtao, May 6.

The reinforcements under the command of Major-General Iwakura, numbering about 2,000, arrived at Tsinanfu from Tsingtao last night.—Reuter.

Tokyo, May 6.

Railway and telegraphic communications between Tsinan and Tsingtao were re-established yesterday, according to a despatch from Tsingtao.

Part of the Railway Engineer Regiment at Tsudanuma, Chiba Prefecture, numbering 260 men, departed for Shantung at 8.07 last night under command of Major Uzuwa.—Toho.

General Fang Apologizes

Tientsin, May 6.

A despatch from Tsinan states that General Fang Chen-wu, representing the Southern Army, has expressed regret to Lieut.-Colonel Toichi Sasaki, Japanese military agent in Nanking, who was recently roughly handled by Chinese soldiers in Tsinan.—Toho.

British All Safe

London, May 5.

The British Foreign Office has learned from Nationalist official

sources at Tsinanfu that the British Consul-General and the British residents there are safe.—Reuter.

Anti-Japanese Reprisal Feared Tientsin, May 6.

It is generally feared that an anti-Japanese movement will break out all over China. Signs are reported already to be showing along the Yangtze.—Reuter.

GEN. CHIANG KAI-SHEK'S REPORT

H. M. and U. S. Consuls Mediating: Accusation of Japan Reiterated

Nanking, May 6.

Commander-in-Chief Chiang Kai-shek in a telegram from Tsinanfu, marked 8 a.m., May 4, to General Tan Yen-kai, Chairman of the Government Council, states that the British and American Consuls in Tsinanfu are acting as peace-makers between the Nationalist and the Japanese authorities in Tsinan. General Chiang's telegram is as follows:

"Chairman Tan Yen-kai:

"Japanese hostility is abating, though the results are uncertain. The British and American Consuls are mediating. Negotiations are proceeding. Our protest has been sent in a telegraphic despatch by Yin-pch (General Huang Fu). It is fitting and proper that the people in the rear should maintain a calm attitude. Details later.

(Signed) CHIANG KAI-SHEK.

Another telegram from the Commander-in-Chief, marked 8 p.m., May 4, addressed to the Government Council was also received yesterday. It reads:

"To Members of the Government Council:

"The Japanese troops here have challenged us for no reason whatsoever. They fired upon our soldiers and civilians on the 3rd instant and have not ceased their gun-fire yet. The number of our officials, soldiers and civilians killed is over 1,000. Last night they also destroyed our wireless station. Their malice and oppression are beyond description. The Minister for Foreign Affairs is dealing with them but has yet obtained no result. In a true Revolutionary spirit I cannot bow to such bullying. I propose to expose such Japanese deliberate brutality to the world so as to hasten our own awakening and enlist more support to others and then proceed with the Expedition.

(Signed) CHIANG KAI-SHEK.

—Kuo Min.

CHINESE FEELING RUNS HIGH

Meetings of Protest: Students and Labourers Active

Numerous indignation meetings were held during the week-end "to protest against the massacre of more than 1,000 Chinese and the murder of the Commissioner of Foreign Affairs in Tsinanfu and his staff" by the Japanese forces in Shantung. Considerable space is devoted in the Chinese newspapers to the subject.

Students and labourers are especially active in attempting to lead public opinion and they are being supported by some soldiers attached to Gen. Chien Ta-chun's 32nd Army Corps. Two of the latter were arrested in the Settlement whilst carrying a number of anti-Japanese pamphlets which they were distributing. After being taken to Central Station, they were later handed over to the military headquarters.

OFFICIALS JOINING IN AGITATION

Fiery Manifesto by Gendarmerie and Municipality

The Headquarters of the Shanghai and Woosung Gendarmerie and the Special Municipality of Greater Shanghai have jointly issued the following declaration in reference to the massacre of Nationalist officials and civilians by Japanese troops at Tsinanfu, May 3-4:—

"The acts of massacre, murder and incendiarism committed by the Japanese soldiers in Tsinan on the 3rd and 4th, in stark disregard of all accepted conceptions of humane practices and morality, are unparalleled in the annals of international

crimes. We have only to mention the indiscriminate massacre of our people; the unprovoked bombardment of our troops, resulting in casualties of over a thousand; the burning of foreign offices; the sacking of our telegraph station at Changtsin; and the murder of Commissioner Tsai Kung-shih and his staff, after having first sliced off his ears and nose.

"We maintain that these are premeditated acts of aggression, calculated and perpetrated as wilful measures to impair our sovereignty and prestige as a nation. We maintain also that it is the deliberate intention of the Japanese Government to antagonize Chinese Nationalism; witness the despatch of such large and powerful forces to Tsinan in anticipation. We, therefore, demand that the Japanese Government be called upon to take entire responsibility for this tragic happening.

Chinese Shocked and Enraged

"The people of China are shocked and enraged as they never were before. The barbarous acts of the Japanese soldiers have dug deep into their hearts; and they are determined to stand by their fallen comrades, until the wrongs that were done to them shall have been vindicated.

"The Headquarters of the Garrison Commander of the Shanghai-Woosung District and the Special Municipality of Greater Shanghai, hereby solemnly declare that they are one with the people in their righteous indignation and are likewise determined to protest, by concrete measures, against the deliberate action of the Japanese soldiers in Tsinan; but they, as military and municipal authorities of this district, mindful of the fact that as a civilized nation, we should properly uphold international laws and morality, will, however, accord full protection to the life and property of Japanese subjects, residing under their Government."—Kuo M'n.

STUDENTS AND THE OUTRAGE

Alleged Cable to America: Letter "N.-C.D. News"

We have received from the Association of Universities and Colleges in Shanghai, headquarters 834 Avenue Joffre, a copy of a telegram purporting to have been addressed to Senator Borah, Secretary Kellogg, the American People and Congress, and dealing with the Tsinanfu affair. It is accompanied by the following letter:—

The Editor, "North-China Daily News,"

Dear Sir, We take pleasure in enclosing herewith a copy of the cablegram which was just sent off to America in regard to the Tsinanfu atrocities. It is our hope that, in spite of your generally unsympathetic attitude towards Nationalist China, you will kindly publish this cablegram in your esteemed paper.

Yours truly, The Association of Universities and Colleges in Shanghai, Kiangsu University, May 6, 1928.

We are not in the least unsympathetic with Nationalist China. But we are very much out of sympathy with the mendacities perpetrated in her name by some who think they thereby do her a service and we have no intention of giving publicity.

NO ATTACK BY PEKING ALLOWED

Advantage of Nanking's Flight at Tsinan Not to Be Taken

Tientsin, May 6.

Upon the receipt of reports that Marshal Chang Chung-chang and Marshal Sun Chuan-fang are preparing to attack the Southern forces at Tsinan, taking advantage of the present chaotic conditions, the Japanese Commander Arai sent a Note to the Marshals warning them against military activities.

Wireless communication between Tientsin and Tsinan was again threatened to-day, when a Northern aeroplane bombed the Tsinan power-station, which supplies power for the Japanese wireless apparatus. Considerable damage, it is reported, was done.

Commander Arai has again warned the Northern leaders against warlike activities against Tsinan.—Reuter.

Events of Monday, May 7

13,000 JAPANESE TO SHANTUNG

Strong Measures Decided on at Tokyo for Defence: No Interference with Course of War or Reprisals

FROM RODNEY GILBERT

Peking, May 7.

According to a despatch from Tsinan, Northern aeroplanes raided Tsinan on the morning of May 5 and dropped bombs on the native city and Hsinchuang, a suburb southwest of Tsinan.

Northern aeroplanes again raided that district this morning and dropped bombs. Many bombs fell on the commercial area and even places not far from the Japanese guarded zone.

In view of the danger, Japanese troops were compelled to fire at the planes in self-defence, shooting down one of them.

The Japanese Army immediately notified the Northern military authorities of the details of the affair, and requested them to refrain from any dangerous action in future.—Toho.

Peking, May 7.

The Japanese report that fighting has ended at Tsinan but they are discovering increasing evidence of large civilian losses. There are 150 persons missing, while the discovery of ten bodies of murdered civilians in shallow graves arouses grave apprehensions of the fate of the others.

RAILWAY TO TSINGTAO CUT BY SOUTH

Two Thousand Japanese Reinforcements in Tsingtao

Tientsin, May 7.

Shortly after the arrival of the 2,000 troops under Major-General Iwakura at Tsinanfu on Saturday night, the Southern forces again cut the railway to Tsingtao.—Reuter.

Tsingtao, May 7.

Two thousand reinforcements which arrived here yesterday from Dairen have been temporarily delayed from proceeding to Tsinanfu owing to lack of trains.—Reuter.

JAPAN'S PRECAUTIONS

13,000 Men for Shantung: Also Aeroplane Force

Tokyo, May 7.

It is said that the Government, in view of the situation in Shantung, intends to place Tsinan and the region along the Kiaochow-Tsinan Railway under the guard of Japanese forces and wait patiently for the situation to become quiet.

Though the date for the departure of troops to relieve those stationed in North China was originally fixed for June, the Government in view of the present situation, has decided immediately to despatch five infantry companies from Japan to Tientsin, instead of waiting till June.—Toho.

Tsingtao, May 6.

The 15th Regiment of the Japanese Garrison in the leased territory of Kuantung, some 1,000 men strong, and the 50th Regiment belonging to the same Garrison, numbering some 1,000, arrived here this afternoon on board the Sanuki Maru and Shirokuma Maru, respectively. Major-General Sotomura, the Commander of the 28th Brigade, and Colonel Ejima, the Commander of the 50th Regiment also arrived here in the latter steamer.

These troops got ashore the same afternoon amidst thunderous cheers.—Toho.

Extra Destroyers to Yangtze and Canton

Tokyo, May 7.

The naval authorities have decided to despatch eight destroyers from Kure to the Yangtze, seven from Sasebo to Swatow and Canton while four have been ordered to leave Maizuru for Shanghai.

General Issei Ugaki, who was Minister of War in 1925, has been appointed Commander-in-Chief of the whole Shantung Expeditionary

Force, which will total approximately 13,000 men, inclusive of the forces already in Shantung.

Aeroplane Force in View

The aeroplane-tender Notoro (15,400 tons), which is capable of carrying about 40 machines, has been ordered to hold herself in readiness to proceed to Tsingtao.—Reuter.

Nagoya Division Coming

Tokyo, May 7.

The Government, in view of the situation in Shantung, has informally decided to despatch the 3rd Division at Nagoya to Shantung.

A portion of the Chiba Railway Engineer Corps, numbering 265 officers and men, left for Tsingtao this afternoon on board the str. Kasuga Maru.—Toho.

Tsingtao, May 7.

One field-artillery company belonging to the Japanese Garrison in the leased territory of Kuantung, arrived here last night aboard the str. Taisan Maru. They got ashore at 7.30 a.m. to-day. With this, the transportation of reinforcements from the Kuantung Garrison has been completed.—Toho.

ATROCITIES AT TSINAN

Shocking Reports Brought by Correspondent to Tsingtao

Osaka, May 7.

The atrocities committed by the Chinese soldiers at Tsinan are reported in great detail by a correspondent of the "Asahi," who has just arrived at Tsingtao from Tsinan.

In one case, he says, five Japanese, among whom were two women, were stripped stark naked, then taken around and exposed to mockery and insult.

The correspondent points out that the dead bodies of the Japanese victims bear unmistakable signs that they had been tortured and burned to death in an extremely cruel manner. For example, their eye-balls were picked out and stones inserted.

The corpses of the women, he proceeds, show evidences of unspeakable brutalities.

Confidence Misplaced

It appears that the Japanese commanders had confidence that the Southern troops were better disciplined than the Northern forces and it was owing to the fear that looting might be done by the evacuating Northern troops that every precaution was made. Therefore, when General Chiang Kai-shek arrived, guaranteed the safety of foreigners and requested the Japanese commanders to withdraw their troops to certain districts, they readily consented, thus leaving many helpless civilians to the mercy of the looters.

Reports of the insults and atrocities committed upon the Japanese at Tsinanfu naturally embittered and aroused a "get those brutes" sentiment, but the Conservatives merely insist on apple protection without aggression and with no hostility.—Reuter.

British and Americans in Tsinan Safe

Peking, May 7.

Mr. H. J. Timperley, who was delegated last month by the New York Committee of the China International Famine Relief Commission to proceed to Shantung to investigate conditions, arrived at Tsingtao this morning from Tsinanfu by a Japanese military train. He gives additional confirmation that the British and American residents of Tsinanfu are safe but reports that Stein's Hotel, where he was staying, was looted. He expects that all the foreigners in the city will evacuate Tsinanfu shortly. The line from Tsinanfu to Tsingtao is now repaired.—Reuter.

American Missionary's Fate

Peking, May 7.

The extent of damage sustained by foreign residents, so far known, is:—

Two German houses, including Stein's Hotel, were looted.

It is established that an American missionary was massacred.

Those Japanese living in Lin-shiangchiao, outside Fulmen and Kuanichia have taken refuge in the area guarded by the 11th Brigade. The number of Japanese casualties in the area allotted to the 11th Division, known up to the morning of May 4, is:—

Four or five persons massacred, one wounded seriously and 27 missing, of whom two are believed to have been slaughtered.—Toho.

Official Statement of Casualties

Tokyo, May 7.

An official despatch received by the War Office from Tsinan to-day gives the total number of Japanese murdered there at 13. It states that 28 Japanese are missing, two others are believed to have been murdered, while nine have been injured. Twenty-two Japanese houses were looted.

According to a despatch received here to-day via Tientsin, looting is continuing on a small scale at Tsinan. The buildings looted include a German hotel.—Reuter.

QUIET RE-ESTABLISHED

House-to-House Search for Southerners

Wireless reports from Tsingtao, dated May 5, say that locally the situation is quiet. Various reports say that the Japanese troops who left on May 4 were hindered at Fangtze owing to the line being cut in 10 places by Southern plain-clothes troops. Fighting, the report continues, in Tsinan is believed to have ceased, but for sporadic rifle fire in the street where the Japanese troops are conducting a house-to-house clearance, and are also bringing in all residents in outlying districts. No estimate of casualties can yet be made but it is ascertained that, at the minimum, 12 troops were killed, no officers being among this number, 29 wounded and over 10 residents killed. Some 50 houses have been looted, six Japanese women raped and murdered in Tsinan, and one missionary killed. All the houses outside the line are reported to have been looted but nothing is known about the British Consul. The concentration of forces at Fangtze is reported to be withdrawing towards Chefoo and Lukow.

Telephones Cut

Further reports, dated May 6, from the same source say that the situation in Tsingtao is still quiet. The rumour of the arrival of more Chinese troops is, as yet, unconfirmed. Telephone communication between Tsingtao and Tsinan was repaired for a short time on May 5 but cut again at Kaomi by plain-clothes Southerners. Information from Tsinan says that a second agreement had been concluded to cease fighting. The Japanese are clear of the lines of the Chinese, but houses are still occupied, making movement unsafe. Confirmation has been received of the troops' casualties and houses looted. Other information says that all consuls are safe inside the Japanese consulate.

From Nanking no troops movements are reported to have taken place, the report being dated May 5. It is said however, that anti-foreign posters are again appearing in the city streets of Nanking.

TANAKA GOVT'S SUCCESS

Vote of Non-Confidence in Diet Taken Out

Tokyo, May 7.

Owing to a long-drawn debate on the Opposition's motion of non-confidence in the Government, the Diet session ended shortly before midnight, before the Opposition was able to put its motion to the vote. As the result of this the Tanaka Government is left in power.

Earlier in the evening the Proletarian Party proposed that the motion should be put to the vote, but this proposal was rejected by 240 votes to 222.

All Concentrated for China

Later.

There is a general feeling of relief at the closing of the Diet

session as it enables the shelving of domestic politics for the time being. The whole attention of politicians and others, irrespective of Party considerations, has been diverted to the serious situation in China which, it is thought, necessitates the showing of a united front.

The "Japan Times," which typifies the prevailing sentiment, emphasizes that China's reply to Japan's efforts at moderation and conciliation towards China "is to loot Japanese homes and barbarously to murder defenceless Japanese of both sexes." Consequently, it adds, whatever follows must fall on the shoulders of the Chinese.

The paper warns the Powers that the Chinese will flood the world with lies and propaganda against Japan with the object of gaining sympathy, but the world, it declares, is not so likely to believe such propaganda as it has in the past, as faith in the veracity of the Chinese has been greatly shaken in the last few years. Whether the Chinese are believed or not believed, the paper declares, "there are times when even the opinion of foreign nations must take a secondary place."

"If what Japan does wins approval abroad," concludes the paper significantly, "so much the better; but if not, it cannot be helped."—Reuter.

CHINESE PROPAGANDA

North and South Will Unite if Japan Interferes

London, May 6.

In the course of an article in the "Observer" by a "Chinese Correspondent," the writer says that if Japan is after adventure in China there will be the spectacle of the North and South putting aside their quarrels for the time being to unite against Japan.

Japan's military intrusion into China, he proceeds, is the only thing that will make the ancient people remember that they are one nation.—Reuter.

Manila, May 7.

Five-hundred prominent members of the Chinese community here, have sent a cable to the League of Nations asking for support against Japan. They have also called a protest to General Baron Tanaka, the Japanese Premier.—Reuter.

LET CHINESE ARM AND PREPARE THEMSELVES

And Bide Their Time: Fighting Speeches at Nanking

Nanking, May 7.

A monster public meeting was held here in commemoration of the anniversary of Dr. Sun Yat-sen's assumption of the Presidency of the Republic of China in 1921. The meeting was presided over by General Tan Yen-kai and practically all the important members of the Party Headquarters and the Government Council were present.

Referring to the Tsinan massacre, General Tan informed the audience that it was well known that the Imperial Japanese Government, in despatching troops to Shantung, is aiming at the prolongation of Northern militarism and the execution of its traditional aggressive policy in China. "In order to maintain himself in power," said General Tan, "Premier Tanaka is trying to shift the Japanese people's attention to foreign complications. But, on our part, we must expose his aggression to the world, and, at the same time, take care that we do not make mistakes ourselves."

"And we must do all we can to protect the Japanese and their property in China to show our true spirit," continued General Tan. "We do not fear the Imperialists; but we care more for the early completion of the Revolution. We must patiently wait till after the unification of the country when all oppressive treaties are abolished. That time is not far off. We recognize that this is not the time to declare war upon the Imperialists, so we must devote our entire energy to the completion of the Revolution."

Prepare and Train

General Ho Yin-ching's brief speech made a deep impression upon the meeting. "The final settlement of the Tsinan Massacre," said General Ho, "does not lie in showing our fearlessness at this moment

of anger. Let all the youth of China remember the examples of many Occidental Powers before. Let them prepare and train themselves. We must, as a nation, persevere and check this temporary outburst of indignation. Secondly, to resist oppression, we must strengthen ourselves. Our people must be trained and our national defences made firm. In a decade or two, we shall be able to meet any enemy on the field and wipe out, once for all, the humiliation and insults which have been heaped upon us. Only then shall we reach a final settlement."

To the League of Nations

A telegraphic appeal to the League of Nations and the world-wide circulation of the facts of the Japanese atrocities at Tsinan were decided upon at two emergency meetings of the Standing Committee of the Central Party Headquarters yesterday.—Kuo Min.

Peking, May 7.

The vernacular papers have mostly been silent with regard to the Tsinan affair until to-day, but now they are launching strong attacks on Japan, accusing the Japanese of provoking the affair in order to justify their despatch of troops. Most Chinese also attack Japan, though many other well-informed Chinese declare that the trouble was caused by Communists in order to embarrass General Chiang Kai-shek.—Reuter.

BRITISH PRESS VIEWS

Tsinanfu Crisis a Prominent Feature in All Papers

London, May 7.

The new crisis in China and the possibilities of a definite clash between China and Japan is the main feature in the newspapers, which have "splashed" their news pages with despatches on the incidents in Shantung and have exhaustively discussed the subject in leading articles. Significance is especially attached to the Northern Government joining the Southern Government in protesting against Japanese intervention.

The "Morning Post" says that Japan is involved in a struggle from which it will be difficult to extricate herself without military precautions and expense.

The "Daily Mail" says that the outrages at Tsinanfu were the result of a dangerous anti-foreign movement. British sympathy, it declares, is with Japan, and therefore strong general satisfaction will be felt that the Japanese are acting with such vigour and decision.

The "Manchester Guardian" says that after the experience of the British in China it is difficult to be very censorious over the decision of the Japanese Government to defend the lives and property of their nationals by the despatch of troops, but it may be conceived that the events at Tsinanfu will develop in such a way as to involve Japan in further and very undesirable inroads upon the sovereign and territorial rights of China.—Reuter.

ALL QUIET AT CHEFOO

More Money from Chamber of Commerce

Chefoo, May 7.

The situation here is quiet. General Liu Chi-lu has left Lungkow for Tsingtao by the motor-road to confer with the Japanese.

The Chamber of Commerce here has paid a further \$120,000 for the upkeep of his soldiers, who number 8,000 at Wehsien, 1,000 at Shaho and 600 at Lungkow.—Reuter.

MASS MEETING IN THE CITY

French Gates Shut: All Calm: Strike Fails to Eventuate

A mass meeting was held at the Chinese Public Recreation Ground this afternoon but, owing to the fact that the French Concession authorities had closed the iron gates for fear of trouble, few details are available. We are informed that the crowd was a very large, but orderly, one. Strong detachments of soldiers and police were stationed in the vicinity, but there was no need for their services. There were the usual anti-

Japanese addresses, followed by the shouting of anti-Japanese slogans.

There were two demonstrations in the Settlement but these were of a very minor nature. The first took place in Wuchow Road early in the afternoon, but the demonstrators broke up before the arrival of the police. The second case occurred in Brenan Road, most of the demonstrators being young girl students who shouted anti-Japanese slogans and distributed pamphlets. In this case, the girls dispersed and ran away upon the approach of a detachment of police.

Strike Fails to Come Off

Though a general strike was forecast for to-day by the Kuo Min News Agency, Chinese business houses carried on as usual and, beyond a few spasmodic attempts to stop work, everything was quiet. There was a temporary suspension of work in some factories.

Students were noticed in different parts of Chinese territory, carrying banners, distributing pamphlets and delivering soap-box lectures, but even they carried out their work peacefully.

A proposal is on foot in certain Chinese circles to organize a citizens' army and to raise \$40,000,000 by popular subscription for the purchase of gunboats, ammunition and the erection of fortifications. Notwithstanding this report it is stated on excellent authority that nothing will happen beyond a boycott and that there will be no strikes. The local Chinese are co-operating with the officials in their appeal to maintain a reserved attitude and to await the outcome of negotiations to be conducted by the Nationalist Government.

Promotion of Boycott

At a meeting attended by officials, business men, labourers and students it was unanimously decided that a boycott of Japanese goods should be declared, but that the date for its enforcement should be left to the Nanking authorities to decide. Students, immediately after the meeting, paraded the streets, some distributing leaflets and others carrying banners with slogans such as "Down with Japanese Imperial-

ism," "Boycott Japanese Goods," "Support Local Industries," and "Remember China's National Humiliation."

According to a statement made to a representative of the "North-China Daily News" by a member of the Municipality of Greater Shanghai, there was no general strike, but many of the schools were closed for the day, while some were having a three days' vacation. This statement was corroborated by Mr. K. S. Zee, the general secretary of the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce.

Garrison Commander's Pacification

Gen. Chien Ta-chun, Commissioner of Gendarmerie for the Shanghai and Woosung Districts, and Gen. Chang Ting-fan, Mayor of Greater Shanghai, have issued a manifesto urging people to keep calm, and not to molest local Japanese residents. After recounting the alleged crimes of the Japanese at Tsinanfu, he continues:—

"This solemn manifesto is issued by the Garrison Commissioner and the Mayor of Greater Shanghai because we are in full sympathy and one with the people of China in their indignation and protest. It is necessary, nevertheless, in spite of our indignation, that we should be mindful of our position as a civilized nation and treat the Japanese with good for evil so as to show them a lesson. The citizens of the district must remain quiet, pending the outcome of negotiations by the Nationalist Government and refrain from taking reprisals and injuring Japanese residents of the district, lest they should attempt to take advantage of rash actions. In accordance with the laws of nations and morality, therefore, we hereby declare that we will accord full protection to the lives and properties of Japanese residents and will not tolerate any untoward incidents."

Kuomintang Pressing for Boycott

The Kuomintang has officially recommended to the Nationalist Government (according to the Chinese press) that economic relations with Japan should be severed forthwith, and various organizations in Nanking have telegraphed to Gen. Chiang Kai-shek urging him to declare war on Japan. The Nationalist War Council has, however, issued a proclamation in which it exhorts the people to leave the matter in the hands of the Nationalist Government.

are not obeyed by his troops. It is impossible to forecast the prospects of the situation.—Toho.

All Strategic Points Now Held by Japanese

Tokyo, May 8.

A despatch from Tsinan confirms the report that the Japanese troops there routed the Southern forces in the Shantung capital this morning. The attack by the Japanese troops is stated to have been carried out for the purpose of maintaining railway and telegraphic communications, as well as for the protection of the lives and property of Japanese residents. For this purpose the railway stations, telegraphs and telephone offices and other strategic points in and about Tsinanfu have been occupied by Japanese troops.—Reuter.

CONSULAR TRAIN RUN

Southern Powder Magazine Blown Up by Japanese

Tientsin, May 7.

The railway traffic on the Kiaochow-Tsinan line has again become interrupted since yesterday. Southern troops having destroyed tracks at several points.—Toho.

Tsingtao, May 8.

According to messages received here from Tsinan, an international train is being run to Tsingtao this afternoon at the request of the Consular Body, who made the necessary arrangements after they had been notified by the Japanese military authorities that the Japanese troops at Tsinan may be forced to start military operations at any moment.

Another report from Tsinan, received later, states that the Japanese troops there, having decided that drastic action was necessary, routed the Southern forces this morning and blew up their powder magazine.

The Japanese reinforcements which left Tsingtao for Tsinan yesterday are reported to have clashed with the Southern forces at Changtien.—Reuter.

WHERE IS CHIANG?

Chinese Reports Say Gone on to Tehchow

Tsinan, May 7.

On the eve of his departure from Tsinan to the front, Commander-in-Chief Chiang Kai-shek, in a communication to the Japanese Commander in Tsinan, requested that the Japanese troops there be kept within bounds so as to avoid further eventualities. A translation of General Chiang's letter reads as follows:—

"Sir:—Since the unfortunate affair of the 3rd inst. the Commander-in-Chief of the Nationalist Forces, being desirous of a peaceful settlement, has strictly ordered his soldiers to withdraw from the neighbourhood of the areas occupied by the Japanese troops. All Nationalist soldiers have now evacuated their posts and are resuming the Northern Expedition, only a required number of Nationalist troops being stationed in the city for the maintenance of peace and order.

"The Nationalist Commander-in-Chief is likewise departing for the front to-day, and accordingly communicates to you to the above effect, with the hope that you will strictly order the cessation of such unusual actions of your troops as shown in the last two days so as to facilitate the maintenance of friendly feelings between the two nations. This is his sincere hope.

(Signed) "CHIANG KAI-SHEK, Commander-in-Chief of the Nationalist Forces"

"May 5, 1928."

CASUALTY LIST

Latest Details: Chinese Accused of False Reports

Tokyo, May 7.

The War Office has issued the following communiqué regarding the Tsinan affair.

"The number of casualties and extent of damage suffered by Japanese in Tsinan, known up to May 5, follows:—

Thirteen were massacred, 28 missing, those who are believed to have been massacred number two, two women were raped, and nine wounded, of whom four are women. The extent of damage is estimated at Yen 350,000."

According to Lieut. Colonel Toichi Sasaki, military agent in Nanking who is now in Tsinan, the Southern Headquarters there are issuing false reports that Japanese troops have massacred Chinese soldiers, to foreign correspondents.—Toho.

Anti-Japanese Propaganda

Shanghai, May 8.

A Tientsin despatch, dated May 7, received in Shanghai this morning, states:—

Various kinds of anti-Japanese handbills are placarded in all parts of the commercial area in Tsinan. Some of them bear such inscription as "Down with small Japan," "Down with Japanese Imperialism," "Down with imperialism of all other foreign countries," and "Chang Chung-chang, a cat's-paw of Japan."

The Nationalist authorities have been conducting propaganda against Japan since last night, urging Chinese citizens to boycott Japanese goods. Owing to rumours that Chinese in the employ of Japanese

MARTIAL LAW AND SEARCHING

Considerable tension exists among the Chinese military in Shanghai with the result that martial law is being strictly enforced on outlying roads. In consequence Captain E. I. M. Barrett, Commissioner of Police, takes occasion to warn golfers and others proceeding to Kiangwan or Seekingjao, that soldiers insist upon searching every person. Foreign motorists should not resist this search. All persons are warned not to venture beyond the Settlement after dark.

residents will be punished with death, they are gradually leaving their masters.—Toho.

UNFOUNDED ACCUSATION

Murder of Mr. Tsai by Japanese a Myth

Tokyo, May 8.

According to a despatch received here to-day from Peking, the allegation that Japanese troops murdered the Commissioner of Foreign Affairs, Mr. Tsai Kung-chieh, and sixteen other officials at Tsinan has been proved to be unfounded.

It is believed, says the despatch from Peking, that the report was deliberately circulated by the Chinese authorities for the purpose of evading responsibility for the Tsinan affair. On the other hand, adds the despatch, evidence has been found which shows that the Japanese troops at Tsinan protected the Chinese officials there.—Reuter.

Tsai Never Near Japanese

Peking, May 8.

An official message from the Japanese Chief of Staff at Tsinanfu declares that the Foreign Affairs Bureau building is inside the Japanese lines and was protected throughout the trouble. The Commissioner, Mr. Tsai Kung-shih, was not there when the Japanese arrived, but the remainder of the staff were protected by the Japanese and are still safe. Mr. Huang Fu, the Nationalist Foreign Minister, took refuge at the Japanese military headquarters as soon as the trouble broke out and expressed his regret to the Japanese at the behaviour of the Chinese troops.

The message also denies that the Japanese entered the Chinese barracks or destroyed the Chinese wireless. The latter belonged to the Northerners, who blew it up before evacuation.

Huang Fu Protected by Japanese

The Japanese Consul confirms that Mr. Huang Fu was within the Japanese lines during the fighting, as the Consul telephoned to him in the settlement asking if he could stop it.

Regarding the Northern aeroplane incident at Tsinan, an official Japanese message states that the Japanese fired on two machines after bombs had been dropped near the Japanese lines. One of them was

brought down. The Japanese authorities at Tsinan have telegraphed their Legation to request Marshal Chang Tso-lin to prevent further raids: the Generalissimo has agreed and is telegraphing Marshal Chang Chung-chang accordingly.—Reuter.

AMERICAN MISSIONARY MURDERED

Southern Aeroplane Shot Down by Japanese

Tokyo, May 8.

A despatch from Tsinan reports that an American missionary is among the foreigners murdered. Two German houses were looted. It is also reported that Japanese troops shot down a Southern aeroplane on May 6, which it is alleged, was attempting to bomb the area guarded by the Japanese.—Reuter.

Peking, May 8.

The London and Methodist Missions are recalling their missionaries from North Shantung and South Chihli to Tientsin.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

Peking, May 7.

According to a despatch from Tsinan, a Southern aeroplane dropped bombs on the area guarded by Japanese troops as well as on points on the Kiaochow-Tsinan line yesterday, thereby considerably endangering Japanese troops and civilians. Japanese troops were compelled to fire at the Southern plane in self-defence, and finally shot her down.

In the meantime, the Chinese citizens in the native city at Tsinan are considerably panic-stricken owing to Northern planes frequently dropping bombs on that city.—Toho.

NAGOYA DIVISION TO SHANTUNG

Summary of Situation by the Minister of War

Tokyo, May 8.

The Cabinet has decided to despatch the Nagoya Division to Tsingtao on a war basis.

It is probable that 15,000 to 18,000 troops will be sent.

The sanction of the Emperor will be requested to-morrow.—Reuter.

Earlier.

In view of the imminence of the situation in Shantung, the Government held an urgent extraordinary Cabinet council yesterday to discuss measures to be taken for the situation. The meeting was attended by the Premier Baron Tanaka, his Cabinet colleagues, Mr. Hata, Vice-Minister of War, Mr. Abe, the Director of the Military Affairs Bureau, and General Matsui, the Chief of the General Staff.

At the outset, General Shirakawa, the War Minister, reporting the situation in Shantung, said:—

"As Tsinan has fallen into the hands of Southern forces, Northern troops are endeavouring to check a further advance of the Southern forces in the Yellow River region. On this account, the traffic between Tsinan and Tientsin has entirely been interrupted. But the situation in the region of Tientsin is not so imminent."

"According to a despatch received this morning (May 7), a Southern plain-clothes corps destroyed railway tracks near Kuomli. A small party of Japanese troops are said to be engaged in a battle with the Southern plain-clothes corps. There are indications that the Southern Army under General Chen Tiao-yuan will advance on the Kiaochow-Tsinan Railway region."

"The interruption of the traffic on the Kiaochow-Tsinan line will have a serious effect on the transportation of Japanese troops."

Following the War Minister's report, discussion was made on the third despatch of Japanese troops to Shantung and the railway transportation question, on the basis of views submitted by high military officers who met in conference the same morning.

As a result of careful and lengthy discussion, it was agreed on the whole to take decisive steps in order to safeguard the lives and property of Japanese residents.

As to concrete measures, they will be officially decided upon at a Cabinet meeting to-day.—Toho.

A UNITED FRONT

Chambers of Commerce Call on North to Join South

Peking, May 7.

The Chinese General Chamber of Commerce at Shanghai has address-

Events of Tuesday, May 8

FIGHTING BREAKS OUT AGAIN

General Fukuda's Ultimatum for Satisfaction Refused by Chinese: Chief Strategic Positions Seized by Japanese

An official Japanese despatch to Peking from Tsinanfu, quoted by Reuter, says that the Japanese General demanded that the Southern forces should withdraw outside a zone 20 li (seven miles) on each side of the Tsinan-Tsingtao Railway; the Chinese refused to agree and took offensive measures. Thereupon the Japanese decided to take active measures to enforce their demand and published a proclamation in the Chinese language to that effect.

At 8 o'clock yesterday morning, the despatch continues, a part of the 13th Japanese Regiment were reconnoitring in a northern suburb of Tsinanfu along the railway, when Southern soldiers suddenly fired on them. Heavy fighting ensued.

Other messages say that attempts to resume looting by Chinese troops started the fight.

The Ultimatum Delivered by General Fukuda

A Toho Peking message says that General Fukuda delivered the following ultimatum:—

All official negotiations will be conducted by the government of Japan with the Chinese authorities. Meanwhile:—

1. Punishment of high military officers responsible.
2. Disarm all Nationalist troops who molested Japanese, in the presence of Japanese army in Tsinan.
3. Evacuate all Nationalist troops stationed at Hsinchuan and Changchiachuan, within 12 hours.
4. Promptly prohibit the anti-Japanese propaganda.
5. Clear all Nationalist armies in the area within 20 li of Tsinan and those in the area

within 20 li along the Tsinan-Tsingtao Railway.

Chinese refusal is said to have caused the renewed fighting.

Tokyo, May 8 (10 a.m.).

An urgent despatch received from Tsinanfu reports that severe fighting broke out again yesterday evening between the Chinese and Japanese troops. It states that, despite the agreement previously reached between the Chinese and Japanese authorities, the Southern forces attacked the Japanese troops guarding the Foreign Commercial Area.—Reuter.

FIGHTING SEVERE

Chiang Kai-shek Reported as Gone to Taian

Tientsin, May 8.

According to despatches from Tsinan, after a short respite in the situation, fighting began again last night between the Japanese and Southern troops.

The Chinese authorities in Tsinan failing to fulfil promises even after 4 p.m. on May 7, the time-limit set by the Japanese Army, the latter has decided to resort to force. The Japanese Army at dawn on May 8 placed guns in position at points two miles north of the Tsinan Hospital (?), aiming the guns at the native city of Tsinan (?). In order to take decisive action, the Japanese troops have ordered the Chinese living in the commercial area to evacuate. A tense feeling prevails among the rank and file of the Japanese Army.

General Chiang Kai-shek, the Commander-in-Chief of the Southern forces, has withdrawn to Taian from Tsinan, and his instructions

ed a circular telegram, dated yesterday, to Generalissimo Chang Tso-lin and various other Northern war-lords, urging them to cease internal strife and present a united front against Japan in connection with the Tsinan affair. In response to the proposal, the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce in Peking to-day sent a telegram to the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce in Shanghai, expressing its approval for the cessation of hostilities between north and south.

The telegram states that the General Chamber of Commerce in Peking desires to confer with the Shanghai Chamber of Commerce regarding methods for the cessation of hostilities.—Toho.

Mass Meeting of Protest in Canton

Canton, May 7.

A mass meeting was held here to-day on the East Parade Ground to protest "against the Japanese massacres at Tsinan and the unjust actions of Japan against China in former days as well as recently."

Forty thousand persons were present, including military officials, merchants, students and labourers.

Special precautions were taken to prevent disturbances. The meeting was orderly and passed off quietly.

The meeting adopted, *inter alia*, a resolution to start an anti-Japanese boycott in Canton immediately and to telegraph all over the country suggesting the formation of an "All-China Anti-Japanese Imperialism Alliance."—Reuter's Pacific Service.

JAPANESE INTERESTS IN SHANTUNG

Several Industries Running into Millions

Tokyo, May 8.

The amount of Japanese investments in various industries in Shantung is estimated as follows:—

Yen	
7,335,000	at Tsinan
1,211,000	at Poshan
800,000	at Changtien
331,000	at Fangtzu (?)
146,881,000	at Tsingtao

The principal Japanese enterprises in that province are cotton spinning, oil manufacture, hemp-dressing, milling, ore and coal mining, match manufacture, beer brewing, and saving.—Toho.

FEELING IN JAPAN

Indignation But Not Against China Generally

Tokyo, May 8.

Despite expressions of deep indignation at the barbarities perpetrated by the Southern troops at Tsinanfu, the press and public generally are notably calm, while there is no sign of resentment against individual Chinese residents in Japan.

The main fear appears to be that the Chinese will attempt to rouse the sympathy of the world by allegations and propaganda against the Japanese.

Though demanding that justice should be meted out to the Chinese responsible for the outrages and that they should be fittingly punished, the papers urge the leaders of the Southern armies to do their utmost to prevent further clashes which, they assert, would only aggravate the seriousness of the situation.—Reuter.

National Honour at Stake

Osaka, May 8.

The resumption of looting in Tsinanfu yesterday, resulting in the latest clash between the Chinese and Japanese, has aroused a general feeling that something must be done immediately to stop "this foolishness." Though everybody realizes that neither China nor Japan has anything to gain by fighting each other, some business men here say that perhaps a good, hearty quarrel might lead to a better mutual understanding.

The "Mainichi" fears that "all hopes of a peaceful, diplomatic settlement will be shattered when the Southern troops persistently and deliberately attack the Japanese garrison."

The paper insists that this is no time to take the question of material loss into account; the national honour must be upheld at any cost.

Besides, it remarks, experience shows that a boycott hurts Japan very little.

The "Asahi" deplores the "fendish massacre of civilians" by the Southern troops and considers that it is now imperative to maintain troops to safeguard the Japanese residents in that area and to secure reparations.

The "Asahi" had been consistently opposed to the despatch of troops.

A Japanese Aerodrome at Tientsin

Peking, May 8.

In view of the situation in and around Tsinan, the Japanese Garrison in Tientsin has laid out a temporary aerodrome in the outskirts of Tientsin. The Waichiao to-day sent a secretary to Mr. Yoshizawa, Japanese Minister to Peking, and made a verbal protest against its construction.—Thoho.

FOREIGN SAFETY AT SHANGHAI

Absurd Rumour: Reassurance Emphasized by Chinese

Rumour was circulated yesterday that certain Chinese authorities had admitted that they were not in a position to safeguard the lives and properties of foreigners. Inquiries were made and it was found that the local authorities had taken every precaution so far as foreigners are concerned and that they guaranteed to protect them to the best of their ability.

In interviews with a representative of the "North-China Daily News," this afternoon, the following statements, were made:—

Gen. Chien Ta-chun, Shanghai and Woosung Gendarmerie Commissioner: "I think the rumour is very funny. There really is no need for me to make any statement, because there is no necessity for one. I have sufficient forces at my disposition in Shanghai to cope with any emergency, and I have already ordered my men to take special precautions to protect foreign lives in the jurisdiction over which I have control. Foreigners may rest assured that they will receive every protection that I can possibly afford, and my advice is that they go about their business as usual and not be misled by rumours which have undoubtedly been spread by interested parties."

Similar reassurance was given by the Mayor of Greater Shanghai, Mr. Chang Ting-fan, by the Commissioner of Foreign Affairs, Mr. Wunsz King, and by the Commissioner of Public Safety, Col. Tai Shih-fu.

STUDENTS HARANGUE WITH CROWDS

General State of Tension Evident: Many Pamphlets

A general state of tension was evident in Chinese circles to-day, which was increased by the action of students who met in great numbers in Chinese territory, and harangued the crowds. Large numbers of pamphlets, directed against the Japanese, were distributed and in the Settlement serious attempts at posting placards were met by efficient action on the part of the police. In the Bubbling Well, Sinza, and Dixwell Road districts, a number of students were arrested, who will be brought before the Provisional Court this morning.

Chinese police are searching motor-cars in Chinese territory; foreigners en route to golf courses not excepted. Several instances of soldiers shooting at motor-cars have been reported. A summary of to-day's and Monday's activities is to be found below.

The Isis and Odeon Theatres announce that there will be no performances to-morrow.

Schools in the Settlement remain closed, as do nearly all in Chinese districts. Student parties lectured yesterday and propose to continue to-day.

On Monday at 3 p.m., more than 20 students from Nanyang College entered the premises of the Aikosa Dairy (Japanese-owned) at 120 Hunsdiao Road. They attempted to persuade 30 Chinese employees to leave the compound, but they left without causing serious disturbance and without inducing the Chinese to strike.

Chinese Postal Memento

The Chinese Post Office Employees Union sent a number of

lecture parties to different parts of the Chinese city to-day. At a meeting it was resolved that two stamps should be made with the following inscriptions:—"Don't forget the tragic murder of Chinese brethren in Tsinan by Japanese soldiers on May 3"; and "Let us all cooperate in this anti-Japanese campaign." It was decided that all mail matter should be stamped with the above characters.

The roof gardens of the three department stores in Nanking Road have been closed, as a precaution against trouble. Similar requests have been made to the various Chinese amusement houses and the Chinese police have forbidden the Small World Amusement Resort inside the city to carry on business for three days.

Events of Wednesday, May 9

FIGHTING SUBSIDES IN TSINAN

Second Outbreak Due to Troops Disobeying Chiang Kai-shek's Orders to Quit Town: Now Withdrawn Southward

Further details of the renewed fighting, which broke out at Tsinan on the 7th between the Nationalists and the Japanese, indicate that certain divisions of the Nationalist army declined to obey instructions of their commanding officers.

It appears that on the 6th General Chiang Kai-shek and General Fukuda had come to an agreement for the cessation of hostilities and the removal of the Nationalist army 20 miles from the Commercial Area of Tsinan. The 1st, 4th and 9th armies were removed, but divisions of the 40th army and of General Feng's troops returned to Tsinan after marching some distance.

It would appear that the Japanese used their heavy artillery against these troops, but they were already too close to be affected in this way. General Chiang thereupon moved the 1st, 4th and 9th armies to Tsinan. He also issued orders to the troops in Tsinan to go to Tsinan, but they engaged the Japanese. Meanwhile, the 26th army had cut the Shantung Railway at Mingchui, which made communications between Tsinan and Tsingtao difficult.

C. T. Wang's Timely Advice

Dr. C. T. Wang, who went to Tsinan with General Chiang, advised the Nationalist command with regard to the Retrocession of Shantung Agreement, (in the year 1922), which he negotiated. There are reports in Nationalist circles that Dr. Wang's suggestions have been of value and that it is seriously being considered placing him in charge of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Less Serious Than First Reported

Peking, May 9.

The latest news from Tsinan indicates that the fighting there yesterday was not so serious as had been believed, being mostly in the nature of skirmishes, though both sides at times used artillery. The Japanese state that disorders continue at Tsinanfu and along the railway. They are actively clearing the Southern troops from the zone within 20 li of the railway.

The foreigners who left Tsinanfu yesterday comprised 17 Americans, 4 Britons, 1 Frenchman, 1 Italian and several Germans.

General Yang Yu-ting arrived in Peking to-day. It is believed that his object is to discuss the Northern attitude in view of the Tsinan incidents.

It is understood that the Fengtien opinion is very divided, some sections advocating withdrawal into Manchuria in order to allow the South to settle the difficulties with Japan, others urging that it is time to launch a counter-attack. According to some reports the Northern forces are again advancing southwards from Shunteh.—Reuter.

NO JAPANESE CASUALTY

Southerners Withdrawn Towards Tsinan

Peking, May 9.

According to the latest Tsinan dispatch it is stated that in the Japanese encounter with the Southern forces at dawn of May 8, no

Orders have been issued by the Advisory Council to the Kuomintang that three minutes' silence shall be observed at all meetings connected with the Tsinan affair out of respect for the late Commissioner of Foreign Affairs, T'ai Kung-shih, and his staff as well as a large number of Chinese civilians and soldiers.

Y. W. C. A. Telegrams

The National Committee of the Y.W.C.A.s in China has passed a resolution to telegraph to the World's Y.W.C.A. and to the Women's Rights League in Geneva, urging that the Shantung affair should be settled in accordance with international justice. It was also decided to telegraph to the Japanese Y.W.C.A. giving details of the Tsinan incident.

casualty was reported among the Japanese army or the Japanese residents.

Foreign residents in Tsinan were also notified by the Japanese authorities of the Japanese preparation for a decisive military action upon the Southerners and they shifted a part of the women and children to Tsingtao, prior to the commencement of military operation. Members of foreign consulates are all safe as they have been specially guarded by the Japanese troops.

The main force of the Southern army seems to have retreated towards the south and the Commander of the Martial Law Force at Tsinan also surrendered to the Japanese army at noon to-day.

No trace of Southern troops is now seen in the vicinity of Tsinan.

Wounded Japanese soldiers are all making satisfactory progress, while every member of the Japanese army is in good health, except one, and the general health condition of the rank and file is excellent, says the despatch.—Toho.

The Railway Clear Again

Tsingtao, May 9.

Japanese troops have cleared the Shantung Railway of all disturbing elements.

The passenger service between Tsinanfu and Tsingtao has been resumed.—Reuter.

26,000 TROOPS SENT

Protection Only: No Occupation of Territory Intended

Tokyo, May 9.

The Emperor's sanction has been obtained for the despatch of the Nagoya Division to Tsingtao, thus bringing the total Japanese force in Shantung to about 26,000.

If the situation permits, it is hoped shortly to withdraw the 2,000 which arrived recently from Dairen. In the meantime, three companies of infantry from Hokkaido and two from Kyushu which normally would proceed to Tientsin in July as replacements have been ordered to prepare to leave immediately to replace the units despatched to Tsinan.

Seven destroyers left Sasebo yesterday evening for Canton, Amoy and Foochow. Four others are expected to leave for South China shortly as a precautionary measure.

For Protection Alone

The Foreign Office has explained to the press that the troops are being sent to Shantung expressly for the protection of the lives and property of Japanese. The Government has no intention of occupying territory or of taking over the railway. It expects the Japanese troops to guard and protect the railway but the Chinese will still be in control. The Government confidently expects that the troops will be withdrawn as soon as the danger passes.

The spokesman denied that the Japanese troops entered Tsinan for the purpose of impeding the Southern forces. He pointed out that the Nationalists were already reported to be proceeding northward

unobstructed. He expected that negotiations for the settlement of the difficulties between the Nationalists and the Japanese would probably be held in Nanking later.

The Japanese Government is at present preparing an official statement for publication abroad.

Fears of Inflammatory Relations

Though the press refrains from definitely censuring or approving the decision to despatch the Nagoya Division to Shantung a general fear is expressed lest the relations between China and Japan should be further inflamed and it is hoped that the troops will be withdrawn as soon as possible.

The "Nichi Nichi" regrets that the Government appears only to have a military policy in regard to China and no diplomatic policy. It warns the Government to beware of aggravating the situation lest it should necessitate further despatch of troops.

The "Kokumin," attributing the Tsinan affair to Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang's intrigues against General Chiang Kai-shek, expresses similar misgivings, especially fears of the possibility of trouble in South China.—Reuter.

Statement to Ambassadors

Tokyo, May 9.

General Baron Tanaka, the Premier and Foreign Minister, invited the British, American, French and Italian Ambassadors in Tokyo to the Foreign Office at 5 p.m. yesterday and explained in detail the circumstances which compelled the Japanese troops in Tsinan to engage in battles with Southern troops for 'the protection of the Japanese residents, and the general situation in Shantung. The Premier also informed them that the Japanese Government had decided to despatch another division of troops to Shantung so as to perfect defences, and sought an understanding with them in this connection.—Toho.

Chinese in Japan Unmolested

Osaka, May 9.

The morning papers are alive with reports of the animation shown at the headquarters of the 3rd Division (Nagoya), the despatch of telegraph, railway and flying contingents to China, the requisition of ships for the transportation of troops and supplies and the movements of the cruisers and destroyers which are leaving shortly for the Yangtze.

Despite the publication of gruesome stories of the massacre of Japanese civilians at Tsinanfu, the Chinese residents of Kobe, Osaka and other places remain absolutely safe and unmolested.

Businessmen in Osaka, who previously opposed anything that might be called Japanese imperialism in China, now recognize that military occupation is necessary until all foolishness has been stopped, the safety of Japanese residents ensured and their treaty rights duly respected. They are perfectly prepared to suffer a loss of business with China in the meanwhile.—Reuter.

ANTI-JAPANESE WORK IN CANTON

Japanese Withdrawn to Places of Safety

Canton, May 7 (delayed by censor).

Strong anti-Japanese propaganda is at work in the city, with the usual display of banners across the streets and posters depicting the alleged brutality of the Japanese in Tsinan.

The Japanese Consul-General at Shamen has given instructions to all the Japanese residents of Canton to evacuate the city and proceed to Shamen, or on board Japanese gun-boats lying off Shamen, as a precautionary measure.

So far no trouble of any kind has occurred here.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

Minor Disturbances in the Yangtze Valley

Wireless news from the outposts says that there is at Hankow no anti-Japanese feeling evident in the city. At Wuhu, however, anti-Japanese posters have been seen in the city. The feeling against

the Japanese is strong, and the report, dated May 8, says that a demonstration on the following day was expected, but as far could be anticipated no serious trouble was likely to take place.

A reliable report says that an anti-Japanese demonstration took place at Nanking on May 8. A Chinkiang riot took place on the evening of May 7, when wounded soldiers mauled the local military police. Looting took place all the following morning and the shops were closed. The gates of the Concession were closed for a short time but the situation has now quieted down.

At Foochow an anti-Japanese boycott is being conducted. Everything is peaceful though, and there is no danger for foreigners expected.

Disturbances Rigidly Put Down at Amoy, May 9.

Acting under instructions from the Nationalist Government, the Fukien Provincial Government has issued a proclamation forbidding the holding of mass meeting or parades during May, in which month memorial meetings have been held for the past few years.

May 4 and May 5 passed off quietly, without any parades or disorders.

Despite the news from Tsinan, no disorders occurred in the city or foreign settlement to-day, and there were no demonstrations.

Inflammatory posters against the Japanese are being placarded everywhere. Public opinion against the Japanese is running high, but the authorities are taking care to prevent disturbances. Hitherto no Japanese nationals have been molested.

Two Japanese destroyers arrived here on May 4.—Reuter.

BRITAIN WATCHING CLOSELY

Danger for Japan of Too Forward a Policy

London, May 9.

The papers, which continue to "splash" despatches relating to the latest events in China, dwell on the gravity of the news that fighting between the Japanese and Southern forces at Tsinanfu has been renewed.

The "Manchester Guardian" says that the Japanese Government is apparently about to follow a belligerent policy—a policy from which the British Government shrunk after the Nanking outrages.

If Japan occupies Tsinanfu and most of Shantung until she obtains satisfaction and redress, the paper proceeds, she is likely to stay there indefinitely. Satisfaction and redress, it adds, are really unobtainable: one might as well demand apologies from an earthquake.

The "Manchester Guardian" expresses the opinion that the results of such occupation are likely to be disastrous, more particularly, perhaps, to the Japanese, and also to the general relationship between China and the Powers.—Reuter.

JAPAN'S FORCE IN CHINA

More Troops on the Way To Tsinan

Tokyo, May 9.

The Navy has decided to order the cruisers Abukuma (5,570 tons) and Jintsu (5,595 tons) to proceed to Shanghai.—Reuter.

Tsingtao, May 8.

The main force and one artillery section of the 50th Infantry Regiment, which was despatched here from the Japanese Garrison in the leased territory of Kuantung the day before yesterday, departed for Tsinan at 4 p.m. to-day in military trains.—Toho.

The Naval Flotilla

Shanghai, May 9.

The 15th Destroyer Flotilla, consisting of four 2nd class-destroyers, Take, Nashi, Kaya and Momi (850 tons each), which were recently ordered to China waters in view of the gravity of the situation, are expected to arrive here from the Sasebo Naval Station this evening.

Two 2nd class cruisers, Jintsu (5,595 tons) and Abukuma (5,570 tons) belonging to the 3rd Squadron Sasebo, and two destroyer flotillas belonging to the 1st Torpedo-bomb Squadron were ordered

ed yesterday to Chinese waters to join the Japanese First Foreign Service Squadron.

The present disposition of Japanese men-of-war on the Yangtze and in South China ports is:—

Hira, 2nd cl. g.b., 338 tons, Chungking. Katada, 2nd cl. g.b., 338 tons, Ichang. Hotsu, 2nd cl. g.b., 338 tons, Shasi. Sumida, 2nd cl. g.b., 126 tons, Chang-sha.

Yahagi, 2nd cl. cr., 4,950 tons, Urakaze, 1st cl. des., 907 tons, and Seto 2nd cl. g.b., 338 tons, Hankow. Fushimi, 2nd cl. g.b., 180 tons, Kiukiang.

Momo, 2nd cl. des., 835 tons, Wuhu. Tone, flag-ship, 2nd cl. cruiser, 4,100 tons, Kashi, 2nd cl. des., 835 tons, Hinoki, 2nd cl. des., 235 tons, and Yanagi, 2nd cl. des., 835 tons, Nanking.

Ataka, 1st cl. g.b., 820 tons, Chinkiang. Suga, 2nd cl. g.b., 780 tons, and Toba, 2nd cl. g.b., 250 tons, Shanghai.

Ooi, 2nd cl. cr., 5,500 tons, Foochow. Tanikaze, 1st cl. des., 1,300 tons, Aoi, 2nd cl. des., 850 tons, Swatow.

Uji, 2nd cl. g.b., 620 tons, Canton. Ekaze, 1st cl. des., 1,300 tons, and Kiku, 2nd cl. des., 850 tons, Amoy.—Toho.

U.S. NOT INTERVENING

Unless Invited to Mediate by Both Sides

Washington, May 8.

With reference to a report from Shanghai to the effect that the Nationalist Government is considering inviting the United States to mediate in the conflict between Japan and China, the State Department points out that the United States will only be able to do so if invited by both sides.—Reuter.

GEN. HUANG FU'S ACCOUNT OF THE CLASH

Barbed Wire Fences Down When Unexplained Shooting Begins

The Kuo Min news agency issues a long account by General Huang Fu, the Nationalist Minister of Foreign Affairs, of his recent experiences. We publish the most important parts.

The Nanking army entered Tsinanfu on April 30. Gen. Huang Fu arrived there on May 2.

"On the morning of May 3, I entered the city to call on General Chiang. On my way, I observed that most of the shops had already resumed trade and the conditions were very good. When I reached General Chiang's Headquarters, I was informed that the sand-bags and barbed wire, which were placed in the commercial area by the Japanese troops, had been removed the previous night.

"The Japanese Consul and some officers came to call, all was very friendly.

"I was very much gratified to find that for the first two days after the entry of the Nationalist Army both Chinese and foreigners enjoyed safety and security.

The Shooting Breaks Out

"But, while I was on my way to my place of sojourn at about eleven in the night, I heard, to my great surprise, shooting on all hands and saw people rushing about and shouting that 'the Japanese troops have begun shooting our soldiers everywhere.'

"My car rushed through the firing line and reached its destination. The whole day, firing was heard at intervals and communications were cut. Telephone messages were continually received that a great many people on the streets were killed.

"The wooden fence of my temporary office which is in the Tsinan Railway office was surrounded by Japanese soldiers. I was communicating with different parties by telephone for, first, stopping firing and, then investigating the real situation, when all of a sudden, a large number of Japanese soldiers surrounding the fence fired on my office twice, and rushed in. The inmates of the place crowded together, and the whole place was in turmoil and confusion. The windows of my office were honey-combed with bullets. I went upstairs and, opening the window, persuaded them to stop firing.

Attempts to Stop Firing

"Then coming down, I went into the courtyard and talked to the Japanese gardener, Tomida, showing him my card, explaining to him my official position, adding that this was my temporary office and requesting him to consider carefully any step they took. But he asserted that bullets came out from my

house and demanded that my guards hand over their arms.

"I refused and told him that I always ordered my guards not to go out or fire their rifles so that what he (Tomida) said must have been due to some mistake. Whereupon, Tomida demanded to enter into my house in order to telephone to the Japanese headquarters for instructions."

Tomida searched the house and then left and Gen. Huang says he then got into touch with the Japanese

and the soldiers in it disarmed. Reports were also received that the Japanese had destroyed the Chinese wireless station.

The Alleged Atrocity

Although as stated in to-day's leader we are adverse to publishing any more atrocities, Gen. Huang's account of the death of Tsai Kung-shih must be given—for reasons which will be obvious to most readers:—

"On May 4, at 8 in the morning,

CHANG TSO-LIN FAVOURS TRUCE BETWEEN NORTH AND SOUTH BEFORE TSINAN

Peking, May 9.

It is reported that after a conference to-day with his Chief-of-Staff, General Yang Yu-ting, and his son, Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang, the Dictator, Generalissimo Chang Tso-lin, decided to issue a circular telegram throughout China announcing a temporary cessation of the present civil war in view of the critical international situation that has arisen as the result of the Tsinan affair.

It is understood that the telegram will suggest that the North and South should co-operate in getting a settlement of the Tsinan affair.

It is understood that the Dictator will issue this telegram to-night.

Northern Troops Ordered to Cease Hostilities

Later.

Generalissimo Chang Tso-lin's circular telegram was sent this evening to all the leading civil and military authorities of the North and South.

The Dictator declares that civil war has been going on for several years and that communists have been attempting to ruin the country.

"I have always apprehended that civil war might impair the friendly relations between China and other nations," he says. "Unfortunately incidents have happened at Canton, Hankow, Nanking and Tsinan. In view of the situation I have ordered my troops to cease hostilities in order to save the country.

"It is highly regrettable that foreigners have been involved in our domestic struggles. If this state of affairs is allowed to continue, I shall be unable to face the whole nation as well as the friendly Powers. In view of this situation I have ordered my victorious troops at Changteh and along the Shansi Railway to cease hostilities immediately.

Political Future Must Rest with People

"As regards national politics, I will not be insistent if our people can agree on a fair and impartial decision. The question of right or wrong rests with the people.

"I have been in military service since my youth. As an old resident in Manchuria I know perfectly well the evil influence of communism and the preventive measures taken by other nations. Indeed, I feel that my personal experience in that line qualifies me for a better view of the whole question than many prominent men of the country."

"Civil war has been going on for several years since the communists attempted to ruin the country.

"The South-Eastern Provinces in China have repeatedly undergone indescribable sufferings, of which I have heard a good deal, invariably with a feeling of pain.

"I could not bear to see the bolshevisation of the nation and, responding to the call of Providence, I determined to lead my troops in a campaign against Bolshevism.

"From the beginning I declared that I would regard my personal foes as friends if only they concurred with me in the suppression of Bolshevism. On the other hand, I made up my mind to deliver a decisive blow to communism with a view to its total elimination. Wherever my troops went strict orders were issued for the maintenance of discipline and for the protection of the lives and property both of Chinese and foreigners, for I have always apprehended that civil war might affect diplomacy and thereby impair China's friendly relations with the Powers.

Come to Our Senses

"Knowing that certain traitors, deeply imbued with the idea of communism and ignorant of the consequences in its wake, were sure to bring havoc to the country, I considered the extermination of communism necessary and desired extreme caution in diplomatic dealings as the sole means of attaining our independence.

"At present there seems to be no end to civil strife and the ship of State is sinking rapidly. I hope the people will come to their senses and save the country from destruction. This, briefly, is my appeal, and I hope to hear from you all.

(signed) "CHANG TSO-LIN"—Reuter.

ese officers. Both sides sent out messengers to stop the firing.

Gen. Chiang's Order to Troops

"At the same time I communicated by telephone with General Chiang and was informed that he had strictly forbidden his soldiers to open fire and ordered them immediately to keep away from the region occupied by Japanese troops."

Arrangements were made for Chinese officers' cars to fly special flags and Gen. Huang went back to the city and stayed the night with Chiang. He says that his office was then seized by the

Chang Han-sze, the servant of Tsai Kung-shih, who was Commissioner for Foreign Affairs for Shantung, came to my office and reported that on the previous night, at 11 o'clock, more than 20 Japanese soldiers suddenly broke into his office, bound him and his whole staff of more than ten persons, shot them all, and cut off the ears and nose of the Commissioner. The servant jumped over the wall and thus made a narrow escape; he was fired at by Japanese soldiers, and was wounded in his body.

"The Political Affairs Committee in the Front is making investigation

of the names of those thus murdered by the Japanese troops."

Arrival of Marshal Feng

On May 5 Feng Yu-hsiang arrived in Tsinan and agreed with Chiang on plans for pressing on with the northern expedition, of which Chiang was to notify the Japanese General, Fukuda. Gen. Huang continues:—

"Of the causes of the disturbances, different explanations have been given. The Japanese naturally spread propaganda entirely favourable to their side. But, according to reliable information received by us, the Japanese troops were the first to open fire. To ensure accuracy, the Nationalist authorities have ordered the Chief of the Garrison Headquarters, the Chief of the Public Safety Bureau, the Chief of the Bureau of Foreign Affairs and the Magistrate of Tsinan, respectively, to make careful investigation and make every effort to collect evidence to serve as basis for negotiation in the near future.

Chinese Stop Fire When Ordered

"On account of this outbreak, casualties on both sides were numerous. But our soldiers, after the strict orders issued by General Chiang, never returned fire, while Japanese troops from time to time fired on ours, so that the number of deaths on our side is many times more than that on the Japanese side. Besides, as the Japanese fired into the streets, a great number of pedestrians, who are powerless to resist the Japanese troops or to protect themselves, were killed.

"The Nationalist forces have already crossed the Yellow River; and only a barely sufficient number of troops is left in Tsinan to maintain order.

"In the neighbourhood of the Commercial Area there is no longer a state of tension.

"As for other foreign nationals, they are all safe."

Gen. Huang concludes by saying that he has come to Nanking to continue negotiations with Japan from there for a settlement.

T. V. SOONG INTERVIEWED

Case for Clear Thinking and Facing Facts

Mr. T. V. Soong, Minister of Finance, in an interview concerning the Tsinan incident, stated:—

"The present situation between China and Japan is critical in the extreme, all the more reason why there should be clear thinking and fearless facing of facts on both sides. The objective facts are that, in violation of what is commonly held as international law, Japan landed troops on Chinese soil (which is quite different from the landing of international troops in foreign concessions last year), that two rival Chinese armies clashed, resulting in the defeat of the side which is popularly, although possibly erroneously, held as the side supported by the Japanese, thus bringing the victorious Chinese Nationalist troops face to face with the Japanese army of occupation. The ground is thus set for a tragedy, an explosion is almost certain though the particular spark causing the explosion could not be foretold, nor is it indeed of any great historical importance. Nor yet is it helpful for us to speculate whether or not the Japanese deliberately created an incident; that the incident happens to be helpful to the Japanese Cabinet, we must admit, is in itself no proof that the Japanese first opened fire.

Equal Cause for Regret

"Now the clash has come, and we hourly read of the charges and counter-charges of atrocities in the best approved manner of the Great European War. We Chinese must feel profound sorrow; if we mourn the murder and mutilation of our Commissioner of Foreign Affairs with his entire staff and hundreds of other civilians and soldiers, we equally mourn and blush with shame also at the atrocities reported to be committed by our troops on defenceless Japanese citizens. Probably in the heat and passion of the moment, neither side is guiltless. "But what of the future? The best minds of China and Japan should be devoted to localize the conflict, to bring about peace not to contrive at winning a war. The European War with its lessons is

too close to us; if the debate has not ended on who started the Great War, it is equally uncertain who won the Great War.

An Impartial Joint Tribunal

"We at least do not want war; it is patent to every one from the beginning that we have nothing to gain by a war with Japan. And we just as firmly believe that in the history of peoples and civilizations it is not always the race with the best shock troops that wins in the end.

"Let Nanking and Tokyo therefore come together and order cessation of further fighting, and allow an impartial tribunal to investigate facts and apportion responsibility where it should rest. Let the guilty be punished, without fear or favour, be he Chinese or Japanese. Let there be an end to jingoism and mutual propaganda which is self-intoxicating. Only thus, I think, can the leaders of both nations justify themselves before their peoples and before world opinion in this crisis."—Kuo Min.

STUDENTS AND AGITATORS BUSY

Attempts to Work Up Feeling: Streets and Trams Plastered

Apart from the mass meetings things were quiet in Chinese territory to-day in spite of many rumours that the Japanese Government had declared war on the Nationalists.

There were minor processions in the French Concession during the morning but these did not amount to much. The Concession gates were closed against possible invasion by agitators.

Anti-Japanese Posters

In Chinese territory, a representative of the "North-China Daily News" noticed that the roads were strongly patrolled by police, soldiers and volunteers, all heavily armed. But there was no trouble. The trams were plastered with anti-Japanese literature and boys and girls of the student class were seen every ten or twenty steps, delivering soap box lectures. Every available wall and electric standard contained posters urging an anti-Japanese boycott.

At the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce in the morning, a meeting of merchants was held, Mr. Chen Teh-ching, a member of the Advisory Council to the local Kuomintang, presiding. A resolution was passed that, beginning from to-day, all merchants should assist in enforcing the boycott.

The "mass meeting" at West Gate also took place in the morning. There were estimated to be approximately 10,000 students and labourers present. The Chinese Recreation Ground, where the meeting was held, was heavily guarded by troops. Fiery speeches were delivered and a number of resolutions were passed. Those present then broke up into small parties and went about delivering lectures and distributing anti-Japanese literature.

Japanese Children Assaulted

More Japanese school children on their way to and from the Japanese Public School in North Szechuen Road and the Japanese Girls High School in Scott Road, as well as several adults, report that they were assaulted by Chinese hooligans. The officer commanding the Japanese Marines in Shanghai has accordingly posted sentries and machine guns at a number of strategic points. Patrols are also constantly to be seen marching about North Szechuen Road, Dixwell Road, Kashing Road, etc., while, on Brenan Piece and the Yangtzepoo mid district, all necessary precautions have been taken.

Some shops closed for two hours to-day under instructions from the Amalgamated Street Unions, and many flags were noticed at half mast, including that at the Chinese Post Office, and on different Chinese public buildings. The Customs House flag, however, was not hoisted. Japanese employees of the Customs are said to be much agitated and fear that they will lose their positions, as the Chinese staff have petitioned the Nationalist Government to dismiss the Japanese.

Labour Unions' Meeting

Over 100 representatives of eight unions held a meeting on Tuesday

at the offices of the Commercial Press. Employees Union in Paoshan Road, Mr. Lu Ching-shih presiding. A committee of 21 was elected to arrange for a big demonstration by the labourers, and the usual resolutions, including one in favour of a boycott were passed.

SAFETY OF SHANGHAI

More Need of Defence Force Than Ever

There seems to be little doubt that the average business man in Shanghai is more than ever convinced at the present time of the necessity for the continued presence of the Shanghai Defence Force. Although there are certain commendable aspects about the Chinese troops in charge locally, there are certain other reasons notably the fear of unruly labour elements, for keeping careful watch.

According to one authority, there are at the present time 9,000 Chinese troops in Greater Shanghai, but another equally well-informed authority places this figure at 25,000 when it is remembered that the present military scope extends from Sungkiang to Chinkiang also, besides the Shanghai area itself. General Chien Ta-chun, garrison commander of these troops, com-

prising the 32nd Army, is highly spoken of for work in disciplining the troops under his control, 15,000 of whom are well equipped with good rifle.

Brought from the South

These troops, it will be recalled, took part in the fighting in the East River District, during the Communist uprising last December, and, although defeated, are regarded as having been the direct cause of checking the uprising. The army then marched from the South to Shanghai, leaving South China during February and arriving here on March 19. They had seen some bad fighting and the long march left them even more disorganized. Moreover, their pay was in arrears. It has still been in arrears from the time of arrival until the present, although it is gleaned from reliable sources that a certain portion of the pay was handed out yesterday. It is not thought likely, however, that they are even now entirely paid up.

The area under their control is a large one, and even 25,000 men are hardly adequate to protect it should serious trouble arise. On the other hand they are being reorganized at the present time, and there is always the possibility that they may be ordered to the front in case of need.

Events of Thursday, May 10

TWO MORE ENCOUNTERS

Chen Tiao-yuan's Troops in Sharp Fight with Japanese on Kao-Tsi Railway: Further Clash South of Tsinan

Tokyo, May 9.

According to a despatch from Tsinanfu, General Toyama's brigade which recently arrived at Tsingtao from Dairen clashed with the main force of Southern troops under General Chen Tiao-yuan near Kuotien while proceeding to Tsinanfu. Severe fighting ensued, in which the Japanese lost 4 killed and 20 wounded. The Southern troops suffered heavily. The fighting is continuing.

According to another official despatch, the Southern forces at Tsinanfu are retiring southward but some are remaining within the native city, resisting attempts to disarm them. As the real intention of the main force of the Nationalists there is not clear, the Japanese commander has prepared his troops for any contingency.

A further despatch states that one Japanese soldier was severely wounded during street fighting this morning.

Further Fight at Tangchiachuang

Peking, May 10.

The Brigade under the command of Major-General Iwakura, which was engaged in a fierce battle with Southern troops in the vicinity of Tangchiachuang, having almost repulsed the Southern troops towards the south, has returned to a point south of Tsinan, leaving a number of troops in Tangchiachuang.

In the severe fighting around Tangchiachuang which took place at 10 a.m. to-day, the Southern force sustained about 300 killed. Though the actual number of casualties on the Japanese side is not available at the present moment, it seems that there were about 20 killed and wounded.—Toho.

Tokyo, May 10.

A Tsinan despatch states that the Southern troops who clashed with the brigade under Major-General Iwakura yesterday midway between Kuotien and Tsinanfu have been repulsed, leaving 200 to 300 dead. The Japanese, who suffered only 20 or 30 casualties, are now guarding the railway.—Reuter.

Attacking Southerners Inside

Walled City

Tsinan, May 10.

The latest report from Tsinan states that the Southern army holding out within the wall of Tsinan, is still stubbornly opposing the Japanese army, and the Japanese work of clearing them is not being effected easily.

Early this morning, a detachment of the Japanese army further blew up the wall at the eastern and the

southwestern corners, while another detachment smashed the south gate and made its way into the native city.

For fear of loss and damage to innocent citizens, the Japanese army is not making a fierce attack, but has advised the Southern army for the third time, through the General Chamber of Commerce, to surrender. However, as they flatly declined but continued a reckless firing with no definite aim, the walled city was put into an unspeakable confusion.

It is further reported that the Japanese army is gradually enveloping and pressing them hard.—Toho.

Japanese Hold Yellow River Bridge

Tsingtao, May 10.

Japanese despatches from Tsinanfu confirm the report that Japanese troops have occupied the railway bridge over the Yellow River "for the purpose of keeping the Southern forces at a safe distance."

Further despatches state that the Chinese troops whom the Japanese drove from Tsinanfu left 150 dead, while the Japanese have disarmed altogether 7,000 Chinese troops since the first outbreak.

According to despatches reaching Tokyo, the appearance of Japanese aeroplanes over the city induced the Southern forces under General Fan Cheng-wu, holding the Chinese quarter of Tsinan, to capitulate yesterday afternoon. General Fan's troops are now being disarmed.—Reuter.

Railway in Operation

Tsingtao, May 9.

The passenger train service on the Kiaochow-Tsinan line, which has been interrupted since May 1, was re-established to-day. The train which departed from Tsinan at 8.30 a.m. to-day, arrived here at 9 p.m.—Toho.

THE FIGHTING ON MAY 8

Chinese Refusal to Retire from Protected Area

Tokyo, May 10.

An official report received by the War Office to-day appears to confirm press messages regarding the origin of the fighting at Tsinan on May 8.

The report states that, noting an absence of good faith on the part of the Chinese military leaders, the Japanese commander at Tsinan attempted to negotiate with General Hsiung Shih-hui for the Southern forces to disarm, but the latter resisted and 5,000 troops simultaneously attacked the Japanese, where-

upon the Japanese forces responded, blew up the Southern forces' powder magazine and swept the main force from the city.—Reuter.

City Wall Blown Up

Tokyo, May 10.

According to a despatch from Tsinanfu the Japanese troops blew up the eastern and southwestern corners of the city wall for the purpose of driving out and disarming the remaining Southern troops, who put up a vigorous resistance.

To avoid harming civilians the Japanese through the Chamber of Commerce urged the Southern forces to surrender, but the latter refused; on the contrary they continued firing, causing much disorder among the general public.

Another despatch states that the Japanese have completed clearing out the Southern troops, who fled northwest after crossing the Yellow River.—Reuter.

Japanese Civilian Victims

Peking, May 10.

The list of Japanese victims of the Tsinan incident, known afterwards, follows. The dead:—

Mr. Magozemon Yamashita (46 years old), of Gifu Prefecture.
Mr. Jutaro Yonekari (27 years old), of Okinawa Prefecture.
Seriously wounded:—
Mr. Masanojo Mitsu (2 years old), of Shimane Prefecture. (he is so seriously wounded that it is feared he will not recover).
Mr. Otojiro Matsuda, of Aichi Prefecture.

Mr. Inosuke Furukawa (54 years old), of Osaka Prefecture.
Mr. Naotaro Noguchi (52 years old), of Fukuoka Prefecture.
Mrs. Toki Hasegawa (26 years old), of Kagawa Prefecture.
Mr. Masa Sato (25 years old), of Aichi Prefecture.
Mr. Seichiro Oka (44 years old), of Yamaguchi Prefecture.
**This list is evidently supplementary to that already published.

AREA HELD BY JAPAN

Proposal to Occupy Nationalist Garrison Posts

Shanghai, May 10.

A special despatch from Tsingtao states that up to noon of yesterday, the Japanese had occupied an area in Shantung which included the following districts: (1) The entire Kiaochow-Tsinan Railway Zone. (2) City of Tsinan and the Commercial Area. (3) The southern end of Yellow River Bridge of the Tsin-Pu Railway. (4) The Kuotien district to the east of Tsinan. (5) The Changchuang District to the west of Tsinan and (6) Sinchuang, south of the City.

The despatch adds that the Japanese military authorities at Tsinan are considering extending the present occupied area to include the Nationalist garrison posts.—Kuo Min.

CANTON FOR CALMNESS

Patriotic Propaganda But No Disturbances

Hongkong, May 9.

Mr. Chu Chao-hsin, the Commissioner for Foreign Affairs in Canton, who is here as General Li Chi-sen's representative in order to see off Sir Cecil Clementi who left for home to-day on furlough, said regarding the Tsinan affair:—

"To take a calm attitude is the only way open to us regarding the despatch of Japanese troops to Shantung and the Tsinan incident." General Li Chi-sen intends to permit the Chinese citizens to start movements in connection with these affairs, if the movements are actuated by their patriotism, but he will never allow them to form societies or create disturbances.

"Whether the despatch of Japanese troops is legal or not, we leave it to public opinion. We shall not come to grief, if we bear up against the present suffering with a calm attitude. A certain kind of propaganda is due to the patriotic idea characteristic of the Chinese nation. So we cannot restrain such."—Toho.

Chiang Kai-shek Sternly Orders

Restraint

Nanking, May 10.

Urging temporary forbearance towards China's humiliation at the hands of Japan, in order to expedite the completion of the northern expedition, Commander-in-Chief Chiang Kai-shek, in a circular pro-

clamation to the various Army Corps of the Nationalist Revolutionary Forces issued yesterday, instructs Nationalist soldiers to refrain from all conflicts with the Japanese and devote their entire attention to the northern expedition.

"Such functions as public gatherings and processions (says the proclamation) are easily conducive to disturbances and should be strictly prohibited, and all commanders should absolutely forbid their subordinates to participate in such functions, so as to avoid developments which may prove disruptive.

"After this proclamation, any Nationalist soldiers discovered willfully disregarding and violating the order shall be severely punished according to Military Law."—Kuo Min.

C. T. Wang Negotiating

Nanking, May 10.

According to a special despatch from Tsinan, Dr. C. T. Wang, Director-General of the Lung-Hai Railway, who is entrusted with the diplomatic affairs at Tsinan, has opened negotiations with the Japanese authorities there.—Kuo Min.

17 SHIPS TO TRANSPORT JAPANESE

Japanese Press in Favour of Restraint

Tokyo, May 10.

The Government has chartered 17 vessels, ranging from 1,500 tons to 8,800 tons, for the transportation of the 3rd Division (Nagoya) to Shantung.

"This is not a war for the chastisement of China and the Chinese," declares the "Jiji."

"We must strictly discriminate between the Chinese nation and Chinese troops responsible for outrages. We must not be led to regard the despatch of troops as the beginning of a war with China and the Chinese," echoes the "Hochi," the Opposition organ.

This is the key-note of the comment appearing in the papers which, though unanimous in agreeing on the seriousness of the situation, urge the Government to do its utmost to localize the consequences of the Tsinan affair.

"Avoid repeating the 'Siberian folly' of ten years ago by over-emphasizing the military aspect of the expedition to Shantung; avoid over-excitement; and avoid relying on the present favourable comment abroad," is the gist of the advice of the press to the Government.—Reuter.

Business Men for Firm Dealing

Tokyo, May 10.

The Nikkei Keizai Kyokai or the Japan-China Economic Association, embracing business-men in the Keihan District who are interested in China trade, yesterday called an urgent meeting in connection with the Tsinan affair, and passed a resolution, the gist of which runs:—

"It is needless to say that the blame for the Tsinan affair lies with the Chinese troops. We urge the Government to maintain strong measures until the Chinese troops, realizing their misdeeds, have shown sincerity for the settlement of the affair and given assurances for the protection of the Japanese residents."—Toho.

CHINESE FEELING IN

PEKING

Deeply Anti-Japanese: No Demonstrations So Far

Peking, May 10.

While there have been no disturbances and hitherto no demonstrations in Peking, there appears to be no doubt that the Chinese are practically unanimously against Japan.

Anti-British and other anti-foreign outbreaks and boycott in the past few years have been due to local or temporary causes or were of an artificial nature, stirred up by agitators, but the present feeling against Japan is much deeper and more genuine. The Chinese appear to have a national dislike and distrust for the Japanese, which renders the situation much more dangerous than would otherwise be the case.

It is believed that Generalissimo Chang Tso-lin's proposals for an armistice were inspired by a feeling

that if his armies in any way continued the war, he would be regarded as assisting Japan and as a traitor to China, and popular opposition would thus much weaken his position.

Some of his followers are urging the Dictator to return to Manchuria leaving to the Nationalist leaders the difficult task of preventing anti-Japanese disturbances and dealing with the Japanese problem.—Reuter.

Denunciation by Chambers of Commerce

Peking, May 10.

The Amalgamated Union of the Chinese Chambers of Commerce throughout China held an urgent conference to-day and issued a circular telegram to various public bodies both in China and abroad. The telegram states that:

"The present action of Japan is just like that of Germany at the time of the Great War, who violated the Belgian neutrality. The Japanese action disregards the Washington Agreement in which it is provided that the Signatories should respect China's sovereignty and territorial rights." It urges the Chinese nation to present a united front against Japan, and make Japan realize her "error" by severing economic relations with her.—Tehow.

OPINION IN AMERICA

State Department in Favour of Neutrality

New York, May 9.

Americans are showing great interest in the crisis in China. The majority of the experts on Far Eastern affairs express the opinion that General Chiang Kai-shek committed an error of tactics by allowing his troops to provoke Japan to take reprisals, since by involving Japan the Nationalist commander is likely to arrest irrevocably his own advance on Peking.

It is emphasized that Japan's position in Manchuria depends on peace and stability in Peking and therefore she is likely to resist to the uttermost the advance of the Nationalists into the Northern provinces, but it is realized that Japan is somewhat in a quandary as the Nationalists, by imposing a boycott against Japan, might seriously reduce her trade with China.

Officials of the State Department up to the present have hesitated to comment on the situation owing to its uncertainty, but many well-informed persons believe that the United States will endeavour to maintain a "hands off" policy though she will probably use her diplomatic influence in China to secure the withdrawal of the Japanese forces after adjustment of the Tsinanfu incidents.—Reuter.

Japanese Ambassador and Mr. Kellogg

Washington, May 10.

Mr. Matsudaira, the Japanese Ambassador to the United States, yesterday conferred with the Secretary of State, Mr. F. B. Kellogg, but officials of the State Department declined to discuss the subject of the conference beyond saying that the Ambassador brought the latest information regarding the situation in China.—Reuter.

BRITISH AT TSINAN ALL SAFE

Sir A Chamberlain's Statement in Commons

London, May 9.

Questioned in the House of Commons to-day with regard to the protection of British subjects in China, the Foreign Secretary, Sir Austen Chamberlain, said that Britons at Tsinanfu had been warned on or before April 20 to remove to safety. Tsingtao and Chefoo, being on the coast and accessible to His Majesty's ships, were in a less dangerous position, but warships were being sent to both ports as a safeguard. He was glad to say that reports received up to the present did not indicate that there had been any destruction of British property or life during the disturbances.

Commander Kenworthy (Labour) contended that the fact that Britons at Tsinanfu had not been molested proved that the thing to do was to send troops.

The Foreign Secretary replied that the matter seemed more

suitable for debate than at question-time.

Mr. Charles Williams (Conservative) suggested that the fact showed that the policy of His Majesty's Government had been extraordinarily successful from beginning to end.

Ministerial cheers greeted this statement.—Reuter.

Chang Tso-lin's Amazing Appeal

London, May 10.

The "Times," reviewing the events in Shantung in the course of a leader to-day, draws attention of the "altogether unexpected development... the astonishing announcement" made by Generalissimo Chang Tso-lin, which the journal interprets as a patriotic gesture of retirement impelled by interest and conviction, although, the "Times" declares, it is not clear whether fear of Japan or fear of communism has wrought this miracle.

"The immediate prospect," the "Times" concludes, "is that the Japanese problem in Shantung will be immediately simplified. The Nationalists may enter Peking and the confused development of China enters on a wholly new phase."—Reuter.

POPULACE IN SHANGHAI QUIET

Shantung Stops of All Shipments of Goods Thither

The local situation, generally speaking, was very quiet to-day, when a representative of the "North-China Daily News" visited several parts of the Chinese City and Chapel.

Col. Tai Shih-fu, Commissioner of Public Safety, informed our representative that there had been no trouble of any nature yesterday. In accordance with his request, and that of the Gendarmerie Commissioner, the students had stopped delivering anti-Japanese speeches and the distribution of pamphlets. Col. Tai had urged upon the students the necessity of calmness at the present juncture and of awaiting a settlement by the Nationalist Government.

During the morning a number of motor trucks and cars flying the Japanese flag were noticed in North Szechuen Road and judging from the boxes, suit cases, etc., it was evident that a number of Japanese families living out towards Kiangwan were removing into the Settlement.

No Rice for Japan

At a meeting of the Rice Merchants Union it was decided not to sell rice to Japanese nor to allow any to be exported to Japan; not to buy Japanese goods; and not to use Japanese money.

On Wednesday morning, in the presence of all the military officials, the anniversary celebrations of May 7 and 9 took place in the hall of the Shanghai and Woosung Gendarmerie headquarters, when Mr. Wang Yi-shi presided. Mr. Chia, Commissioner of the Advisory Committee, delivered an address in which he said that the northern militarists, in the persons of Chang Tso-lin and others, should first be done away with before Japan.

Telegrams have been received in Shanghai from Shantung merchants stopping further shipments of Japanese goods, as they state that they desire to enforce the boycott. It is understood that similar telegram have been despatched to Japan.

At a meeting of local merchants to-day, it was unanimously decided to not to ship any more goods on Japanese vessels until the present situation has cleared up.

The Chinese Women's Association, Women's Right League, the Shanghai Chinese Women's Club, the Shanghai Y.W.C.A., and other women's organizations have met and passed resolutions not to purchase Japanese goods, but to carry out the boycott as strictly as possible.

Cotton Mill Manager Attacked

Shortly after six o'clock on Wednesday, Mr. S. I. Watanabe, manager of the Shanghai Cotton Mill No. 4, 15 Lay Road, was attacked by a number of labourers and looters in Pingliang Road. They beat him and knocked him down, but he managed to escape into No. 64 Pingliang Road, whence

under police protection he was taken to the Japanese Hospital.

The Nationalist Government has issued an order that the period between Wednesday and next Tuesday shall be observed in mourning for the Chinese who lost their lives at Tsinan. The order instructs all Kuomintang members to wear black armbands.

The North Honan Road Centre

A large white banner is being flown over the gate of the Temple of Heaven in North Honan Road. It reads, "Break off all Sino-Japanese economic relations." On other portions of the wall, the following slogans may be seen:—"Oppose despatch of Japanese troops to Shantung;" "Have pity on our Shantung brethren killed by the gunfire of dwarf slaves;" "The brutal massacre of Chinese is more dreadful when compared with the sufferings of subject nations;" "Boycott Japanese Goods;" "Wake up, brethren and overthrow the Japanese imperialism."

A local military official has announced to the Japanese authorities that Chinese troops will protect all Japanese interests in the environs of Shanghai.

The Japanese press said yesterday that Commander Umesaki replied that they hoped it would not be necessary for the Japanese to send troops into Chapel, etc. but that they would certainly do so if the occasion arose. He also said that he hoped the Chinese soldiers would offer no cause for a possible armed encounter.

Japanese Defence Corps

On Wednesday evening 80 members of the Japanese community met in the Japanese Club and decided to form a defence corps which would be composed of former soldiers and Shanghai business men. The purpose, as the name indicates, is evident, and it is that they propose further to co-operate with the Japanese Marines from a military point of view if necessary, and also as an intelligence corps. They also intend to look after refugees from Shantung.

FOREIGN EYE-WITNESS'S ACCOUNT OF TSINAN OUTBREAK

Japanese Barricades Removed at Southern General's Request to Relieve Tension: Shooting Began Afterwards

FROM A CORRESPONDENT

Tsingtao, May 7.

Late last evening two foreigners arrived from Tsinan having left there yesterday morning, at 6.30 by courtesy of the Japanese military authorities on a military special. The train was able by moving at a slow pace to cover the entire distance to Tsingtao, all bridges and damage to the tracks having been repaired.

One of these gentlemen was a well-known foreigner of Shanghai, from whom I have got the following details. The other was Mr. H. J. Timperley of the China Famine Relief Association. They were actual eye witnesses of the disturbances that occurred in the protected area, both staying at Stein's Hotel, Tsinanfu, near the Kiao-Tsi railway station, and their story will do much to clear the doubt as to what actually happened at Tsinanfu after the arrival of the Southern forces.

Marshal Chang Chung-chang left Tsinan at midnight on Tuesday, May 1, for Tehchow. The Northern evacuation was orderly and conditions at Tsinan prior to the arrival of the Southern forces peaceful—no looting or disturbances of any sort. Nothing is known of the whereabouts of Marshal Sun Chuang-fang.

Feng's Troops Seize Missions

It is stated on good authority that the Northern forces mined their encampment at Sinehuang and that, on Wednesday, May 2, some 200 Southern soldiers were badly wounded.

The Shantung army were able to evacuate all their aeroplanes; no rolling stock was captured except one armoured Russian train covering the retirement which was cut off at the Yellow River bridges and captured. Later the Russians on this train were led captive through Tsinan with stout cords pierced through their noses.

On Wednesday morning, May 2, Southern forces began to arrive at Tsinan from Taian and Mingshui on the Kiao-Tsi Railway. In the interval Japanese armed forces consisting of 500 of all ranks from the Tientsin Garrison erected street barricades of barbed wire and sand bags in two protected areas. Two areas were formed instead of one in order to permit the Chinese populace to pass through without hindrance, as one area would have cut off several main arteries of travel.

The troops arriving were those of Marshal Feng Yu-shiang and General Chiang Kai-shek; and it is to be recorded that Feng Yu-shiang's troops immediately on arrival at Tsinan seized all Roman Catholic premises for billeting their soldiers.

Japanese Barricades Removed

Immediately after the arrival of Chiang Kai-shek the barricades were removed, and up to Wednesday evening everything was quiet,

no disorder—"business as usual."

There is no doubt that it was hoped on both Chiang Kai-shek's side and the Japanese that the removal of the barricades would relieve the tension, which was undoubtedly great. At all the Japanese barricades were large posters clearly written in Chinese, announcing that the Japanese were there only to guard their own property and had no intention of interfering with the Chinese in any way. Chinese youths were continually trying to slip up to these posters and paste anti-Japanese handbills on them.

Who fired the first shot will never be known. But it is a bad point against the Chinese soldiers that the Japanese did remove their barricades when asked to do so.

Chiang Kai-shek did well, all agreed: he did his utmost to stop the Chinese firing, but the soldiers would not obey orders.

The Shooting Begins

On Thursday, May 3, at 10.30 in the morning shooting started, which, from several reliable sources, would indicate that Southern soldiery were insisting on Japanese and other shops accepting notes issued by the Central Bank and other forms of military notes.

Chinese soldiers attached to General Ho Yuo-tsu, composed of Hunan units, started an attack on several Japanese shops, particularly those situated along the second horse road and began to loot. It is worthy of note that several of these troops were equipped with Mills bombs and other forms of hand-grenades. Naturally Japanese soldiers intervened, and indiscriminate fighting ensued. At no time, my informant says, were more Japanese soldiers engaged than the 500 mentioned above.

It has been established that during the fracas of Wednesday and Thursday at Tsinan about 30 Japanese soldiers were killed. (The Japanese official reports subsequently put this number at 12 soldiers killed 30 wounded: numbers of civilians still uncertain.—Ed.). As to the number of Japanese civilians no authentic information has been received but it is known that several Japanese women were killed under most brutal circumstances.

Stein's Hotel Looted

The well known North China hostelry was beset by Japanese and German emblems, but this did not stop the Southern soldiery from making a thorough clean-up of this hotel. The lives of several of the guests were in deadly peril due to the heavy firing of looting soldiery.

However, Japanese soldiers soon arrived on the scene and cleared out the Chinese looters. Mr. Schand was roughly handled by the Chinese and one Chinese servant was shot in the arm. This happened on Thursday afternoon, May 3, about 3 p.m. and the looters were

not chased away until about 6 p.m.

My informant's room was thoroughly looted and, had it not been that he speaks Chinese fluently, he might have been very roughly treated to say the least.

There were some Japanese in the hotel, but they luckily escaped and got away over the back wall before the Chinese soldiers spotted them.

Southerners Mostly Withdrawn

Late on Friday (May 4) Chiang Kai-shek came to an understanding with the Japanese forces that all Southern forces would be immediately evacuated to a distance of 30 li from Tsinan and be kept away from Tsinan until a later date. On Sunday, May 6, competent foreign observers are able to state that this withdrawal of the Southern forces had actually been accomplished.

***Here it may be recalled that some of Chiang's troops refused to go, and it was this that led to the second outburst of fighting on May 7.—Ed.

No Japanese aeroplanes had arrived at date of leaving.

As stated previously the Kiao-Tsi Railway between Tsingtao and Tsinan is now in fair condition and with the arrival of the large additional Japanese forces no difficulty is anticipated in keeping the line open and free from Chinese soldiery.

It is not anticipated that any severe fighting will take place at Weihsein or other points along the Kiao-Tsi Railway as we are given to understand that Southern forces have already advanced beyond Lokow on their way to Tehchow and other points north. It is believed that the Yellow River Bridge at Lokow is not seriously damaged and that it can be repaired without much difficulty.

Non-Japanese Foreigners Safe

Foreigners were not concentrated at the Japanese Consulate General as first reported; several parties were located at the German Consulate; some remained at Stein's Hotel until it had been looted.

Inside the first protected area are the Socony building, Stein's Hotel, German Consulate, Japanese Consulate-General, Post Office, Yokohama Specie Bank, Tsinan Bank (Japanese), Bank of China, and Bank of Communications.

Outside the protected area are the British and American Consulates, Tsinan Foreign Club, A.P.C., Brunner, Mond's offices, the B.A.T., Andersen, Meyer & Co., Tsinan branch, residences of the Postal Commissioner and several British and American members of the staff of the Tsinan University, among whom may be mentioned are Dr. Ingle, Mr. and Mrs. Herren, the Rev. Hunter of the Anglican Mission, Mrs. Stearns and children and others.

Rumours about the shooting of a foreigner at Tsinan could not be verified, but owing to the fact that foreigners were not concentrated in one spot and to the strong anti-foreign feeling it would be quite possible. Great anxiety is being felt for the safety of foreigners at Tsinan University.

***A telegram dated Tsinanfu, May 7, was received yesterday in Shanghai by the Associated Mission Treasurers in Shanghai, reading "Shantung Christian University all well."—Ed.

The Rev. J. Wellington and Mr. Sibley of the Anglican Church Mission at Taian were, from last accounts, safe. However, these gentlemen are now perhaps in direct contact with Shanghai as telegrams from Taian are now now reaching Tsinan.

Mr. Avent and Mr. Wulff, both Americans from Tennessee, of Socony, are understood to be safe.

Flight of a Bolshevik

It is interesting to note that Mr. Pratap, a delegate to the Pan-Asiatic Conference recently held at Shanghai, and who was forbidden entry to Japan, hurriedly removed from his temporary abode in a Tsinan Chinese hotel and fled to the first protected Japanese area for protection.

Pratap calls himself a representative of Afghanistan, but is commonly believed to be a Hindu. He is a prominent member of the Bolshevik organization the League of Depressed Peoples, which was recently meeting in Nanking.

In the usual communistic style Tsinan, throughout Thursday and Friday, was well supplied with

southern plain-clothes men, who took pot shots at anyone and everyone passing in view, and these unexpected shots were what did the heaviest damage.

The special areas were all cleared up by the afternoon of Friday, May 4 by the Japanese forces, and all foreigners within the special areas were assured of adequate protection by the efficient Japanese forces on the spot at Tsinan.

Events of Friday, May 11

TSINAN CITY CAPTURED AFTER SEVERE FIGHTING

Whole Area Cleared of Southern Troops: Japanese Occupying Railway: Diplomats Exercised About Safety of Road to Peking

FROM RODNEY GILBERT

Peking, May 11.

Members of the Diplomatic Body representing the Protocol Powers met last night to discuss the question of reasserting their right to patrol the railway and other lines of communication from Peking to the sea, and to neutralize an area within a 20 li radius of Tientsin. All present endorsed these proposals but one, who lacked sufficient authority to pass the latter proposal.

The Japanese report that the whole of the Tsinan neighbourhood is clear of Southern troops. The Japanese have occupied a section of the Tsin-Pu line in order to prohibit all military traffic. The Southern army is withdrawing from Tsinan to Tainan, except those north of Tsinan who are in a static condition, the furthest point north they have reached being at Yencheng, 15 miles north of the Yellow River.

Some groups have moved from Tsinan westward, presumably hoping to make contact with Feng Yu-hsiang.

In keeping with Marshal Chang Tso-lin's armistice announcement, the Shantung troops at Tschow have all withdrawn to Tsangchow. So unless the Southerners ignore Peking's offer of a truce pending a settlement with the Japanese, fighting is over.

CAPTURE OF TSINAN WALLED CITY

20,000 Southern Troops Said to Have Surrendered

Tsingtao, May 11.

As a result of a conference last night between the Japanese military authorities and the local Chamber of Commerce, the Southern troops have been induced to withdraw from the walled city of Tsinanfu. The Japanese started entering this morning.—Reuter.

Efforts to Spare Civilians

Tokyo, May 11.

A War Office despatch states that the whole of Tsinan has been occupied by the Japanese, including the walled city, which was taken after severe fighting. It adds that every effort has been made to avoid causing harm or inconvenience to the civilian population.—Reuter.

Peking, May 11.

It is believed that 20,000 Nationalist troops have hitherto surrendered at Tsinan, but irregulars and plain-clothes men are still sniping occasionally from houses.—Reuter.

Attack in Narrow Streets

Tientsin, May 10.

An official report received here this afternoon from Lieut.-Colonel Koizumi, the Commander of the detachment sent to Tsinan from the Japanese Garrison in Tientsin, states:—

"The parties under my command took charge of the duties of guarding the Commercial Area and of keeping watch over the West Gate of the walled city of Tsinan. Immediately after, an engineers' corps of the Brigade under Major-General Sotomaru destroyed the doors of the front gate of the City Wall on the night of May 9; the Commander of the Brigade ordered me to send reinforcements. Thereupon, I despatched the 4th Company belonging to my detachment. The 4th Company in full force rushed at the City Wall at 4:30 a.m. on the 10th, but owing to the narrowness of the path there the Company experienced great difficulty in entering the wall. Southern troops, which had taken up their positions around the wall, furiously fired on the Japanese troops, so the Japanese troops simultaneously commenced bombardment, and finally occupied the front gate completely. In this battle, one was killed, 4 wounded seriously and 4 slightly on the

and military material of the Nagoya Division.

The first 5,000 men and 360 horses will leave on May 13 and 14 for Ujina, where they will embark. The remainder will embark at Osaka, 7,000 men and 1,000 horses on May 18 and 19; 4,000 men and 1,000 horses on May 26 and 27; 4,000 men and 3,000 horses on May 30 and 31, thus bringing the total number of Japanese troops despatched to Shantung at the end of this month to 23,000.—Reuter.

NANKING'S APPEAL TO LEAGUE

Charges Against Japan: China's Case International Inquiry

Nanking, May 11.

The following is a communication addressed to Sir James Eric Drummond, Secretary-General to the League of Nations, by General Tan Yen-kai, Chairman of the Nationalist Government Council:—

"Sir Eric Drummond, Secretary-General of the League of Nations, Geneva.

"On behalf of the Nationalist Government of the Chinese Republic, I, the chairman of the said Government, beg to draw your attention to the grave situation which arises from the despatching of large numbers of Japanese troops into the Chinese Province of Shan-

"I, hereby, take the liberty to call your attention to the fact that the territorial integrity and political independence of China have been ruthlessly violated and the peace of nations is threatened by this aggression on the part of Japan.

JAPANESE CONSUL AT NANKING

Mr. S. Yada, Japanese Consul-General, when questioned concerning the widespread rumour to-day that the Japanese Consul-General in Nanking had been shot, stated that up to this afternoon he had continued to receive telegrams from Nanking and that there was no report of an untoward incident there.

You are urgently requested to summon a meeting of the Council of the League in accordance with Paragraph 2 of Article XI of the League Covenant. It is earnestly urged that the League shall request the cessation of hostilities on the part of Japanese troops and their immediate withdrawal from Shantung. As regards the final settlement of the whole affair, the Nationalist Government being fully

imperialism; to boycott Japanese goods; to advocate and encourage the use of national products; to order no more Japanese goods after present stocks are depleted; to carry on an extensive anti-Japanese propaganda programme; and to work for the reconstruction of China.

It was stated that the present was not a time for war with Japan; that war should be avoided; but certain speakers advocated compulsory military training so that when it was time for war, China would be prepared.

A number of prominent Chinese to-day despatched a telegram to Nanking urging that students in middle schools and colleges should be made to undergo periods of military training, and that departments of military tactics should be introduced immediately, the students to graduate within the shortest time possible. The Chinese people, the writers say, will support the Nationalist Government to the best of their ability by contributing money and whatever assistance they possibly can.

Local students are raising a fund for the families of the Chinese victims who lost their lives in the Tsinan clash.

Rubber stamps are being used in envelopes of mail matter distributed locally, bearing the Chinese characters, "Bu Yao Wang Chi Liao Jih. Ping Tsai Tsi Nan Tsan Sah Tung Pao Di Wu San Jih" ("Do

SHANGHAI BLOWS OFF STEAM

Photos by T. Nagasawa



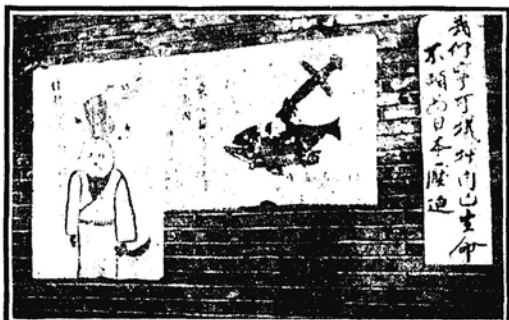
CHINESE "STUDENTS" HARANGUING OTHER "STUDENTS"



A PROCESSION OF PROTEST BY CHINESE "STUDENTS"



THE CELESTIAL PANKHURSTS TAKE A HAND



ANTI-JAPANESE POSTERS DECORATE OUR WALLS

are missing, of whom 2 are believed to have been murdered.

Later.

A message from Tsinanfu states that the Japanese forces lost 17 killed, including two officers, while 117 men were wounded in last night's fighting in the walled city.

Chiang Discussing Question of Future Policy

General Chiang Kai-shek is reported to be at Hsuehchow conferring with the leaders of the Kuomintang in regard to the future policy of the party. He is also reported to have sent General Ho Cheng-chun to Tsinan to negotiate with the Japanese for a provisional agreement for a settlement of the Tsinan affair and for the cessation of hostilities.—Reuter.

28,000 JAPANESE

Extensive Preparations for Transport to China

Tokyo, May 11.

The railway authorities have been ordered to prepare transportation for 20,000 men and 5,360 horses

tung, and their hostilities committed therein, which amount to acts of war against China.

Without Provocation

"On May 3, the Japanese troops at Tsinan, capital of Shantung, fired upon Chinese soldiers and civilians without any provocation on the part of the latter, and then turned their guns on surrounding residential quarters with the result of more than one thousand casualties. (Here the allegation of the murder and mutilation of a Chinese official is repeated.—Ed.).

"On May 7, the Japanese military authority at Tsinan sent a note with unreasonable and impossible demands to our Commander-in-Chief and set 12 hours for reply. Without waiting for our reply, the Japanese troops again started warlike actions on a more extensive scale, which have not ceased at the time of wiring. Besides, more Japanese landed and naval forces are being despatched to Chinese territories. In spite of all this, our military and civil authorities have, throughout the time, acted with the utmost self-restraint in conformity with government orders.

conscious of the righteousness of its cause, is prepared to agree to any proper arrangement for an international inquiry or arbitration.

"(Signed) TAN YEN-KAI,

"Chairman Nationalist Government Council."

Dr. C. C. Wu Sent to Geneva

Dr. C. C. Wu has been instructed by the Nanking Government to go to Geneva to represent it before the League of Nations.

It is understood that Dr. Wu has already left Paris for Geneva.—Kuo Min.

MILITARY TRAINING IN SCHOOL CALLED FOR

No Time for War but Necessity of Preparedness for Future

A meeting of the Publicity Bureau of the Central Executive Committee of the Kuomintang was held to-day when Mr. Yeh Chao-chong, chairman of the Publicity Council of the Nationalist Government, presided. Speeches were delivered in which the Kuomintang was urged to overthrow Japanese

not forget May 3, the date on which the Japanese troops so brutally massacred our brethren at Tsinan").

Boycott Talk

"Marking time" would seem to be the attitude of the majority of Chinese business men in Shanghai in connection with the anti-Japanese boycott. Although the Nationalist Government has given its approval, and the Chambers of Commerce have passed resolutions in favour, it has been left to the merchants themselves as to any steps they may take. In the meantime, meetings are being held and much preliminary work has been done towards what a prominent official said to-day, would be the greatest boycott in the history of China.

At a meeting held on Thursday night of the Associated Labourers, it was decided that members of the Union should report any instances in which their masters or employers purchased Japanese goods after May 9, so that steps might be taken to confiscate them, and to fine the offenders.

Students' Hope for A Procession

On Thursday afternoon, 100 students met near the West Gate

and, among other things, decided to hold a procession next Thursday and to attempt to make arrangements with the Settlement authorities to deliver lectures in the Settlement. They also urged an extension of their propaganda abroad, to make more effective the boycott against the Japanese and to raise a fund for the anti-Northern expedition.

Further agitation favouring the dismissal of Gen. Huang Fu, Minister of Foreign Affairs, for "his inability to safeguard China's interests" is in evidence in Chinese territory.

A small under-current of dissatisfaction exists among the industrial of the Japanese-owned mills, but it would appear that the efforts of students and agitators to foment a general strike have proved abortive. Nevertheless, the authorities are watching every move of the unruly elements.

Protests from Two Parties

Gen. Chien Ta-chun, Gendarmerie Commissioner, and Mr. Wunsz King, Commissioner of Foreign Affairs, have lodged protests against the landing of additional forces in Shanghai.

According to the Japanese papers, Mr. Yada, Consul-General for Japan, has protested to Mr. Wunsz King, Commissioner of Foreign Affairs, against the assaults on Japanese citizens by local Chinese loafers and rowdies.

Japanese troops continue to patrol the roads north of the Soochow Creek, and sentry posts have been established at various important points as a measure of protection to their fellow nationals.

LADY MISSIONARY SHOT

A telegram reached Shanghai to-day to the effect that another missionary, Mrs. W. T. Hobart, of the Methodist Episcopal Mission (North), has been killed in Shantung, but whether purposely or not is at present unknown. The only particulars given in the message are that Mrs. Hobart was shot and killed in her home at Tanai by a bullet, which entered through the window.

Mrs. Hobart is an elderly lady, and, with her husband, Dr. Hobart, has spent many years in China under the Methodist Episcopal Foreign Board.

DESTROYERS FROM JAPAN

Eight Come from Sasebo: Anchor in Whangpoo

The tense Sino-Japanese situation in the north was reflected in Shanghai to-day by the arrival of eight Japanese destroyers, 2nd class, carrying three machine and four torpedo guns as well as mines and munitions.

The ships belong to the 26th and 16th Flotillas, there being four of each, and before coming to Shanghai they were stationed at the Japanese naval base, Sasebo. They dropped anchor in the Whangpoo River at Buys 8 and 9, four abreast at each buoy, at 10 o'clock this morning, and according to Commander Tadashi Kaniyama, in charge of the 26th Flotilla, they will remain in Shanghai for the present, any movement on their parts to depend upon the general situation.

In charge of the 16th Flotilla is Commander Nawoguma Nakashima, and the Tsuga is the flagship of the group. There are 10 officers on board each and a crew of 110 sailors, and each destroyer has a displacement of 900 tons. Wireless equipment is particularly up to date and there is an air of purpose about the destroyers mounted forward on each destroyer are protected by metal screens, which, however were not all up to-day when a visit was paid by a representative of the "North-China Daily News."

With the arrival of the eight destroyers, none of which have ever been in Shanghai before, although some of the officers on board have been in the past, the number of Japanese men-of-war in Shanghai is brought up to 10. The Tose, flagship of this station, will also arrive to-morrow.

THE ANTI-NORTHERN EXPEDITION

Northern Troops Retreat Along Kin-Han Line: Yucheng Taken by Nationalists: Tehchow the New Objective

FENG YU-HSIANG'S APPEAL FOR DOCTORS

Interest in the Anti-Northern Expedition has been overshadowed by the Tsinanfu Affair. In spite of the clash with the Japanese, the Nationalists have been pushing forward. They have crossed the Yellow River and captured Yucheng. Their objective now is Tehchow, where there is an arsenal and where strong northern forces are prepared to put up a defence.

Along the Peking-Hankow Railway, the Northerners have evacuated Changteh and withdrawn to Shuntehfu but the Kuominchun do not appear to be pressing on.

The Shansi forces have been repulsed with heavy losses, according to Ankuochun reports.

Meanwhile, the morale of the Northern forces has been revived and order restored in their ranks.

FROM RODNEY GILBERT

Peking, May 4.

Ankuochun officers report no further fighting, but claim that the Kuominchun are retiring en bloc on the Kin-Han Railway towards the Yellow River.

Vague intelligence reports indicate some conflict between General Fan Chung-hsiu and Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang in Honan, which might account partially for a Kuominchun withdrawal.

A Chinese officer, returning from Tehchow, says that Marshal Sun Chuan-fang's tenth Division is reshaping there, while the other supposedly lost units are drifting in.

On the upper section of the Tsing-Pu Railway yesterday he passed large bodies of General Wan Fulin's Eighth Army and the Heilungkiang (north Manchuria) troops proceeding to Tehchow.

Many senior officers of the Heilungkiang forces were formerly in General Ho Feng-lin's fourth Division at Shanghai. This explains his assumption of the command of the Ankuochun's new Tehchow defence line.

Peking, May 4.

Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang and General Yang Yuting left Peking for the Kin-Han front this afternoon. It is believed that the Northern authorities may take advantage of the Tsinanfu imbroglio to prosecute a vigorous campaign against the Nationalists.—Reuter.

NORTHERNERS CAN REORGANIZE

Nationalist Casualties: Southerners' Heavy Task

A telegram from Tientsin to a private person in Shanghai intimates that although the Northerners lost considerable territory, the Northern armies have not suffered heavy losses and that there are prospects that they can be reorganized into a fighting force before the Nationalists can imperil Peking. This information is given here because it is believed to be an official view of the Northern party.

Nationalist casualties have not been given out, but according to local Chinese estimates, they amounted to approximately 40,000. The full effect of this cannot be discussed with any accuracy unless it is known which Nationalist armies suffered most.

In Chinese circles attention is called to the fact that as the Nationalists advance northward they have to go through increasingly large numbers of Northern troops and that even should the Northern armies become disorganized and unable to resist the Nationalist advance, General Chiang Kai-shek would still be faced with the stupendous problem of handling more than a million men under arms, who are concentrated between Tehchow and Peking.

A Deserter from the North

Tsingtao, May 4.

The Cantonese General Liu Shih-lu, who recently deserted to the Nationalists with his army of 10,000 men, has arrived here to take up an appointment with the Southern forces defending Tsingtao.—Reuter.

North to Reorganize

Tientsin, May 5.

Marshal Sun Chuan-fang and Marshal Chang Ching-chang are reported to have decided to reorganize their forces around Tehchow, with the intention of counter-attacking Tsinan, for which purpose, it is stated, several armoured trains will be placed on the north bank of the Yellow River, from which point they will carry out a long-range bombardment of the Shantung capital.—Reuter.

Mukden's Position

Mukden, Apr. 29.

The reverses of the northern armies in Shantung have reacted surprisingly little on the fengpiao, the exchange rate of which has been fairly steady, at about 28 to the large dollar. This may be due to the efforts of Civil Governor Liu to sustain it by selling some of the large stocks of beans and kaoliang in the possession of the provincial government. He is reported as having already advised the branches of the Eastern Provincial Bank at Tieling, Kaiyuan and Kungchuling to this effect.

Harbin paper dollars, the official quotation of which had been fixed by Marshal Chang at silver dollars 74 per 100, slumped to 69 on the 25th.

At the urgent summons of Generalissimo Chang Tso-lin, Gen. Wu Chun-sheng left Mukden for Peking yesterday, accompanied by about 70 officers. All the troops under him available for service at the front will be despatched thither by the Taonan-Anganchi, Taonan-Susupingka, and Tabushan-Tsungliao railways. Large orders for clothing material have been recently placed.—Reuter.

Feng's Claim

Nanking, May 5.

A telegram from the Field-Headquarters of the Second Group Army stated that Tze-chow, on the Kin-Han Railway Line, in southern Chihli, fell into the hands of the Kuominchun on the night of the 2nd inst.

A despatch from General Feng Yu-hsiang to the Military Council states that the Kuominchun attacked and completely routed the Fengtien Army at Changteh yesterday and are now pursuing the enemy, who are retreating toward Shunteh. They have also captured some twenty towns and villages around Changteh, together with a large quantity of ammunition. The Fengtien Defence Corps under Hsu Yuan-chuan, at Taming, was also disarmed by the Kuominchun and the troops on the 3rd.—Kuo Min.

Northern Aeroplane Crashed

Tientsin, May 7.

While bombing Tsinanfu a Northern aeroplane crashed, the occupants being killed.—Reuter.

SOUTH PUSHING ON WITH WAR

Desperate Fighting on the Peking-Hankow Line

FROM RODNEY GILBERT

Peking, May 7.

The Japanese report that General Chiang Kai-shek is preparing to advance northward. Foreign reports on the Changteh fight during April 28 and 29 say that for a day and night the Kuominchun attempted a desperate counter-attack in mass formation, which the Ankuochun met with machine-gun fire.

When the Kuominchun were finally thrown back, they left 6,300 dead on the field.

Peking now claims 50,000 men at the new Tehchow defence position.

The necessity of strengthening Taming by an expedition from Paoting has prompted the removal of the Fengtien headquarters on the Kin-Han Line to Paoting with major concentration at Shiehchiang. The advance line is at Shunteh, while the cavalry are operating in a vacuum about Changteh.

Business Confidence Disturbed

A run on five native banks occurred here to-day as a result of the lack of confidence which Tientsin manifested on Saturday. It is feared, that, in conjunction with the political situation, this movement may spread to other native banks, creating a mild panic.

Mr. Liang Shih-yi, dissatisfied with both the financial and political situation, went to Tientsin on Saturday, possibly to return or not.

Fengtien Retirement Unhindered

Peking, May 7.

The withdrawal of the Fengtien forces along the Peking-Hankow railway continues unmolested by the enemy. The base of the front is now believed to be Shuntehfu, though there are patrols further south.

There is no news of any advance by Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang beyond Changteh.

It is believed that the Northern line will extend from Shuntehfu to Weihsien, Lintsing and Tehchow.

A Southern plain-clothes force carried out an attack on Kaomi yesterday morning but the Northern troops drove them off after two hours' fighting.—Reuter.

Mrs. Chiang's Gift to Wounded

Mrs. Chiang Kai-shek has despatched 20,000 parcels to be distributed among the wounded soldiers at the front. The funds covering the cost of these parcels have been collected by Mrs. Chiang among Nationalist sympathizers. Each parcel contains a suit of clothes, a towel, a cake of soap, a tin of biscuits and an encouraging message from Mrs. Chiang Kai-shek.

The message states:—

"You have done your best, fighting the common enemy, the Fengtien militarists. The victories you won compose a glorious chapter in China's revolutionary history. We learn with regret that you have been wounded in battle in Shantung. We, who remained behind the fighting lines, learned of your bravery with thankful hearts. As a token of our appreciation, we are sending you a few articles which will be useful to you as an expression of our gratitude. We hope that your recovery will be speedy and that you will be able to take your place in future battles in the struggle to capture Peking. We hope that the day will soon arrive when our flag, the white sun on the blue sky, will fly over the whole country, which will then be united under the Nationalist Government and that the people will be delivered from the tyranny of militarism.

(Signed) "CHIANG SOONG MAYLING."

FENG YU-HSIANG'S MUTINOUS GENERAL

Fan Chung-shui, ex-Bandit Chief, a Menace to Marshal Feng's Rear

Nanking, May 4.

Following General Feng Yu-hsiang's petition to suppress General Fan Chung-hsiu, one of his former subordinates, for having rebelled against the Nationalist Forces and creating disturbances in the rear of the Kuominchun during the recent campaign, the Government Council has appointed Mr. Chow Chen-lin to investigate the recent movements of Fan Chung-hsiu, with a view to taking appropriate measures against him.—Kuo Min.

Hankow, May 7.

Rapid developments are taking place in north Honan, where Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang's rear is being threatened by his erstwhile subordinate, General Fan Chung-shui.

It will be recalled that Fan is the free-lance general who in the early days of the Nationalist invasion assisted the Revolutionary forces to drive the remnants of Marshal Wu Pei-fu's troops from northern and western Honan. The dispute between Feng and Fan is one of long standing and is chiefly due to the fact that the ex-bandit chief has all along wished to re-establish himself in his old sphere of influence in the country around Loyang; while Feng, on the other hand, being doubtful of Fan's loyalty, has retained the latter as

a subordinate general in the Kuominchun forces in such a position as to render him least harmful should he at any time desire to change his colours.

Strong Position on Railway

Fan's troops, who are styled the "Kienkuochun," hold several important strategic positions on both the Kin-Han and Lung-Hai railways and cover a front stretching from Chengchow westward to Kunghsien and southward to Hsuehchow. His base is reported to be at Kunghsien, where there is a large arsenal and where, after heavy fighting last week, he succeeded in ousting the troops who remained loyal to Feng.

The attitude of the Wuhan clique towards this latter phase of China's civil war is not quite clear, though the unrest in Honan is sufficiently near home to make the outcome of immediate importance to the local war-lords. There are three of Feng's representatives at present in Hankow negotiating with Li Tsung-jen and Hu Tsung-tu and endeavouring to persuade them to launch an attack on the recalcitrant Fan from the south, but apparently their efforts are not meeting with much success.

Guarding Approach to Wuhan

Though numerous troops have been despatched up the Kin-Han Line they have not proceeded beyond the vicinity of the Wushenkuan Pass, and their mission is merely to safeguard the approaches to Wuhan.

The railway authorities are issuing tickets as far as Hsuehchow only, and it is reported that the line has been cut by Fan's troops beyond that point. Heavy fighting is expected within the next few days unless an agreement can be reached between Fan and Feng, but the prospects of a settlement are deemed to be unlikely as the feeling between the two is extremely bitter, and moreover it is rumoured that Fan has already come to a secret agreement with Fengtien.—Reuter.

Fengtien Stands Steady

Peking, May 7.

According to reports from the front, as General Feng Yu-hsiang's troops are not making a hot pursuit of Fengtien troops at present, the first line at Shunteh is still held by Fengtien troops, and their main force is concentrated in the vicinity of Shiehchiang. But General Chu Yu-pu's troops, which were stationed in the region of Tamingfu, have fallen back to Linching.

In the region of the Peking-Suiyuan Railway, some 20 divisions of Fengtien troops are concentrated in the district between Hsiahuiyuan and Hunialai. General Chi Chinsun, entrusting General Cheng Tusheng with future affairs, has returned to Kalgan from Suiyuan. But there are at present no signs of the Fengtien troops, stationed in the northern part of Shansi, retreating.

In the region of the Tientsin-Pukow Railway, the Northern forces are making preparations at Tehchow and the northern bank of the Yellow River south of that city to check the advance of Southern troops. Southern forces, crossing the Yellow River, are advancing northwards against these Fengtien forces.—Toho.

SOUTHERN ADVANCE RESUMED

Yellow River Crossed: Tehchow the Objective

Nanking, May 8.

Military despatches from Tsinan announce that the main forces of the Northern Expeditionary Army have left Tsinan and crossed the Yellow River from Changhsia. They are advancing towards Tehchow and Machang by separate routes.

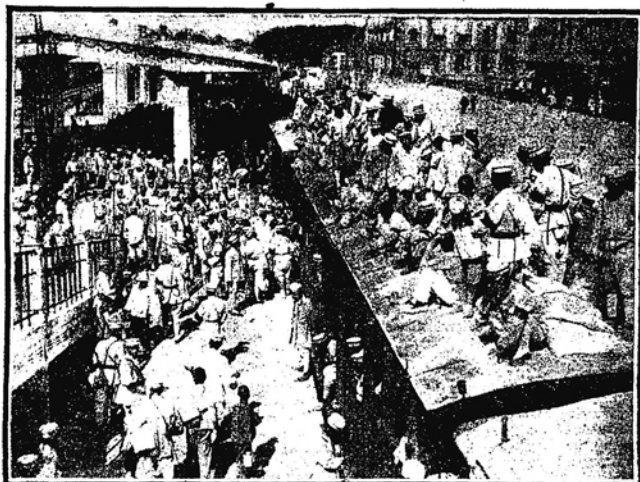
The situation in Tsinan is much quieter than before and the city is well under control of a garrison force under General Fong Chen-wa and General Hsiung Shih-hui.

Chiang Leaves for the Front

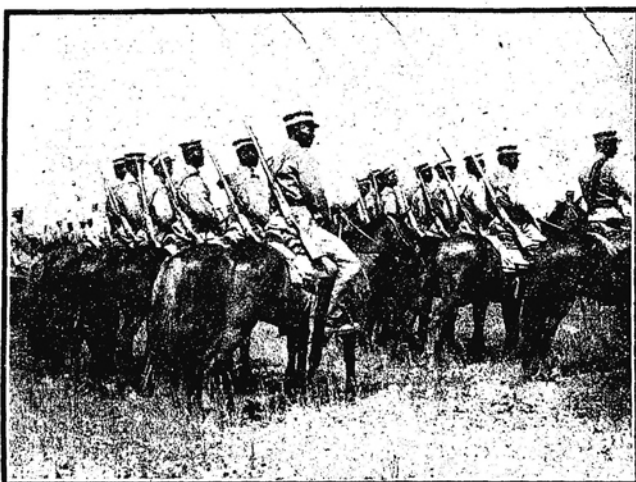
General Chiang Kai-shek, Commander-in-Chief of the Northern Expeditionary Forces, left Tsinan on the 5th for the front. Prior to his departure, he addressed a communication to the Japanese Commander there, requesting him to instruct the Japanese troops to

SCENES DURING THE NORTHERN CAMPAIGN

Photos by "Newsreel" Wong



NORTHERNERS ENTRAINING AT TSINANFU



GEN. WU CHUN-SHENG'S MOUNTED RIFLES

cease their hostile actions against the Chinese in order to maintain friendly relations between the two countries. On the same day, General Chiang also addressed a circular telegram to all the military commanders of the Nationalist Army, instructing them to protect the lives and property of all foreign nationals in China.

Headquarters Moved

In order to facilitate the direction of the Nationalist troops north of the Yellow River, the Commander-in-Chief has removed his Field-Headquarters from Tsinan to Changhsia, about 40 li south of Tsinan near the southern bank of the River. Plans for a general attack on Tehchow having already been perfected at the recent conference between General Chiang and General Feng, offensive operations are now being launched simultaneously by the 3rd and 4th Army Corps of the First Group Army, advancing along the Kin-Han Line. The Yellow River Bridge which was partly blown up by the Northern troops at the time of their withdrawal from Tsinan has been fully repaired and railway communication between the opposite banks of the River will be restored immediately.—Kuo Min.

***According to the Japanese news agency, Gen. Chiang has gone to Tsinan, that is southward. This report of a renewed offensive reads oddly in connexion with the further clash with Japanese in Tsinanfu.

FENG NOW ASKING FOR DOCTORS

Appeal from Missionaries of Kaifeng for Wounded in Honan

The following telegraphic appeal for volunteer medical assistance at the war fronts was received by the Kuo Min News Agency from Chengchow on Tuesday:—

"The recent campaign between the Kuominchun and the Ankuochun have brought large numbers of wounded soldiers to Kaifeng and Chengchow, in Honan. In view of the continual increase in the number of the wounded soldiers and the appalling condition of their sufferings, the problem of providing them with adequate medical attention has become acute. The Military Hospital staff is doing all in its power to cope with the situation, but the lack of sufficiently skilled physicians and surgeons has caused much unnecessary suffering, and many, who ought to recover, will die, unless immediate help is forthcoming.

A Joint Appeal

"About fifteen missionaries, now in Kaifeng, are making a joint appeal for voluntary medical aid to ameliorate this situation. The man in charge of the medical work in the Army, with the personal endorsement of Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang, has assured these missionaries that they would welcome the assistance of foreign doctors and surgeons together with such nurses and nurses as they can bring with them. The Army will furnish food and travelling expenses to both foreign and Chinese volunteers,

and an addition of twenty dollars as monthly remuneration will be paid to the Chinese."

The telegram further states:

"In soliciting the medical help of foreign missionary doctors, these missionaries are entirely animated by the humanitarian spirit of Christianity. They believe that voluntary service at this critical moment will not only relieve many wounded soldiers from their sufferings, but will also prevent numerous deaths which would certainly result from the lack of proper treatment. They further hope that such an expression of the Christian spirit will help those concerned to see and understand the nature of Christianity in its true perspective."

Those who are interested in this work are requested to wire to Mr. W. Eugene Sallee in Shanghai to make the necessary arrangements.

FENGtien STANDING ON KIN-HAN

No Pressure Here: A Strong Position If Will to Fight Is There

FROM RODNEY GILBERT

Peking, May 9.

The military situation has not materially changed. The readjustment on the Kin-Han Railway, to balance the situation on the Tsin-Pu is resulting in no aggressive Kuominchun movement. Foreign authorities are certain that there is no pressure on the new Fengtien position at Shunteh and no occupation of Fengtien's abandoned positions, except by cavalry scouts.

General Yang Yu-ting and General Chang Hsueh-liang at Shihchiachuang are seemingly confident. Unwarranted popular rumours have been inspired by the strategic withdrawal from Changteh, by the suspension of passenger traffic below Paoating during the troop movements and by periodic interruption of the telegraph lines due to guerrilla sabotage.

The Shansi army has recently attempted action south of Tatungfu but was repulsed with severe losses. Foreign reports from Tehchow indicate the restoration of order and morale among the Shantung troops, who number perhaps 40,000, while Fengtien reinforcements are steadily increasing and taking positions on the second line of defence.

Foreign observers say that if Fengtien has the will to fight, its position was never stronger than since its superiority over the Kuominchun was shown at Changteh and the Nationalist embarrassment at Tsinan.

The Japanese report small bodies of Southerners north of the Yellow river as far as Yucheng.

Leaving Peking for Manchuria

Peking, May 9.

Many Fengtien families are leaving for Manchuria daily. Some circles are of the opinion that Marshal Chang Tso-li will withdraw without fighting, armies preserved intact, leaving the Nationalists to handle the affair with the Japanese and the possible disturbances arising from it.—Reuter.

Harbin, May 8.

The 2nd Regiment, the 12th Cavalry Regiment and two field artillery battalions belonging to the 1st Supplementary Brigade of the Heilungkiang Army, left Chiehhiar yesterday for Lanchow (on the Peking-Mukden Line) by the Taonan-Chiehhiar Railway, in order to guard the rear of the Fengtien forces.—Toho.

Nationalists Claiming Success Over Yellow River

Nanking, May 9.

Reports from the Kin-Han Railway front state that the vanguards of General Liu Tsen-hua have passed through Linting, in northern Shantung, and are pursuing the enemy forces towards Tehchow.

Despite efforts on the part of the Fengtien forces to guard the Yellow River, the Nationalist Army has crossed at several points. The capture of Yucheng on the Tsin-Pu Railway Line has already been reported.

Despatches from Hsuechow state that Commander Yang Sheng-chih has been ordered to attack Tehchow from the rear. Bombing planes have also been despatched to assist in the attack.

The 26th Army captured Tehping on the 7th instant, thus cutting off Tehchow from the rear.

The 3rd Group Army is also winning in the northern section of the Kin-Han Railway Line. The Cavalry Corps under Commander Cheng Ta-chang has advanced beyond Shunteh, in southern Chihli, toward Shihchiachuang. It is reported that the enemy forces south of Shihchiachuang have been routed, a considerable number having been disarmed.

The "Red Spears" are reported concentrating in the outskirts of Paoatingfu and are also threatening the Fengtien forces between Shunteh and Shihchiachuang.

Feng Advancing on Tehchow

Tientsin May 10.

General Feng Yu-hsiang's army is now advancing north by a different route, in order to attack Tehchow from the direction of Linchin.

The Fengtien army under command of General Chu Yu-pu, which is stationed in the vicinity of Machang, is preparing a defence line against the advance of the Southern army, building strong trenches over a front of 200 li north to south, from Liuhochen along the Paipiao River to Chang tientsin, and east to the sea.

Thus, both the Southern and General Feng's armies are continuing their advance, irrespective of the progress of affairs at Tsinan, and seeing the approach of a grave situation, the Japanese Garrison here has made preparations for an emergency, heaping sandbags and putting up barbed-wire fences at the important points of the settlement.—Toho.

According to the Chinese papers, ten Japanese aeroplanes have been flying over Tsinanfu during the past two days.

THE MANCHURIAN RAILWAYS

Japan's Dispute with Peking Now Adjusted

Peking, Apr. 23.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Peking Government yesterday notified Mr. Yoshizawa, the Japanese Minister that, as it had gone through due formalities for the through traffic agreement between the Mukden-Hailung Railway and the South Manchuria Railway, the agreement had become operative.

On the other hand, the Mukden-Hailung Railway authorities returned rolling stock to the Taonan-Ankuochi Railway on April 22. Thus the railway dispute has completely been settled.—Toho.

Ratification of Arrangement

Peking, Apr. 30.

The ratifications of the agreement on through traffic between the Feng-Hai and South Manchuria Railways were formally exchanged to-day between the Ministry of Communications and the Japanese authorities here. Subsequently, Mr. Chang Yin-hui, the acting Minister of Communications, gave permission to Mr. Liu Shang-ching, Civil Governor of Fengtien, for the enforcement of the agreement.

The agreement provides for the construction of a connecting line, the maintenance of peace in the area along the connecting line, and other matters.—Reuter.

New Agreement Secures Relief

Mukden, Apr. 30.

Ratifications of the Mukden-Tailungchang-South Manchuria Railway through traffic agreement having been sent to Tokyo, and the borrowed rolling-stock having been restored to the Taonan-Ankuochi line, the S.M.R. has, by order of the Consulate-General, resumed the shunting of goods cars into the S.M.R. and Peking-Mukden connecting line. The withdrawal of the rolling-stock from the Mukden-Heilungkiang Railway has made the shortage of cars on this line more pronounced, and this has resulted in an increased transfer of the produce carried by it to the S.M.R. at Fushun station. In consequence, Fushun is becoming an important trade centre.—Reuter.

THE CUSTOMS SURTAX BUREAU

We are informed that the Customs Surtax Bureau is functioning systematically and efficiently with Mr. F. Chang as Director and Mr. T. P. Hsi as Co-Director. The total amount of revenue collected for the month of April was Sh. \$1,501,916.724 and \$60,615.452. After providing the required amount for the monthly redemption of the first issue of the 2.5 per cent. Surtax Treasury Notes and for the monthly payment of interest of the second issue there still remains a surplus of Sh. \$336,130.99 and \$48,913.01.

SPRING CLEANING IN CANTON

General Li Chi-sen Rids City of Superfluous Officials

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Hongkong, May 3.

General Li Chi-sen, the military ruler in Canton, has started a late spring cleaning whereby undesirable politicians and generals are whisked out of the Kuangtung political arena, according to what your correspondent learns in that Southern city.

The first official to go is Mr. Wu Te-chen (Commissioner of Reconstruction), who is a member of Sun Fo's clique. He is on leave of absence, but it is extremely unlikely that he will return. Wu was formerly chief of police when the Nationalist Government was in Canton, and was later dismissed by Chiang Kai-shek for political reasons. He will no doubt be replaced by a man having the confidence of the new Kuangsi clique. Thus, all Sun Fo's influence in Canton is eliminated in spite of the fact that Li Chi-sen while an exile in Shanghai by the coup of the Ironsides, requested Sun Fo to come South.

Mayor Uneasy

Mayor Lin Wen-kai also feels his position very shaky. He belongs to the group headed by Mr. Koo Ying-fan, ex-Minister of Finance. It is said that Feng Choman, Commissioner of Finance and right-hand man of Li Chi-sen, is not satisfied with the way in which municipal finance is managed. Mayor Lin is charged with incompetence in handling municipal affairs, but the whole trouble is that he is not a hearty supporter of the Kuangsi clique which now dominates Kuangtung. His job will be given to Lee Lu-chiu, Commissioner of Industry. That department is just abolished because its existence is unnecessary.

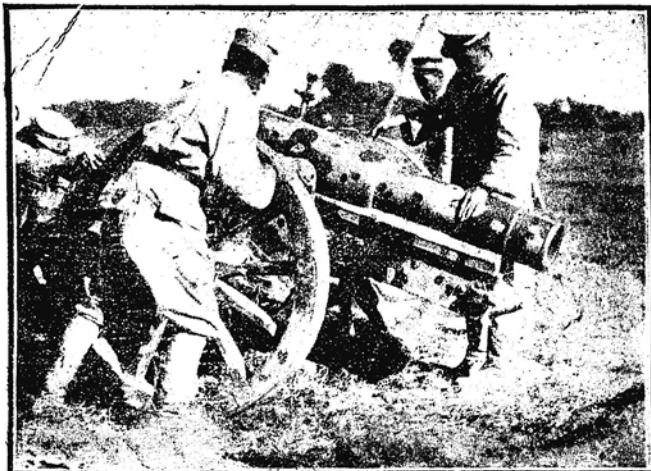
Superfluous Generals

There are several generals with forces stationed along the North River. While they are not in any way hostile to the Canton régime, their presence in the province is always a potential danger and eats up the revenue of Kuangtung. These generals are Fan Shih-sang, Hsu Hsia-hsiang, Hu Feng-chang, and certain others. As a clever move to get rid of them, Li Chi-sen contemplates ordering them to take part in the Northern Expedition. These men took part in suppressing the Reds on the Hunan-Kuangtung border, but this menace is now past and their sojourn in Kuangtung is deemed no longer desirable.

The next step is to deal with the forces of General Chen Ming-chu. He is no doubt Chiang Kai-shek's man, although he appears very submissive to Li Chi-sen. Several divisions of Chen's army are sent to the Hainan Islands. In short, his influence is gradually wiped out by the versatile Li Chi-sen.

SCENES DURING THE NORTHERN CAMPAIGN

Photos by "Newsreel" Wong.



DIGGING OUT THE TRAIL OF A NORTHERN HOWITZER



CROSSING A STREAM DURING THE RETREAT

LAST WEEK'S ARSENAL AIR RAID

Details of the Chase Made by Two Southern Seaplanes; Tactics Adopted by Northern Naval Commander

In connection with the aerial raid carried out by the Nationalists last Thursday afternoon, the Chinese press says that the Commander-in-Chief of the Navy has ordered seaplanes to reconnoitre regularly, and to report immediately if there are any Northern men-of-war and aeroplanes near Shanghai so that steps may be taken against them.

With reference to the chase given to the Northern aeroplane by Southern seaplanes, the vernacular papers say that these followed the former to a spot outside of Woosung and that there was a fight in the air. The Southern planes opened fire on the Northern machine with machine guns and the latter replied but, after a short fight, the Northern plane withdrew and sight was lost of it. The seaplanes then proceeded to drop bombs on the Haichi and two other northern gunboats near Woosung but it was not known whether any of these took effect.

Official reports have it that one of the Nationalist seaplanes made a forced landing; it is not known whether this was the result of the battle or not.

In this connection, it is of interest to note that three ships of the Northern squadron approached the Woosung Forts at 8 a.m. on Thursday and fired five shots, none of which had any effect. The Forts replied with nine rounds and the visitors withdrew.

Whereabouts of the Haichi

The mystery which surrounded the whereabouts of the Northern cruiser Haichi, which was believed to have been the base of operations for the aeroplane or aeroplanes which bombed the arsenal has been solved.

It is a principle of warfare that the element of surprise constitutes a powerful adjunct to a successful attack, and many insignificant raids that cause very little material damage often prove of great value as affecting the morale of both troops and those who provide the "silver bullets" and the sinews of war.

The aerial bombardment of the Kiangnan Arsenal by a Northern aeroplane, last Thursday, may be classed as an example of a surprise attack, compared in a small way, of course, with the raids carried out during the Great War. There is no doubt, whatever, that the report of the aerial raid on the Arsenal, situated as it is, right in the heart of enemy territory, proved of far greater value to the Ankoochee for publicity and propaganda purposes than the wiping out of a whole regiment of Nationalist soldiers.

In local circles it was thought that the aeroplane was sent out by the Northern cruiser Haichi, anchored somewhere off the mouth of the Yangtze at a distance of from 50 to 100 miles. The Northern admiral evidently thought, following his long period of inactivity, of the value of

doing the unexpected thing, and so planned not only an attack on the enemy's arsenal, but that he would anchor his ships at a spot least thought of by his opponents.

A representative of the "North-China Daily News" learns from a reliable source that the Northern cruisers Haichi and Haichow, together with a cargo steamer of from 3,000 to 4,000 tons burthen, on Wednesday night were anchored, with no lights showing, off the Yangtze Cape, about eight miles northwest of Gutzlaff. Our informant, who was aboard a coastal steamer, bound for Shanghai from Ningpo, said that it was about 11 o'clock on Wednesday night when the cruisers were sighted and, had it not been for the faint moonlight, there would have been a collision. The fact that a cargo steamer was in close attendance to the two cruisers, lends belief to the theory that it was acting as a collier, and probably as a mother ship for the aeroplane or aeroplanes which made the attack on the Arsenal the following day. From where the cruisers were anchored, the direct distance to the Kiangnan Arsenal would be about 30 miles, providing a much shorter route than that from any other position off the Yangtze mouth.

Northern Ships Risked

The attack itself was a dramatic manoeuvre and the execution of it boldly conceived, for the aeroplane, in flying to its objective over the Arsenal, would be coming from a southerly or southeasterly direction, dispelling any doubts of local observers as to its being an enemy plane. This fact, coupled with the announcement that Nationalist aeroplanes would be flying over the city that day to distribute leaflets in connection with the anniversary celebrations of the presentation of the 21 Demands, must have prompted the Northern commander's decision to risk his ships in a position where the enemy forces were between his base and himself.

In this connection, it is interesting to learn that aboard the coastal steamer which has been alluded to was one of the prominent Southern generals, and his capture by the Northern Fleet would have been extremely unfortunate for the Nationalists. For both parties, it was a case of "ships that pass in the night".

GEN. Chiang Kai-shek has issued a proclamation in the course of which he says that it is necessary for the Chinese people to maintain a pacific attitude in connection with the Sino-Japanese clash at Tsinanfu and await the outcome of negotiations which will be conducted by the Nationalist Government. He has ordered everybody to continue their relations with Japan as before.

DENIAL OF H. & S. BANK LOAN TO CANTON

Unfounded Report of Advance of \$5,000,000

Peking, May 5.

Mr. G. E. Hubbard, agent of the Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation, officially states that a

CUSTOMS REVENUE FOR APRIL

Striking Increase Compared with Previous Months

An extraordinary revival in the import trade of Shanghai is shown by the revenue which has been collected by the Maritime Customs during April.

The first three months of the present year showed a decrease in Customs revenue as compared with the same period of 1927 of about Haikuan Tls. 530,000. The interesting fact now emerges that during the month of April there has been an increase in revenue of Haikuan Tls. 650,000. Not only has the deficit of the four months of this year been entirely wiped out, on the total figures, but there is actually an increase of over two lakhs of taels for the period as compared with 1927.

It is believed that Chiang Kai-shek's promises of protection for foreign trade have brought about this result, which means a partial trade boom in this part of China. Foreign firms have been encouraged to import additional quantities of goods, and it is a notable fact that all this increase is due to imports. It is believed that all foreign nations have participated in the better trade.

As showing how greatly trade has improved, it may be mentioned that two foreign steamers bound for Hankow had to wait outside Woosung recently for a pilot for two or three days owing to all the Yangtze pilots having been already employed.

Toho News Agency report from Canton that the Hongkong & Shanghai Bank has loaned \$5,000,000 to the Canton Government is unfounded.—Reuter.

THE Chinese Minister to Tokyo, Mr. Wang Yung-pao, has lodged a strong protest with the Japanese Government against the Tsinan affair.

T. V. SOONG'S SCHEME FOR BUDGET

Conference Demanded to Look into all Expense and Plan Reforms: Army's Demobilization Imperative

Mr. T. V. Soong, Minister of Finance of the Nationalist Government, has sent a memorandum to the Government Council in Nanking proposing measures which he hopes will put an end to the unfortunate financial conditions arising from constant civil warfare. Mr. Soong, in this memorandum, suggests certain reforms for the purpose of preparing a budget not only of the anticipated income of the Government but of the expenditure and to determine which taxes are to be collected by the Nationalist Government and which by the provincial governments. It is interesting to note in this connection that Mr. Soong emphasizes the importance of limiting military disbursements and of disbanding the army.

Unification Near at Hand

Mr. Soong's memorandum is briefly as follows:—

The rapid progress of our armies foreshadows the speedy collapse of the Fengtien militarists and the unification of the country. The effective and lasting unification of the country presupposes a just and workable financial programme, fair alike to the business community that has borne the expenses and losses of the campaigns, and suffered from a disordered currency and irregular taxes and contributions and the break-down of communications; to the soldiers who have bled to make the national revolution possible but who must be demobilized and returned to civilian life; to the devastated provinces of Shantung, Chihli, Honan, Hunan and Kuangtung which have constituted for years the war-zone of the civil strife and have been under the heels of the militarists; and above all to the peasants and labourers who are the chief sufferers in any revolution.

It is necessary immediately to hold a financial conference consisting of representatives of each provincial government, supported by technical experts, who will deal with the claims of the various sections of the community, and

will definitely demarcate national and provincial taxes reserving sufficient revenue for the administration of the provinces.

Heavy Charges to Meet

Even before our armies reach Peking, the Conference should establish for the nation two separate budgets; one for the current expenses of the government, to be met by the ordinary revenues; the other for the extraordinary expenditures of government, such as the disbandment of the troops; relief for the devastated provinces; consolidation of national and provincial loans; the replacement of the rolling stock of the railways and other reconstructive measures for which a large loan will have to be floated. As a preliminary to the holding of the Conference, the Minister of Finance will immediately call a conference of financiers and industrialists in Shanghai to submit their views with regard to these problems.

Disband the Army

In the past our experience has been that all budgets, however carefully formulated, have been upset by military campaigns, which today absorb over 80 per cent. of our revenues. It is therefore essential that the Government immediately summon a military conference which shall decide upon the size of the standing army and the army estimates, and work out a plan for the demobilization of forces, which should commence as soon as the enemy has been completely beaten.

With the definite limitation of military disbursements, the balancing of the ordinary budget will become possible. The strict observance of a budget, however imperfect or crude, will be a tremendous step forward, as it would give rise to hopes for the future of our country and enable all sections of the people to plan ahead, a condition which constitutes the moral basis of our government and party. —Kuo Min.

The late Mr. Tsai Kung-shih, Commissioner of Foreign Affairs in Tsinanfu, who is reported to have been killed during the clash between the Nationalists and Japanese, had only taken up his appointment a couple of days previously. He was a native of Kiukiang and 46 years of age. After graduating from the Japanese Imperial University, Tokyo, he returned to China and founded the Peking Citizens' University. He took an active part in the 1911 revolution and was an intimate friend of Gen. Li Lieh-chun. After serving for a time as Director of the Bureau for the Protection of Commerce in Wuchang, he was appointed Commissioner of Foreign Affairs and Superintendent of Customs at Nanking, in which capacity he conducted negotiations

with the Japanese Consular authorities over the Nanyang Maru incident. He resigned to become Director of Foreign Affairs to Gen. Chiang Kai-shek and, after the capture of Tsinanfu, he assumed his appointment as Commissioner of Foreign Affairs at Tsinanfu. Deceased leaves his mother, his wife and a daughter to survive him. Mrs. Tsai and her daughter are at present in Shanghai.

Mr. Chao Shih-chuan has been appointed Commissioner of Foreign Affairs at Tsinanfu, in succession to the late Mr. Tsai Kung-shih, who was appointed by the Nationalist Government and who was killed during the Sino-Japanese clash two days after he had assumed office.

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THE NATIONALIST BUDGET

May 5.

The proposals laid by Mr. T. V. Soong before Nanking for a series of conferences leading to the formation of a proper budget have this at least in their favour, that they recognize realities and suggest a solution. Mr. Soong's expectation of the approaching capture of Peking is possibly optimistic. Tsinaifu is still a long way from the capital and Fengtien may yet win enough victories on the Kih-Han Railway side to offset reverses in Shantung. But apart from northern uncertainties, there is still enough of China over which the Nationalist flag flies to provide a splendid field for financial and social reform, and from which an example might be set to the rest of China which would tend irresistibly to draw it into the Nationalist orbit and achieve unification much more cheaply and efficaciously than can be done by war. As the Nationalists have often been advised. One may well suspect that Mr. Soong is sick of the part he has had to play for the past few months as a machine to extract money from the business community without any control over the spending of it. And certainly the business world is equally weary of it. Meanwhile each part of Nationalist China pursues its own way regardless of the others. Even without victory, it is high time some effective scheme of work and expenditure were organized.

In a nutshell, Mr. Soong's proposal is to call a conference of representatives of all the Nationalist provinces in order to ascertain what revenues they can count upon, what each requires for its own needs and how much can be saved for the putting in order of currency, taxation, communications, and devastated provinces. This provincial conference would be preceded by a meeting of financiers in Shanghai; and inasmuch as the military campaigns and the army at present absorb over eighty per cent. of all revenues, a military conference is also indispensable, to agree upon the required strength of the standing army and to demobilize superfluous soldiers. Precisely how Mr. Soong means to get rid of the latter does not yet appear. If the men are simply paid up and turned adrift, there is great danger that they will only go to swell the ranks of vagrancy. On the other hand, if taxation could be lightened and regularized, if peace could be kept along the principal routes of river and railway, and industry and commerce were enabled to pursue their way undisturbed by warfare and continual forced loans, the country would certainly absorb many of those who now wear a uniform as the only means of getting food. But all this takes time; under the most favourable conditions something more would have to be done for the disbanded soldiers than to give them a few dollars and turn them adrift; and while a state of war continues, we shall be much surprised to see the Generals agreeing even to so little as this.

We are far from wishing to throw cold water, when a Minister of the Nationalist Government suggests something really constructive. But we cannot refrain from asking, When Mr. Soong memorializes the Nanking Government, to what does he believe he is appealing? Is it to a Government capable of considering his advice and, if it thinks fit, of acting upon it? Or is it to a mere junta of committees, all in water-tight compartments, blocking each other's way and battenning upon the very conditions that he rightly condemns? On the brighter side, it is to be considered that this memorial will go much further abroad than Nanking; and if the conference takes place, it will bring in other provinces on equal terms with Nanking, whose combined weight may compel the latter to rescue its own affairs from the shocking disarray in which they now are. More than this, Mr. Soong points the right way. As he justly says, "The strict observance of a budget, however imperfect or crude, will be a tremendous step forward." It would be, indeed, a definite piece of the reconstruction so often promised but as yet so little seen. As such it is to be hoped that all the best elements in the party will rally in support of it.

THE TSINANFU EXPLOSION

May 7.

Putting aside all passion and prejudice, all horror over details and hasty judgment on reports that are necessarily still imperfect, the inevitable comment on the Tsinaifu outbreak will be, Oh, the pity of it. All considerations taken together, of which more presently, we can hold no other view than that an unprovoked attack was made upon the Japanese and that the Chinese have only themselves to thank that many of their nationals are dead and the prospects of the northern campaign gravely imperilled. And the question arises, will the Chinese never learn sense? What good did they do themselves by the raid on Hankow? The Concession was left to them. But the moral ascendancy, the honour due to those who could have hit back and did not, passed to Great Britain. What good did the Nanking outrage do? What could it have profited even if the Southern army in Tsinaifu had wiped out every Japanese in the place? By every one of these incidents the Chinese leaders put themselves a stage lower in the eyes of the civilized world and remove their country yet further from that position of acknowledged equality in the family of nations which they so ardently desire. Whether the attack was due to secret instigation by Marshal Feng Yushiang's agents, jealous of Chiang Kai-shek's ascendancy in Shantung and anxious to discredit him with the Japanese; or whether it was simply an explosion of anti-Japanese feeling among the masses of Nationalist soldiery, always badly disciplined, flushed with the triumph of having captured Tsinaifu, probably months in arrears with their pay and inflamed by the sight of the Japanese guards: whichever explanation we prefer, the results are the same. The Nationalists who have had a very "good press" throughout the world, have wantonly thrown away their chances.

We have said that all considerations taken together must

lead us to the view that the Japanese were the attacked, not the attackers. A quotation from Saturday's Kuo Wen news agency bulletins, giving a fair summary of the Chinese version, is almost enough for this conclusion:—

The cause of the clash between the Japanese and Chinese troops was due to Japanese soldiers preventing a few unarmed Chinese soldiers from passing through the Chinese Special Administrative District outside the city to which point the Japanese extended their unwarranted defence. The Chinese soldiers argued with the Japanese guards who, not understanding what was said to them, opened fire. They also arrested many innocent Chinese residents of Tsinaifu and placed them under custody in the building of the Chinese Postal District Head Office which they seized control of, not giving the captives anything to eat. For self-defence, the Nationalist troops returned fire but were immediately stopped by order of Gen. Chiang Kai-shek. The Japanese continued firing on the Chinese troops and civilians throughout Thursday night causing death to more than one thousand Chinese.

Here we are back again in the hateful atmosphere of reckless disregard of truth and wildly improbable slander which was not the least distressing feature of the year 1925. But the world has learnt something of Chinese propaganda methods in the past two years. We think it not improbable that, once the fight had begun, the Japanese would quit themselves after the advice of Polonius, to make him sorry that began the quarrel. But even if the Chinese version were not too fantastic to be worth a moment's serious notice, it is impossible to believe that the Japanese were the aggressors. The boycott is a formidable weapon and Japan knows it well. She has the imperative needs of her home industries to consider. For three years past she has gone to any length rather than have trouble in China. In the present evenly balanced state of political parties in Tokyo, the Japanese Government would be doubly chary of exposing itself to attacks. Defence Japan knew she must extend; defiance she has most strenuously eschewed. And on the other hand the Nationalist armies have a bad reputation. The vivid picture drawn by our Haichow correspondent in Saturday's issue of the decency with which Northern armies have treated hospitals in the war area, and the arrogance and looting which those same hospitals have had to endure at the Nationalists' hands, is merely typical of what has been happening for two years past wherever the Nationalist armies came. Even within the last fortnight, in spite of Gen. Chiang Kai-shek's solemn asseverations of protection for foreign life and property, two more missions at Yenchow have seen their premises occupied by Chiang's troops. There appears no reason to doubt the Japanese statement, that they withdrew their guards and removed the barbed wire fences at Tsinaifu in response to Chiang Kai-shek's promise of protection and that Nationalist looters took immediate advantage of their unprotected state.

There remains the objection that if the Japanese troops had not been sent to Tsinaifu, the explosion would never have occurred. Obviously. But no one would say positively that something else far worse might not have happened. Sensitive as the Chinese are on sovereign rights, they cannot deny that foreign Powers have caused to be nervous for their nationals in China; and with the events of the past two years fresh in memory, the Japanese Government would gravely have failed in its duty if it had left the large colony of

Japanese civilians at Tsinaifu unprotected in the track of warring armies and the guerilla bands of Shantung's formidable outlaws. That Japan had any thought of intervening in the war we do not for a moment believe, for the same reasons that must convince every impartial observer that the Nationalists are to blame for the late explosion. That the force Japan has now been obliged to use in self-defence will indirectly affect the fate of the Nationalists' campaign seems practically beyond doubt. That is the view held in local Kuomintang circles. They say that Japan has smashed their chances of getting to Peking. This it is that has roused their anger beyond bounds and inspires so many anxious thoughts as we await the outcome of this tragic encounter.

MUNICIPAL ECONOMY

May 8.

Quite apart from agreement or disagreement with the Municipal Economy Committee's report, congratulations are due to them in full measure for the clarity and comprehensiveness of their work. Here they tell us exactly what they had to consider, how they considered it and why they make the recommendations they do. A neat synopsis of expenditure sets out all the figures essential for an understanding of the case. We may not agree with the conclusions, but we would venture to say that we have never seen a better constructed report. If the remaining sections are up to the same level, something may yet be done to check the inordinate growth of municipal expenditure. Two points in the general recommendations which deserve early attention are the advantages of engaging Chinese nurses and the case for a larger contribution from the French Concession to the upkeep of International Settlement hospitals. The loss incurred in serving patients who are residents of the Concession is Tls. 30,000 yearly; and this involves a moral claim which we cannot believe the French Council would repudiate. As regards Chinese nurses, no disparagement is meant of British or American. But it is obviously much cheaper to get nurses on the spot than to bring them from Europe or America; and those who have been under Chinese nurses know how good they can be.

Surveying the whole field of hospitals in Shanghai the Committee found themselves confronted with two serious and inevitable stumbling-blocks: the Chinese Isolation Hospital is "distinctly dangerous," dry rot, decay and leakages rife, and must speedily be rebuilt at an estimated cost of Tls. 275,000, not including a lease of, say, Tls. 35,000 for temporary premises. And the Foreign Isolation Hospital is an indispensable expense in respect of which "no changes are recommended" although there is an annual loss on its working of Tls. 89,550. There is also a demand for a new Chinese and Indian Police Hospital to cost Tls. 175,000. But this the Committee reject altogether. Their solution is to close the maternity and children's blocks of the Victoria Nursing Home as such and convert them into an Indian Police Hospital. The main block of the V.N.H. would be converted into a Chinese Police Hospital with provision for gaoi cases. The Mental Ward would continue. The private nursing staff would be discontinued; but there should be a reserve of nurses in the general administration who "when not required for emergency work in Municipal Hospitals" would be available for private services. By

these measures, it is argued, Tls. 51,830 loss annually on the V.N.H. would be saved; Chinese and Indian police and criminals would get their new hospital for nothing; and the extra custom brought to the Country Hospital by the closing of the V.N.H. would wipe out the annual deficit on the working of the western establishment.

In these arguments there is one obvious self-contradiction and at least one, if not two, false assumptions. If so much more work is thrown on the Country Hospital that its present nurses' quarters will be needed as wards, other quarters for the nurses will have to be built outside. This, we know, was what the donor always anticipated, because he told us so. Hence more capital outlay. When nurses are needed for emergency work in the hospitals is always the time when they are most needed for private cases. So that this talk of a reserve is mere camouflage. Finally it will be noticed that when the Economy Committee want to make out a case for destroying the V.N.H. they say, page 187:—

The various units of this hospital are so antiquated that a large sum of money would have to be expended to provide modern heating, plumbing and sanitary equipment to enable it to be continued as a modern hospital.

But when they want to prove its advantages as a Chinese and Indian Police Hospital, they say, p.188:—

The Victoria Nursing Home buildings are of substantial construction, and are reported to be in good condition, so that they will serve the purpose recommended for a long range of years.

But surely one set of patients need central heating and sanitary equipment as much as another? And inasmuch as private patients pay for what they have and policemen do not, it would be all to the good to leave the V.N.H. to the former.

On this question of the ultimate fate and functions of the V.N.H. we would in no sense venture to pronounce final judgment. One of our points has always been that nobody yet is in a position to do that. And in this connection we would ask readers to study the very important letter by the Health Commissioner which we reproduce to-day from Appendix A. His fourth and fifth paragraphs contain cogent reasons why no immediate economy would be realized from closing the Home. Then, as regards hospital accommodation in Shanghai, the Economy Committee argues that the V.N.H. is needless,

investigation having proven that the accommodation at the General Hospital and Country Hospital is adequate for Shanghai hospital needs.

But the only thing that really is proven, as Dr. Noel Davis's figures show, is that the number of hospital beds in Shanghai is only a trifling decimal above the percentage per population which is universally regarded as the indispensable minimum; and we certainly must not assume that Shanghai's foreign population is going to remain stationary, while its needs are admittedly abnormal. This aspect of the question will demand further treatment than we have space for to-day. One point, however, must be emphasized in conclusion. The Health Commissioner's letter shows plainly that the Council had made up its mind to close the V.N.H. as far back as last August. He himself was induced to answer questions by the Economy Committee without being given any inkling that their real purpose was to bolster up the case for getting rid of the Home. Neither was he nor were any of the

medical members of the Health Committee consulted before the Council formed its decision. And to this it may be added that, although a ratepayers' meeting has intervened since this decision was reached, not a word was said about the Victoria Nursing Home in any of the official speeches at that meeting. This does not look well.

THE FUTURE OF THE V. N. H.

May 9.

The mistake that the Council have made in their attitude towards the Victoria Nursing Home is that they have treated it as an hotel and not as a hospital. Unless, in a phrase beloved by theatre managers, it is "running to capacity," they regard it, as Praise-God Barebones regarded the monarchy, as "useless, dangerous, and ought to be abolished." But a hospital is perhaps the one institution which must always have a number of empty beds. Rooms have to be cleaned and disinfected and space kept for emergency cases. Obviously no community can afford to keep enough hospital accommodation for the uttermost needs of occasional chance. But we have the evidence of the Health Commissioner quoted yesterday that the hospitals of Shanghai provide but twenty-five beds per thousand of the population, which is only a trifle above the indispensable minimum. And this is little enough for the abnormal conditions of Shanghai, which, besides being naturally unhealthy, serves an area "including the Yangtze Valley as far as Kiukiang, as far north as Tientsin and as far south as Swatow."

Attention may be recalled to last week's letter from Dr. R.J. Marshall, which naturally received wide approval on account of its extremely dispassionate nature. Dr. Marshall

"quite agreed with the view that no sentimental consideration can justify saddling a community in perpetuity with the task of keeping alive a memorial at a cost out of all proportion to its usefulness."

But he pointed out that the Victoria Nursing Home was designed

"as a residence for nurses engaged in outside work and with sufficient medical and surgical beds to provide a field for training girls taking up nursing as a profession."

Had it been kept to this purpose, instead of being enlarged to the scale of a miniature General Hospital, "the present situation would never have arisen." It is therefore most unfair to debit the original donors with the deficit entailed by the Council's own experiments. And Dr. Marshall suggests

"that the V.N.H. building be converted into a maternity hospital and all land surrounding the original five and half now be either sold or, better still, converted into a public garden."

Dr. Marshall does not think the Country Hospital capable of accommodating all maternity cases and he dwells on the need of a hospital adjacent to the large Hongkew residential district, which surely should be obvious to everybody. As regards the private nursing service which the Economy Committee wish to cut down, although it was an essential part of the original scheme, figures contained in Appendix "A" of the Report show that the monthly salaries of twenty-one nurses and assistant nurses, including the matron, twenty-one probationers, and two male attendants, are only Tls. 3,635. This cannot be considered excessive and, wherever the wastage has occurred, it certainly does not

appear due to excessive generosity on nurses' pay.

At the end of the Health Commissioner's letter, which we reproduced yesterday, he urged the appointment of a commission of doctors and laymen to inquire into the "economy, adequacy, and efficiency" of Shanghai's hospitals and nursing service. Now it is a curious coincidence that at a meeting of the Shanghai Medical Society held on April 26 last, the following resolution was adopted and forwarded to the Health Commissioner:—

That this joint meeting of the Shanghai Medical Society, Shanghai Branch of the National Association and Shanghai Branch of the China Medical Association hereby petitions the Shanghai Municipal Council to appoint a Commission to inquire into the hospital and nursing needs of this city especially as regards the poorer members of the community.

That the activities of such a Commission should include a consideration of the hospital accommodation already available and as to how far this meets the more urgent needs, what can be done to strengthen existing hospitals and to extend their sphere of usefulness and what other measures are required, including the possibility of stimulating voluntary activity to meet the special requirements of the case.

It is to be emphasized that this resolution was taken without any knowledge on the Society's part of the Council's designs to rid themselves of the V.N.H. So far from wishing to cut down the available hospital and nursing service of Shanghai, the doctors evidently hold that that service urgently needs general overhauling and enlargement.

Here, then, we have two opposing points of view: that of the business man simply intent on cutting down expenses without sufficient thought for the risks involved; and that of experts in favour of reform, possibly of enlargement, and certainly opposed to restriction. In such a dilemma the ratepayer's opinion will be that, above all things, there must be no hasty decision; and he will further note with disapproval that so far back as last August the Council decided to close the V.N.H. without consulting either the Health Commissioner or the medical members of the Health Committee. It is common knowledge that the medical men of the Health Committee have for a long time been much dissatisfied with their position. They say that they are kept in the dark of much that goes on and are not consulted on matters of real importance. Here plainly is a case in point. Furthermore, we are told on what we believe to be excellent authority that for some time past the Council has been cutting down the private nursing staff, not renewing contracts, nor filling vacancies as they occur, with the result that it is now extremely difficult to obtain a private nurse however urgently needed. Every factor we have noted in connexion with the V.N.H. shows more and more strongly that the decision to close the Home must not be proceeded with nor must its functions be further tampered with, until expert opinions have received due consideration and the ratepayers in public meeting have given their decision. The course of events does not at all inspire confidence. The V.N.H. cannot be treated solely by standards of *L.S.D.* It is a most serious thing to reduce the hospital accommodation of a community.

ONE of the Legations is reported by the "Shunpao" to have made a suggestion that, as China has not met her obligations, the Powers should take over control of her principal railways immediately, but this is said to be opposed by the majority of the diplomats in Peking.

THE CHINESE VIEW OF TSINAN

May 10.

We are inundated with correspondence, manifestoes, student resolutions, copies of telegrams sent abroad, all putting the Chinese view of the Tsinanfu affair. There is a monotonous sameness in them all:—Japan deliberately sent troops into Shantung to thwart the Nationalists' northern expedition; they made an unprovoked attack on the Chinese and killed over a thousand of them; they mutilated and murdered a Chinese official; and so forth. We regret to say that we cannot open our columns to propaganda of this kind. That is said with no lack of understanding of the Chinese attitude. Most of them cannot read anything but their own papers, never have heard, never will hear, the Japanese side of the case. The position of those who write to us in excellent English is less easy to understand. They are able to see both sides; many of them, it is clear, have done so; but it is also clear that they remain deaf to all reason. To the impassioned plea for "righteousness, justice and humanity" voiced by one Chinese correspondent to-day one can only reply, "Physician heal thyself." We do not invite such men to take sides openly against their own countrymen. That is asking too much. We do ask them to refrain from further propagation of palpable untruths and we warn them frankly that such propaganda does China far more harm than good. For the world has learnt something of the truth of what has been happening in China in the last two or three years and is disposed to form its own judgments.

No Chinese can say that this paper has rushed to conclusions "bull-headed" about the fighting at Tsinan. Nor can they say that in recent months we have been unfair to the Nationalist cause or unsympathetic with its ideals. Much about Tsinan which has reached this office has been rejected from publication; and the conclusion we arrived at as to the responsibility for the outbreak was reached after careful consideration of all reports and probabilities, and was set out without heat or abuse. The case for believing that Japan was the aggrieved party may be summed up in one sentence: in her vast interests in Shantung (not to mention other parts of China) she has every reason for acting in defence of her own, and every reason for not acting with defiance to others. One word as to the atrocity stories. We never believed that Japanese troops mutilated and murdered Mr. Tsai Kung-shih and the Japanese answer to this charge, namely, that he was not in the Bureau of Foreign Affairs when they got there, appears to us believable. But atrocity stories are unpleasant things from every point of view. Those reported from Tsinanfu by both sides have had plenty of publicity. They do not affect the essential rights and wrongs of the dispute and we think it will be best to publish no more of them.

WORK AND PLAY

May 10.

We are apt to regard our own times as being pre-eminently the age of hurry. And yet there is a sentence in the New Testament which describes the Messiah and his followers as "having no leisure so much as to eat." It is rather hard to think of quiet Galilee, in olden days, as being so hurried, as we must infer from the quotation given above, that it was. The truth

is "it was Galilee of the Gentiles." The population must have resembled that of certain parts of America where the immigrants outnumber the natives and the folks there probably counted themselves very much up-to-date and hustled in a way that was disconcerting to their conservative neighbours in Judea. "No leisure so much as to eat" very well describes the life of the average business man in these days; he has to scratch, and scratch hard, for a living but with the change in his circumstances has also come a change in his mental outlook. If his oft-expressed desire were granted and he were shunted into a quiet backwater where he could spend his time feeding chickens and raising giant cabbages, he would be ten times more miserable than he is now. Indeed, he is not miserable at all but merely takes pleasure in imagining that he is. No busy person is ever unhappy unless he is busy at some distasteful and futile task. Let the business he is engaged in be really worth while and, even if at first he finds it irksome, it will, by and by, win him to itself and he will fit into it like a glove. It is true some jobs are monotonous but monotonous work is also necessary work and must be done by someone. It will usually be found that whatever the nature of the task entrusted to us, if it be well done, it brings satisfaction to the doer. There are misfits, to be sure. A poet doing the work of a dustman could scarcely be happy in his task, though it is likely that he would be happier than a dustman wrestling with a poet's job. The happiest man in the world is he who has found some niche that peculiarly fits his predilection and endowments and that gives him the satisfaction of supposing that he is accomplishing a work that no other could do so well. Such men are few for most of us are merely cogs in the great wheel that could be replaced or dispensed with, at any time, without loss to the efficiency of the machine. And we carry on with increasing weariness until a blessed spell of release comes or nature steps in and calls a halt.

It is because of this tendency of life to become mathematical and irksome that it was ordained in the ten words given on Sinai that man should have one day in seven as his share of space and time. It was specified that there were certain things he should not do: the things that he was in the habit of doing every day; from these there was to be an absolute and welcome surcease. There was no command given as to the duties that must be performed on this rest day, for this is the very essence of leisure, that, that day, the factory horn shall not sound its raucous reveille, the clock shall not point its ominous finger to the hour for putting the neck into the yoke. One good turn deserves another and the first sleepy turn over on the morning of our holiday demands a turn back. Sleep will not come, but one can take delight in mocking the flying minutes and be even tempted to make faces at the clock. To-day we shall do those things that are *verboten* at other times. We shall read the neglected book, put a nail under that picture that has been hanging awry, write the letter that is long overdue and stroll through the pastures that have been alluring us in fancy during the days that we have been chained to the oar.

But leisure to be enjoyed must be earned. The charter for the Sabbath, the day of rest, reads "six days shalt thou labour and do all thy work." If this command has not been obeyed, leisure is savourless and becomes tedious. All good things have

to be paid for, "tis only heaven can be had for the asking," and assuredly relaxation is only grateful to the tired nerves. The miners in South Wales have been, unfortunately, idle for more than a year. The call to descend into the bowels of the earth and win coal from the face would be responded to with more alacrity, if it were to come to-morrow, than ever schoolboy answered to the shout of his comrades to join him in the playing fields. And even the jaded Shanghai business man who has been basking on the sands at Weihaiwei or squatting on a hilltop in Kuling like Balboa "silent upon a peak in Darien" returns joyfully to the task he professed that he relinquished with such pleasure less than a month ago. He enters the dingy office, sinks into the well worn chair at his desk, settles himself comfortably and takes up his scratchy pen with a sigh of relief that the labour of doing nothing is past for another year. Something attempted, something done, will put new zest into life and prepare him to enjoy his leisure again when the revolution of the moons brings it back on another day.

AN ATMOSPHERE OF REASONABLENESS

May 11.

Seldom indeed do Chinese leaders treat us to manifestoes of so much interest as the three we published yesterday, Marshal Chang Tso-lin appealing for a truce, General Huang Fu's account of the Tsinanfu outbreak and Mr. T. V. Soong's demand for "clear thinking and fearless facing of facts on both sides." Naturally Marshal Chang's appeal attracts first attention, because it so much accords with the wisdom of the situation, as long apparent to detached observers. Civil war has been going on for several years and Marshal Chang has always apprehended that it "might impair the friendly relations between China and other nations. Unfortunate incidents have happened at Canton, Hankow, Nanking and Tsinanfu." He goes on to emphasize once again that his only quarrel has ever been with the Communists. "From the beginning I declared that I would regard my personal foes as friends if only they concurred with me in the suppression of Bolshevism." This is an obvious appeal to Nanking. Since you have thrown out the Bolsheviks, he implies, what have we to fight about? And here is another clever touch: "As regards national politics, I will not be insistent if our people can agree on a fair and impartial decision. The question of right or wrong rests with the people." This is not the voice of warlord or dictator, but a frank submission to the democratic principles of the age and the essence of what Nanking has always preached. And to prove his earnestness, Marshal Chang says twice that he has ordered his troops to cease hostilities.

As support for the Chinese contentions against Japan, it must frankly be said that General Huang Fu's report, temperately as it is written, is not convincing. He admits that the barriers were removed by the Japanese but of the subsequent clash he can only say that "according to reliable information received by us the Japanese troops were the first to open fire." It is hardly conceivable that the Japanese should first have removed the barriers, which they must have done solely to relieve tension and appease public feeling; and should then act as the aggressors. They may actually have fired the first shots. But in all

the circumstances it seems safe to assume that, if they did so, it was under provocation and as the only thing to be done. The evidence offered as to the death of Mr. Tsai Kung-chieh, namely, the tale of a runaway servant, is even more unconvincing. General Huang insists that "our soldiers, after the strict orders issued by General Chiang, never returned fire." But this is not borne out by other reports; while the explanation of the renewed fighting last Monday, as received in Nationalist circles in Shanghai, is that some of the Chinese troops refused to obey General Chiang Kai-shek's order to withdraw from Tsinan. It is generally agreed by foreigners, as well as Chinese, that General Chiang behaved well throughout this unhappy affair and did his very best to stop the fighting on the Chinese side, and much sympathy must be felt for him. But there were troops nominally under his command which simply would not heed his orders.

Mr. T. V. Soong's interview, issued by the Kuo Min news agency, is a brilliant piece of work. One is tempted to borrow his own phrase and say "it is not helpful to speculate whether or not he deliberately created" a dilemma for Japan, when he suggested that "Nanking and Tokyo should come together and allow an impartial tribunal to investigate facts and apportion responsibility." What must however, appeal to all is the contrast between this cool, impartial statement, with the equal sorrow it expresses for the charge of atrocities by Chinese troops and the death of Tsai Kung-chieh, and the unbridled utterances by Chinese leaders, of which we have had so many in late years. In all recent statements Japan has insisted that the troops she is sending to Shantung are for protective work only and that they will be withdrawn directly the situation permits. We believe, therefore, that she will be disposed to meet Mr. Soong's proposals. As a matter of policy, she would be wise to do so. By no other means will this dispute be settled without leaving soreness behind. Such joint investigation was what we sought for by every means in our power in Shanghai, in 1925, but the Chinese then would not meet us. To-day a different atmosphere prevails. It is only fair to say that Nanking has acted wisely in the past four days, in its insistence on localizing the dispute and the successful measures it has used to prevent a popular outburst in this region. Granted that this was a matter of self-interest and policy. That is no reason for criticizing. On the contrary, it is what the Chinese have again and again been urged to do in similar crises, and it has undoubtedly made an ultimate solution much easier.

Thus both in Peking and Nanking an atmosphere of reasonableness prevails, by which it may sincerely be hoped both sides will profit. It is true that they are somewhat at cross purposes, each at present intent on different aims. And there are those on the Nationalist side who will exclaim glibly that now they have Marshal Chang, that he only suggests a truce because he is in a bad way. But one hopes that the broad-minded, more far-sighted men of the party will prevail. After all, why should Chinese go on killing Chinese as they have so long been doing and in recent days with so much fury and effect? For the losses on both sides since the present campaign began have been terrible. It is an utter fallacy to talk of North and South, of Nationalists and militarists, as if the men from the South were the only followers of the true Nationalism.

North China is full of them; and although there may be some shades of difference between the various sections, they cannot go deep enough to be a serious barrier to agreement. "At present there seems to be no end to civil strife and the ship of State is sinking rapidly." That these words were written by the leader of the Northern side, does not affect their utter truthfulness. The way is open for a pause, reflexion and calm discussion. One would pray that it may be followed. We cannot doubt the result.

SHOP WINDOWS

May 12.

There is one shop window in Shanghai which seems to us to surpass all others in what Mrs. Malaprop called "a neat derangement of epithets." Opinions may differ, and the advertisement manager would be furious if we mentioned names. But it has a way of setting out its wares that is almost irresistible. Walking-sticks, a most uncompromising subject, it can display so as to make one long for the whole collection. Three coloured shirts, half a dozen ties, and five pairs of striped socks placed like the spokes of a wheel make one feel positively young once more. And the same skill in display makes even a window-full of concentrated temperance drinks seem less indigestible than they can be. There are artists in that shop and one wonders vaguely where they learn their artistry. Are these matters the subject of passionate controversy in trade journals? Are there studios and lectures and examinations in window-dressing? Above all, when do the assistants manage the work of all the actual laying out? It must take them hours to get the exact proportion between "gent's boaters" and "summer trouserings" with a sort of light relief between of some embroidered handkerchiefs and two pairs of braces. But go by the shop at any hour you please, you will never catch them at it.

The subject of shop windows lends itself to easy moralizing. Everything is to be said for putting up a brave appearance. Fine feathers may not really make fine birds, but they make one feel fine, which is half the battle. We hasten to add that no injurious application of the proverb is to be made to this particular shop. Turning away from its window, one passed a young man and maiden. She was pretty, she was nicely dressed and she had a most cheerful expression. One usually must expect to see more surly than smiling faces when one takes one's walks abroad, but everyone who looked at her must have felt—and even looked—the better for it. "Laugh and the world laughs with you," says the great Ella Wheeler. The Chinese are incessantly criticized for the supreme importance they attach to "face"; but, as with all their methods, there is much to be said for it when one comes to look into the thing. And incidentally there is no race in the world that is gifted with such perfectly charming smiles as the Chinese are. Of which they take unblushing advantage. A few days ago the chauffeur of an absent friend imprudently lent the key of the garage to an acquaintance, who, happening to belong to a gang of kidnappers, used the garage for storing a victim. Somehow the police got hold of the gang and the chauffeur and houseboy, quite naturally, were arrested as accomplices. Then all the rest of the servants besieged the office of their master's friend; who, of course, had to drop everything else until he had

NOTES AND COMMENTS

Two Lessons of Tsinan

Two facts emerge clearly from General Fukuda's report of the events in Tsinan, which led to the struggle between the Nationalist and the Japanese troops: first, that the Japanese, accepting the personal assurances of General Chiang Kai-shek that his troops would maintain order and believing that the Southern soldiers were better behaved than the Northerners, withdrew to their barracks and removed their wire barricades. Secondly, that General Chiang Kai-shek was personally present before and during the whole period of the outrage and looting and that he was unable to control his own troops. In fact, General Fukuda makes the point that, after General Chiang had issued orders to his troops to leave the Commercial Area, his instructions could not be made known to all the Nationalist troops there. Now, with regard to the Nanking outrage, we have been told that the looting and murder was instigated by the Communists and that General Chiang was not responsible. We have even been told that General Chen Chien, who commanded the troops at Nanking, was not responsible, as the incidents were ordered and carried through by the Communists through the personality of Lin Tzu-hou, who is, incidentally, the brother of General Chen's son-in-law. In Tsinan, there can be no such excuse. The Communists were not active there. General Chiang Kai-shek was personally present. His Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr. Huang Pu, was with him in Tsinan. All the commanders of the Nationalist armies, which had engaged in the war to capture Tsinan, were in the city. The responsibility then is fixed and the Nationalists have only themselves to blame if the sympathy of the world turns against them. For the Tsinan incident can lead to only one conclusion and that is that when Nationalist troops reach a city, they loot it; that their commanders, even their commander-in-chief is unable to control them when they are on the rampage; that foreign life and property in Nationalist territory can only be protected by foreign troops. It is unfortunate for China that, at this time, such a conclusion should be inevitable.

persuaded the police to let the pair of idiots go. We rage and stamp and storm at our Chinese employees, but we end by doing whatever they want. "Face" and the smile are too much for us.

As a mere matter of technique, it is obvious that everything in window-dressing depends on the knowledge of what to leave out. In former years French shops beat us hollow in this respect. There are still many English shops which cram their windows far too full. It seems to depend on the locality; and an experienced Londoner, blindfolded and led about from place to place, might tell what street he was in by a single glance into a shop window. Corney Grain used to wonder how a bit of satin, two blackberries and a thorn made a bonnet costing three guineas. The best and most expensive shops always put least in their windows, with most effect. Like the best of human beings. Omission is the basis of all decent intercourse between man and man. If the Recording Angel lets us down lightly on any count, it should be for the things we have left undone. It is always so difficult to be sure that we really ought to have done them. Nobody is more deservedly unpopular than the candid friend and life is made up of the things we instinctively cannot say or do. As the Red Lama in "Kim" says most truly, "to abstain from action is good"; and there is a well known rule in journalism of unquestionable merit. "When in doubt leave out." Probably this article should have been left out. But at least it is not about Chinese politics.

Brighter Elections

There is a disconcerting monotony about our annual ratepayers' meetings, with their seemingly cut-and-dried procedure, year in and year out. Is there no way of adding a touch of colour to them? If a pattern is wanted, why not something on the order of the election at Weymouth, on February 25, 1828?

After the election, and the return of Mr. Sugden, a procession marched through the streets in the following triumphant order:—
Party of gallant seamen with flags.
The band.
The select committee with purple sashes.
A splendid flag in purple silk.
The agents and clerks.
The mayor in his robes.
The bailiffs.
Mr. Sugden in a chair.
Twelve friends of Mr. Sugden march by his side. There was a great dinner in the evening.

There are always sufficient men-of-war in the river to supply the required gallant seamen. Bands we have in plenty, also flags. Sashes, too, are not wanting. Of course, we have no robed mayor, nor are there picturesque bailiffs, but these could easily be replaced by a number of our be-turbaned residents wearing, as they do, yellow overcoats, with purple shoes of Turkish pattern. A few old-fashioned chairs are still available for transporting the successful candidates. In place of the twelve friends of each candidate, however, we suggest that the Red Maria be used to drag through the streets a number of ratepayers corresponding to the twelve friends, as a horrid warning against civic indifference. Of course it is too late for the main event this year, but perhaps the scheme can be carried out when the Economy Committee get a bit further along with their labours.

Spurious Coins

Certain local exchange shops appear to be immune from the consequences of their nefarious practices. They shrewdly surmise that, by the time the average customer realizes he has been had, he is miles on his way. There is one shop in the Central district that is doing more for Chinese Art than has been done by any who are mentioned in the serious magazines. By dint of semi-enamelling, they convert the newest of new 20-cent pieces into seemingly old and genuine. It needs but the warmth generated by a half-hour's repose in the pocket to volatilize all the colour-treatment, restoring the sheen, and frequently the brazen effrontery, of the coin. Who suffers in consequence? Primarily, the customer, and, incidentally, the unfortunate richia coolie. The former has no knowledge of the fraud until he hands over one of the offending coins in payment of richia fare. The coolie promptly protests, seldom receiving satisfaction, and frequently blows. Take a case in point. The writer has learned to shroff all small money before accepting it in change. Nevertheless, he is frequently had. This was the case on Saturday. Arriving at a place of amusement, he tendered the richia coolie 20 cents. The coolie ran after him, expostulating. The writer, as he went, fished for a coin acceptable to the coolie. In the meantime, a constable gave the coolie a blow that sent the poor fellow spinning. The writer naturally had much to say to the constable on this score. Would that it had been the expert camouflager of coins to suffer in this way. A good beating would quickly put a stop to a practice that is assuming alarming proportions, seriously affecting a number of good people to whom, in these hard times, 20 cents looks every bit as large as \$20 did formerly.

The Navy in Hongkong

We have received from Hongkong an appeal to endeavor to arouse some interest in Shanghai in the new Wesleyan Sailors and Soldiers Home, of which the Commander-in-Chief, during a recent visit, spoke in high praise. Gladly do we commend the institution to all patriotic Britons, for there can be no doubt about the intimate connection between the welfare of the naval and military forces and that of the British community in China, to whose aid the former always so

readily go. Yet we fear that Shanghai may reply that she already has all she can manage to properly attend to the needs of the services here, for that is very true. A booklet tells us that the new Home must be fitted up much on the same lines as the Union Jack Club here, which prompts a suggestion. Our Race Club had the happy idea that sportsmen could not do better than see to the welfare of the best sportsmen who walk the earth or sail the seas, and, though there is not a single deserving institute in Shanghai that has appealed to the Race Club in vain, first all the time in the thoughts of the Stewards and members is the Union Jack Club. Even at that, though the Club provides the best and cheapest food Shanghai can produce, and the cleanest and most wholesome recreation, the almost nominal prices that have to be charged still are a considerable item out of a sailor's scanty pay. So Shanghai may be pardoned if she says she has not yet completed her own work. But what about the Hongkong Jockey Club? We admit we do not know whether it is fairly godfather to anything of a similar nature, but, if it is not, we would suggest that the responsible people in the new Wesleyan Sailors and Soldiers Home should make an application there.

RADIO

The China Broadcasting Association, 17 The Bund, Shanghai, announce the following programmes, each of which will be preceded by the chiming of the Customs clock. Wave length 335 metres.

Daily except Sunday:

At 1 p.m.—Musical programme as follows:
Monday—Operatic and vocal and instrumental solos.
Tuesday—Concerted instrumental and orchestral.
Wednesday—Patron and light music.
Thursday—Organ, piano and instrumental.
Friday—Light vocal, duet and solo.
Saturday—Band and light opera.

At 7 p.m.—"North-China Daily News" financial and commercial report and news service, followed by a musical programme as indicated above.

Forthcoming Programmes:

SUNDAY, May 13.—Church Services.
10.30 a.m. Holy Trinity Cathedral.
6 p.m. Union Church.
8 p.m. Gospel Mission.
9 p.m. Municipal Orchestra.
MONDAY, May 14.—Concert Party.
Mr. Murray Gilbert Davies (songs).
Miss Peggy Davies (piano).
Mrs. Snowden Jones (songs).
G. B. Stormes (humorous numbers).
TUESDAY, May 15.—Carlton Serenaders.
9-10 p.m. Majestic Hotel Orchestra.
10-11 p.m.
WEDNESDAY, May 16.—Carlton Serenaders.
9-10 p.m. Majestic Hotel Orchestra.
10-11 p.m.
THURSDAY, May 17.—Organ Recital from Holy Trinity Cathedral by Mr. R. C. Young 9 p.m.
FRIDAY, May 18.—Carlton Serenaders.
9-10 p.m. Majestic Hotel Orchestra.
10-11 p.m.
SATURDAY, May 19.—Carlton Serenaders.
9-10 p.m. Majestic Hotel Orchestra.
10-11 p.m.
SUNDAY, May 20.—Church Services.
11 a.m. Community Church.
6 p.m. Holy Trinity Cathedral.
8 p.m. Gospel Mission.
9 p.m. Municipal Orchestra.
MONDAY, May 21.—Concert arranged by Mrs. F. W. Clifton.
TUESDAY, May 22.—Carlton Serenaders.
9-10 p.m. Majestic Hotel Orchestra.
10-11 p.m.
WEDNESDAY, May 23.—Carlton Serenaders.
9-10 p.m. Majestic Hotel Orchestra.
10-11 p.m.
THURSDAY, May 24.—Carlton Serenaders.
9-10 p.m. Majestic Hotel Orchestra.
10-11 p.m.
FRIDAY, May 25.—Specially selected musical programme with explanatory notes, 9 p.m.

RADIO

Receiving Sets
Component Parts
Storage Batteries
Dry Cells, etc., etc.
SHINSHO YOKO

Agents:

The Kobe Electric Works, Ltd.
129 North Soochow Road
SHANGHAI
(Two doors West of General Hospital)

NEWS FROM THE OUTPORTS

HOW THE HOSPITALS ARE TREATED

Protection and Fair Dealing from the Benighted North: Looting and Outrage by Enlightened South

FROM OUR HAICHOW CORRESPONDENT

Tsingtao, May 1.

General Tan Yen-kai, Chairman of the Nationalist Government at Nanking, has recently broadcast an appeal for mission hospitals to send their surgeons into the war zone at Hsuehchowfu to care for the wounded, for which General Tan's government has made such scanty preparation; he has furnished the opportunity for giving to the general public some facts of which the General himself and his associates may be ignorant.

Northern Protection

For the last 30 years or more the two American branches of the Presbyterian Church have maintained hospitals along the Shantung-Kiangsu border, and a year ago there were no less than eight hospitals in the area of recent fighting. Warfare has been almost continuous in this region for a dozen years, but it had been their fortunes for most of the time to be under Northern occupation. During all these years the doctors and their associates remained at their posts carrying on their work under most difficult conditions, ministering to the wounded of either side as they were brought in. These Northern commanders and soldiers were probably as evil as the Southerners say they are, but they protected these hospitals, paid for the medicines and food that their wounded soldiers consumed and frequently made handsome contributions towards the equipment or running expenses of these institutions who were always sorely put to it for funds with which to carry on their work, the foreign gifts being only a fraction of the total budget. It was not always plain sailing; we often had to dun the commanders several times before their bills were paid; not infrequently we had to report rowdy soldiers for misconduct, but we managed to carry on without interruption and maintain cordial relations.

Enter the Nationalists

We had no other expectation than to continue all these hospitals and perform for the Southerners the same services we had always been glad to extend to the miserable victims of former wars. But the armies of the Government of which General Tan is now chairman have made this impossible. In more than half the localities the foreign doctors have been driven away. Several of the hospitals have been looted from

cellar to garret and horses quartered in what remains of the buildings. The homes of about half of the doctors in charge have been looted of all their contents; in one case observed by the writer, the windows, doors, floors, ceiling and every particle of woodwork except the roof has been ripped out and carried away for fuel. Even the bricks in the interior walls have been found usable by these "guests" who have come at their own invitation.

In spite of all the proclamations by the Government of General Tan more than half of these doctors are still unable to return to their own hospitals.

A Bullet His Reward

One doctor in Shantung, believing that after 30 odd years of dealing with Northern soldiers he would be able to carry on his work, remained at his post—his reward was a bullet through the heart.

There are two more shut up in a city which is supposed to be besieged and no word has come to us from them for many days. These hospitals, whose Chinese staffs have managed to carry on in spite of all difficulties, have suffered the greatest difficulties. When already full of wounded and dying they have had to take in batches of wounded dumped at their doors and callously abandoned by their officers, who paid nothing, not even for the food of the wounded men.

Nanking at Last Perceives

Eventually it has dawned on a Government as stupid and childish even as Nanking, that these hospitals are a benefit to China for General Tan now generously (?) offers to pay the expenses of those doctors who will go. We cherish the hope that in some not far-distant day the damage done to these mission hospitals and the residences of those in charge of the same will be repaired at the expense of General Tan's Government. The mission of the Presbyterian Church in Kiangsu alone has sustained losses of more than a hundred thousand dollars. The exiles of this mission are not concerning themselves about these money losses, leaving this matter entirely to their Government, but we only ask the Nanking Government to furnish us at least as much security as we enjoyed under those they love to describe as bandits and militarists. We may be called fools for desiring to return at all but our greatest Apostle cheerfully accepted such an epithet.

WELCOME RAIN IN CHOUTSUN

Warlike Atmosphere Tends to Sustain Nervousness

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Choutsun, Sung, Apr. 27.

One of the best rains we have ever had in spring time has fallen to-day. What an immense relief this has brought to the people. Sounds of firing have been distinctly heard beyond the hills to the west of this town. The business people are very anxious and fear looting by bandits. Things are outwardly quiet along the Shantung railway judging by the appearance noticed in a journey up from Tsingtao to-day. But we live not knowing what a day, or even a night, may bring forth.

Break in Yellow River

A week ago your correspondent returned from a trip which included a visit to the Yellow River break. This is being repaired in the customary manner by the Provincial authorities. Hundreds of small flat-topped barrows are used to push the quantities of earth re-

U.S.S. PITTSBURGH AT YOKOHAMA

Adm. Bristol's Return Call on Japanese Training Squad

Tokyo, May 9.

The Pittsburgh, with Admiral Bristol, the Commander-in-Chief of the U. S. Asiatic Squadron, on board, arrived at Yokohama yesterday to return the call of the Japanese Training Squadron to American ports last year. Admiral Bristol called on Admiral Okada, the Navy Minister, and Admiral Suzuki, the Chief of the Naval General Staff, the same afternoon.—Toho.

THE Nationalist War Council has forbidden the officers of the army to use the different wireless stations without first having received authority.

Quired. Literally mountains of Kaoliang stalks are used as a good deal of stone. The supervising officials were very polite Chinese gentlemen who carried walking sticks and afforded every assistance to a visitor anxious to see the work, which they hoped would be completed in three weeks.

THE SITUATION IN HONAN

Red Spears and Marshal Feng: Revolt of Fan Chung-hsiu

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Hankow, May 5.

Much news is filtering through to Hankow from Chinese informants in Honan. It is by no means easy to piece the fragments together to place a proper valuation on the opinions expressed, but the following is an approximate statement as to the situation between Hankow and Chengchow on the Kinhan line as seen by responsible Chinese. For some reason the foreigners in that province do not give out much news. Probably silence is golden, when letters are being opened and examined.

Disrupted Communications

At the beginning of the week it was possible to book by train as far as Chengchow; to-day it is doubtful whether a passenger would get beyond Yencheng, though the Chinese Post Office is still accepting heavy mail matter for places as far up the line as Szechow. This fact alone indicates serious trouble in the section of Honan immediately south of the Yellow River.

When seeking an explanation of the trouble one thinks first of the action of Fan Chung-hsiu, who is said to be in revolt against Marshal Feng. Fan is a Honanese of the Honanese and is regarded with great esteem by his fellow-provincials. He has always been a devoted follower of Sun Yat-sen, and outwardly it is for this reason that he has decided to break with his superior, for he accuses Marshal Feng of disloyalty to the teaching of the Nationalist here. But it is common talk in Honan that Borodin has made his way arrayed as a Chinese to Kaifeng. Persons who have previously met Borodin have no doubt of the real identity of a Russian who has large influence with the Marshal. And it is said Fan and others resent this fresh development of the influence of Moscow as they realize that the Nationalist cause has already been imperiled by this alliance with Sovietism.

Taxation is heavy in all parts of China, but it has been as heavy in Honan that the people look for deliverance from their present Military Governor and would welcome anyone who can promise better treatment. The growth of the Red Spear movement is directly connected with this question of taxation. The people feel that they must combine together to resist the extortions of the tax-collectors, among whom they seem to include anyone in a grey uniform.

The Red Spears

It is never easy to get information about a Chinese Secret Society, and the Red Spears are members of such an organization. Every family is expected to have at least one person enrolled in this organization, and it is said that this demand is enforced on the Christian families. The result is weird. The Red Spears are idolaters, but they are not Buddhists or Taoists. They may use an existing temple for their rites, or they may set apart a house. Each group has an idol, but even though he may be taken from a temple he ceases to be a god in the Buddhist pantheon and is given the name of some great hero. Each time the band gathers the members worship this idol, and it is understood that they have a secret Classic which is read to the gathering. All possible precautions are taken to prevent the uninitiated, who may watch the worship, from seeing the Classic or hearing it read.

Being a practical folk, the Red Spears have made a compromise with the Christians who are enrolled. The Christian Red Spears do not take part in the worship of the idol-hero, but they do listen to the reading of the Classic. On the other hand, the band sometimes assembles outside the place of worship and allows a Christian to exhort them to righteousness. Adultery and robbery are specially condemned by the band, and there is therefore some amount of common ground which the Christian preacher can cover. It is said that there

is not the slightest hostility to the use of the name of Jesus in such preaching.

Some days ago it was reported that Marshal Feng had asked Wei Yi-shan to attack Fan in the rear. To do this Wei would have to march his men overland from Ichang to some point on the railway, and a passenger who travelled down yesterday from Kuangshui reports that troops were assembled there awaiting transport up the line. Kuangshui station is situated almost on the Hupeh-Honan border and these troops were all expecting to join Feng in his advance on Peking. It was reported that the Red Spears had undertaken to obstruct the line this side of Chengchow, and the fact that the trains are not running to Chengchow would indicate either that the line has been blocked beyond Szechow or else that fighting is now taking place in that district between Wei's men and those who have revolted.

Movement Bound to Collapse

A further indication of the disruption in the forces can be seen in the fighting which has been taking place on a small scale up the Han River between two commanders. One of these was ordered to join the Northern Expedition, but was so dilatory that suspicions were aroused and the other commander was ordered to hasten the departure. It is understood that neither argument nor force succeeded in getting the unwilling troops to move.

Asked as to the prospects for the future, the view is expressed by my informants that the organization of the Red Spears is so defective that the movement will collapse. Already it is found that communists have secured admission to the bands with a view to perverting the movement for their own purposes, and there is no one man with sufficient authority to order the expulsion of these undesirable elements. If a Honanese were installed as military governor of Honan and the burden of taxation were reduced, the Red Spears would probably revert to their old status as village trainbands and devote themselves to their farming again.

TAXATION RAMPANT IN CHEKIANG

Industrial Mission Feeling the Pinch: Riches a Luxury

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Shaohsing, Ché, May 5.

Despite the heavy taxation levied on the spirit money industry the business has received a group of apprentices during the past week. The names of the various firms have been posted in conspicuous places and the streets are busy with young men distributing wine money for the apprentices among the different shops.

The Shaohsing Industrial Mission is feeling the pinch of new forms of taxation. A package of cross stitch for Shanghai is now taxed 5 per cent, at the post office and an additional 2½ per cent, at another tax office near by. In other words, the Chekiang government takes \$7.50 on every \$100 worth of goods sent through the post office from Shaohsing to Shanghai.

Public riches are taxed \$2.60 per month which, in addition to the \$12.00 monthly rental, is making them a very expensive means of conveyance.

Northern Refugees

On a recent trip into the heart of the province people fleeing before the storm in the North were met as well as local Chekiang people. The folks from the North were looking for the coming of the Southerners as a relief for their troubles while the Chekiang people were looking for the return of Sun Chuan-fang as a relief from theirs. In both cases the great outcry is against excessive taxation.

Our police magistrate was changed a few weeks ago and now the district magistrate is being chanced. As yet there are few signs of public improvements in the city although in the cities farther interior considerable activity is being shown in building public markets and establishing public parks.

MIXED MARRIAGES IN CHINA

A Typical Instance from the Philippines

FROM A CORRESPONDENT

Swatow, May 2.

The American consular authorities in South China are from time to time confronted with the problem of sending back to the Philippines the Filipino wives of Chinese immigrants who are rendered destitute by the death or desertion of their husbands. Recently, the American consul at Amoy had to send back to Manila one Gregoria Manton with her two sons, Jose 14 and Pelagio 10, and her daughter Aquilina, eight years old. The woman was married in 1923 to a Chinese merchant of Unisan, Tayabas. The husband took the family to China. Three years ago he died. The Filipino wife had a hard time with the husband's relatives. She claims they even attempted to kill her and her children.

A Typical Case

Gregoria Manton's story is that of many others. It seems that intermarriages between Asiatics seldom go well. Many a Chinese immigrant in Siam, Java and the Philippines marries a native woman and things would go on smoothly as long as the husband does not return to China, bringing his wife over with him. In very few instances are these foreign wives treated kindly by their husbands' relatives, who are invariably highly disappointed to have "foreigners in the family." Acting on the Chinese maxim—or rather, exaggerating it to the straining point,—that it is the wife's duty to work for her husband and his relatives, the Chinese mothers-in-law go out of their way to harass their foreign daughters-in-law, and dire woes befalls those whose husbands die!

It is said that, so long as he does not return to China, the Chinese husband is an admirable one. He treats his wife kindly, does not squander his earnings, and should there be any children, he will have them educated. But as soon as he returns to his country, he reverts to old influences and prejudices, allows himself to be guided by the demands of his parents and the needs of his relatives.

Westerners' Better Chance

Strange though it may seem on first hand, American and European women are more fortunate than Asiatic women in their experience of being married to Chinese husbands. Unlike those who migrate to Java, Siam, the Straits generally and the Philippines, the Chinese who return to China from the United States or Europe are in the main those who have studied there and who have had ample contact with Americans and Europeans. They have largely absorbed their western environment and have succeeded in discarding the customs and prejudices of their ancestors. Speaking the languages of their wives fluently, and being on a plane with them in all physical, spiritual educational and cultural questions, these husbands are able to get along happily with their foreign wives even after returning to China. They usually live apart from their parents and relatives and, in China, their social contact is mostly with native friends of their own type and with Americans and Europeans. Their wives have plenty of opportunities to meet people of their own liking. In a word, the women meet with the same standard of living out in China to that with which they were accustomed at home.

On the other hand, the Chinese who go to Siam, Java, the Straits and Philippines, are mostly common labourers and petty-traders. Their chief preoccupation is to earn as much as they can so as to be able in time to settle down in their home villages for the rest of their lives. So long as they are in their own country, their foreign wives have plenty of opportunities to meet their own kind, but the moment they land in China, they are like fish out of water. And the farther they get away from the coast ports, the worse off they become.

The case of Gregoria Manton is only one of many similar others.

MARTIAL LAW has been in force in Chinese territory since the Teinan incident.

MORE OF KULING PROSPECTS

Little Damage Apart from the Roads: Assurance of Safety for Visitors; Chinese Eagerly Await Foreign Business

FROM A CORRESPONDENT

Kuling, Apr. 24.

Flowers and spring shrubbery have only well begun to cast a charitable mantle over the untidy aspect of bungalows still deprived of their long overdue coat of fresh paint, and gardens that have remained untended for at least one season. Depreciation is slight and no one can be blamed for delaying the expenditure of a copper to indulge merely artistic whims. Besides, no landowner has a clearer understanding of the political situation than one which warrants an attitude of watchfulness with regard to his property. There is no inducement at the moment for any foreigner to purchase a single foot of land in this estate, notwithstanding the fact that the roads are safe and the local Chinese are very anxious to see us return. The only opportunity to sell comes from a comparatively small body of good class Chinese who are beginning to inquire about prices of the more desirable properties in the estate. Whether this should be encouraged or otherwise is a point on which there is bound to be a difference of opinion.

Damage in the estate involving the expenditure of public funds is limited almost entirely to roads. The bunding which preserves the roadway along East and West Banks has been seriously undermined in a score of places by occasional flood-waters in the main stream, and at some of these points the roads have been partially washed away. The heavy stone dams have all been demolished, but no important bridge has suffered. The repair of the bunding and road damage will be the first call upon the funds of the estate. One has a pious hope that the dams will not be rebuilt, as they are expensive, ineffectual, and hideous to look upon. The beauty of the present natural stream-bed is much more appropriate to a wild mountain resort. Most roads running up the hill-side are badly guttered and the drains filled with debris. Fortunately, there is a tendency on the part of landowners to pay all or a considerable portion of taxes due, for it is to be remembered that taxes as Kuling are paid; they are not collected, as the estate has no municipal standing. The Council continues to function legally and the Chairman, who resides on the Hill, is very careful to secure the opinion of absent members on all important points.

No Vandalism

Public buildings and bungalows show no external sign of damage save that due to the elements. No case of vandalism has come to my attention. Any house occupied by Chinese last season was paid for at the time. The Kuling General Hospital which was taken over by Chiang Kai-shek and his staff was left in a satisfactory condition. Burglary is said to have been no more frequent than usual during the past two winters. There are doubtless a few surprises still in store for owners when they come to open up and inspect their properties.

It is of interest to know that, at the time of the hasty evacuation, general looting of the bungalows was actually begun by the local inhabitants. Fortunately, it was nipped in the bud by the courage and prompt intervention of one or two of the few foreigners who have insisted upon remaining throughout. To this handful of resolute men and women the landowners owe the safety of what goods and chattels were left in the bungalows. Not only have this remnant stood by the stuff, but they have managed to maintain an amazing degree of good government. House-breaking has remained within reasonable limits, tree-cutting has been largely curtailed, and during the vicissitudes experienced by the Estate Office they have infused confidence and a modicum of loyalty into the hearts of the timid police. They have also remained in possession of the estate as the representatives of the landowners, maintained a friendly relationship with the local Chinese, and an attitude of un-

flinching opposition to the high-handed action of the Nationalists when they forcibly seized the Estate House. The telephone and telegraph have been carrying on fairly smoothly. The postal service has won general commendation for its regularity in both good and bad political weather.

Necessarily High Prices

Transportation is entirely in the hands of the Chinese, as it has been from time to time in past years. Head coolies meet steamers and arrange for the carriage of freight in quite an efficient manner, but they are not in the employ of the Council. At Kiukiang, the rest-house is still in charge of Mr. Peter Chen, on behalf of the Estate Council. He is always ready to assist travellers en route, and it is hoped he will manage to provide some sleeping and food accommodation until such time as Duff's Farm is again available. Most people travelling to Kuling are agreeably surprised at the smooth working of the present arrangements. Prices are higher and this is admitted by the responsible Chinese, but they are powerless or unwilling at the moment to effect a change. Twenty cents per package is charged from the steamer to the rest-house. Freight coolies are paid \$1.10 from Kiukiang to the hill-top. The walk from the Bund or rest-house to the garage is a matter of ten minutes. It is quite safe, and is in many ways the most expeditious method of reaching the garage. Chairs or rickshas are available if desired, the fare for the latter being twenty cents. The price of one seat in the motor car is \$1.80. If let in for the whole car, the rate asked is \$5.40.

The motor drive to the foot-hills occupies about half an hour. Here Mr. Nieh is in charge and is in control of the chair traffic to Kuling. His capable manner in handling the coolies tends to inspire confidence. The chair-ride to Kuling requires a little over two hours and is the crux of the entire journey. The beauty of the climb, through the mountains cannot be surpassed, and it will be a sorry day, both for Kuling and the traveller, when this unique feature goes away to the motor car. Occasionally the pleasure is spoiled by the unreasonable demands of the chair-coolies for wine-money, and also their habit of bullying one into engaging an unnecessarily large number of bearers. Four bearers are ample for a passenger weighing up to 160 lb. A charge of 60 cents per coolie is made by the company which provides the chairs and manages the business. Of this amount the company pays each coolie forty cents for the journey to Kuling. There are outside coolies having no allegiance to the company who charge this amount or more and who pocket the whole of it.

A Useful Hint

The manager of the company is doing his best to fix the amount paid as wine-money at ten cents per man. The prevailing practice in the past has varied from three coppers and a tract, to \$5 per coolie. The perpetrators of each extreme usually come in for an equal amount of annoyance. It will be conducive to his comfort if the traveller, after alighting from the motor car will sit down in the waiting-room provided, for an interview with the manager. He will then arrange for four, six, or eight coolies, as desired, give advice regarding wine-money, if asked, and make all clear to the coolies. It is important that these details be clear before the chair leaves the foot-hills. The manager should not be tipped. Any case of genuine annoyance should be reported to him without delay.

The fuel question is becoming a matter of great importance to house-holders. Woodmen are forced each year to go farther a field for their supplies and the price rises in consequence. At the moment there is a scarcity of both wood and charcoal and we are inclined to fall back upon kerosene and coal.

Many shops on the street which once flourished are now empty and to let. Those remaining open have little in the way of supplies and what

they have is old and mouldy. Dealers frankly say that they are not convinced that the purchase of new stocks will be a safe venture until they actually see foreigners returning. In a conversation overheard recently in the Gap, one woman remarked to another:—"I see that the foreigners are back again in the Estate Office. Trade will soon come now."

The Mission Dispensary has laid in a reasonable stock of drugs and supplies. Customs charges on goods arriving by freight amount in all to 30 per cent. ad valorem and the total increase in the cost of living is about 20 per cent. higher than in former years.

Deserted Schools

It is pathetic to see the two handsome schools, American and British, standing unoccupied in their attractive grounds. Both are open for the reception of summer guests this season and should prove a boon to those who do not care to undertake the responsibilities of housekeeping. The Kuling General Hospital in the Central Valley formally re-opens about the middle of May, while the Community Hospital will not be opened till further notice. It is understood that the schools will not re-open until the autumn of 1929. Mrs. Harry Price deserves great credit for her success in opening a small school for the children residing here. The library building has provided a convenient centre for it as well as for the weekly religious service.

Britons and Kuling

The British Consul residing at Kiukiang has now withdrawn any objections to his nationals proceeding to Kuling, and the local magistrate, Mr. Wen, has been doing his best for some time to assure us that every effort will be made to make Kuling pleasant for the foreigner. Now that Mr. Geo. Chang has been confirmed in his appointment as Mayor of Kiukiang, which includes Kuling, we learn that Mr. Wen is to be retired. Mr. Chang appears anxious to win the esteem and good opinion of the foreign community. In a recent conference with the Chairman of the Council it is understood that a reasonable working understanding was reached with Mr. Chang, who is fully aware that the co-operation and friendliness of the Chinese is necessary to ensure the success of Kuling. For the present, the police will be controlled by the Chinese but paid for by the estate and the Council will continue its general administration at the Estate House.

FUKIEN SUMMER RESORT

Preparations for the Season: Tranquil and Prices Low

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Foochow, Apr. 28.

Many Foochow foreign residents have taken advantage of the ideal weather of the past month to go up to Mt. Kuliang to prepare their cottages for the summer season. The Rev. Harry R. Caldwell, President of the Kuliang Tennis Club, has just spent two days on the mountain, where he arranged for the resurfacing of the tennis courts. The various officers and committees of the Kuliang Council have already begun their preparations for a busy season.

Last year some of the usual visitors to Kuliang from distant places hesitated to undertake the long trip because of the uncertainty and unsettled conditions at that time. But last year's residents found Kuliang an ideal retreat from their strenuous life with its disquieting rumours. Kuliang continues its peaceful, quiet existence, undisturbed by either revolution or bandits. Even the chairbearers and load coolies are content without any rise in wages. Consequently, this summer many more visitors are expected from the outposts, especially since normal conditions have prevailed in North Fukien all the winter.

The Secretary of the Kuliang Council, Mr. W. H. Topping of Dionshlo, reports that cottages are renting this year for \$120 to \$200 which is about three-fourths of their normal rental. Single rooms are renting for \$50.

SZECHUAN AND THE "THREE PRINCIPLES"

Liberal Interpretation to Apply to Spurious Coins, etc.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Szechuan, Mar. 30.

The sixty million people in Szechuan have given a very wide interpretation of the Three Principles. Distance is a subtle thing and enchantment will distort any view. Every man has a right to his own interpretation, and Szechuan has not been slow to take advantage of this. The people's rights are broadly taken to mean to do what you like, and in many cases and places, this means doing nothing. There are, however, three things unaffected by this principle, namely, rice will persist in growing; opium will persist in flowering; and vegetables will persist in maturing. Apart from attention to these, the sixty millions in this great province are strangely doing nothing.

The Right to Coin Money

Another interpretation is the people's right to interfere with the coinage. An officer asks his superior for the payment of those under him. "I have no money," replies the superior, "but I can lend you an apple for making spurious half dollars." "Right-o," answer the subordinate, and the making of half dollars begins. History records the fact that someone waxed fat and objected. The sixty millions are objecting rather furiously just now, because of too many half dollars on the market.

Paying the army by lending a machine for making half dollars is always dangerous, especially when there is no stipulation as to the amount of silver that should be added to the brass and antimony. Mahjongg has a peculiar fascination for the inhabitants of this large and wealthy province but, when the game is played with bad half-dollars, the players are inclined to become drowsy. The people are still maintaining their rights and worse and worse half-dollars are being made. It appears that the subordinate is now lending this half-dollar machine to his uncle's brother and the latter has let the thing run riot.

Epidemic of Spurious Coins

Civilians and military, scholar and rustic, are now exercising the right to make bad half dollars. They are all over the province. In some cities they are worth 1,000 cash, in others they bring only 800 cash. In one centre the military authorities demanded from the merchants the sum of \$5,000. The merchants, harmless as doves, but as wise as serpents, gave them the sum in spurious half dollars. A few days later came a crash. Someone accidentally dropped a half dollar into a charcoal fire and the coin completely disappeared. That surely must be bad money, concluded the innocent merchant, and the price of the half dollar fell furiously from 3,500 cash to 1,000 cash. And then the cash shops closed their doors. In the meantime the authorities sent the merchants back their kind gift and demanded copper-cash in exchange. The authorities, wise as serpents and harmless as doves, were not prepared to maintain the spirit of nationalism on bad coinage. Trade has simply come to a standstill; the merchant refuses to do business; the authorities refuse to accept bad coinage. About twenty years ago it was the 10-cash piece, then came the 20-cash piece, then the 50, then the 100, then the 200, and to-day the 200-cash piece is the same size, but not the same value of the 10-cash piece of some twenty years ago.

The Student's Right to Study

Probably the widest interpretation given the first of the "Three Principles" is the right of the student to study. Some time ago, the students, upholding this principle, threw their school principal down a well. The authorities very soon put down this fastidious interpretation, and 14 students lost their lives. It is, however, mainly along the line of hard work that the student shows his keen appreciation of the first principle. He maintains that all great changes take place slowly, therefore he is prepared to watch the great change taking place without being troubled with studies and

WHEN THE CAT WAS AWAY FROM CANTON

Propaganda and Bomb Outrages During Li Chi-sen's Absence

FROM OUR CANTON CORRESPONDENT

Canton, Apr. 15.

Taking advantage of the absence of Marshal Li Chi-sen, bandits and Communists have been trying their best to start trouble. The police early this week discovered many bombs hidden in a workman's house, and another startling event was the explosion of a large bomb in Honam, the suburb across the river. The explosion shook the whole suburb and people thought another coup had taken place, so shop-keepers hastily closed their doors. Two persons were killed by the bomb, while several others were wounded. In the same locality, the police discovered a factory which manufactured dynamite and explosives. Eight persons in the factory were arrested. Many unfinished rifles were also found.

No official information has been given as to the identity of these bomb manufacturers, but it is generally believed they are Communists or bandits hired by the Reds to start trouble. There is no other political clique that desires to control except the Communist Party. Marshal Chen Chung-ming at one time intended to seize power, but at present he is down and out and is living in retirement in Hongkong. The extreme radicals of the Kuomintang have all been kicked out of Kuangtung, while their main support, the Ironsides, are now taking part in the northern expedition. Robbers seldom have well-planned organizations in the city, therefore many people think that the Reds were behind these bomb incidents.

Russia Again

The Government has received notification that several Red Russians are attempting to create disturbances and unrest in the city. They are disguised as Germans or Austrians, as Russians are looked upon with suspicion and hatred. The police have been instructed to keep a sharp watch on suspicious looking foreigners, especially those who loiter around without proper credentials proving their identity and nationality, and the mayors in all other towns have been similarly notified inasmuch as these Russians will not concentrate only in Canton. Should such aliens be found in the interior they are to be escorted to Canton and handed over to the provincial authorities. It is also learned that Comrade Borodin is anxious to return to the South and to resume his activities here.

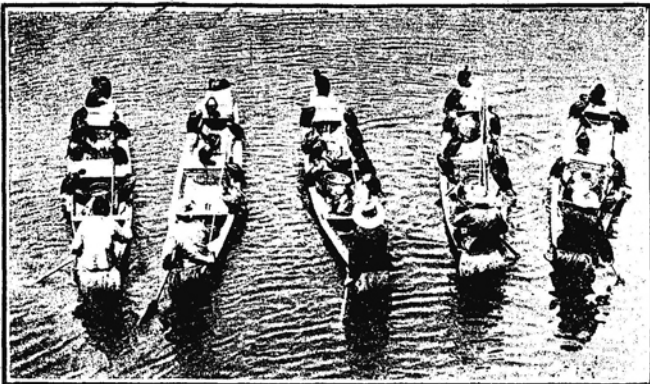
The Consuls in Shamen have been asked to give their nationals proper identification papers.

books. This is unfortunate as it means not only spurious coins but spurious students. If the right to work could be determined by the right to eat, some progress would be made. The soil of Szechuan is very generous to its large population and there is always an abundance of rice and vegetables. There are now, however, many indications that the right to do only what you like is not acknowledged in every quarter. Among the governing officials are still men of the old type and they are looking rather seriously upon the bad money and the uneducated young men about them. There is evidence that men of the old school are still being retained to guide the Republic.

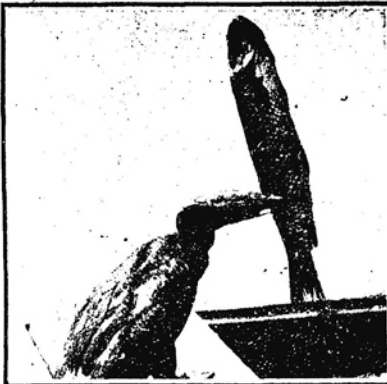
Another interpretation of the people's right is the present attitude of the Chinese soldier. He is no doubt prepared to defend his country and fight his nation's battles but he maintains his right to fight another provincial if the cash paid to do so is worthless. To this may be very largely attributed the present peace of the province. The soldier simply will not fight for "paper" nor will he work for "brass." Good silver dollars are the only metal for which he will risk his life. In some ways the manipulating of the money market, while it has brought ruin to many merchants and dislocated business, has deterred the warlords from their usual summer campaigns. In some places the bad half dollars are being remelted and the antimony, brass, and lead are being carefully separated and paper currency is taking their place.

CORMORANT FISHING IN CHINA

Photos by "Newsreel" Wong.



OFF FOR THE DAY'S CATCH—THE WELL-TRAINED BIRDS KNOW FULLY WHAT IS EXPECTED OF THEM



THE RING ABOUT THE CORMORANT'S NECK PREVENTS IT FROM SWALLOWING THE CAPTURE



THE BIRD SEEMS BETTER PLEASED THAN THE BOY



TRANSPORTING THE CORMORANTS AFTER THE DAY'S WORK

THE EXHIBITION AT HANGCHOW

Something Not Western But Not Quite Chinese

By LOUISE B. WILSON

A certain dismay must always fall upon the foreigner when he comes face to face with various aspects of Western civilization as interpreted by the Chinese: or, it would perhaps be more correct to say, when he sees beyond argument the way in which the cheaper aspects of his civilization catch on with the masses of the Chinese people, after they have converted these into something that is not quite foreign and distinctly un-Chinese.

The foregoing remarks were occasioned by a visit paid to the Exhibition of National Products, formally opened in Hangchow on May 5, and to which factories in Shanghai and Chékiang had been invited to send exhibits as it pleased their fancies and their instincts for profitable publicity. This exhibit, displaying a Wembley-like air, despite broad and strident dissimilarities, had been advertised as one demonstrating Chinese industry and products, and as far as one could gather, the purpose was to acquaint visitors with the variety of articles which modern Chinese use and need. Unfortunately, a number of unpleasant truths had to be stimulated in the process for a foreign visitor.

The Ever Beautiful

Hangchow, the Beautiful, as one hardly needs consulting the guide-book to know, is an ideal spot at this time of the year. Those who have been fortunate ever to spend even two or three days' oblivion to the flatness of Shanghai can visualize it all in an instant. The placid lake studded with cool, green islands where dozens of landing steps encourage exploration; the encircling hills, thrusting up sombre silhouettes in the dusk; the luxuriant foliage, providing a countryside which might be a bit of Devon or a part of the Tyrol, or any sweetmeadowed place; the occasional echoing timbre gongs striking to the depths of the imagination; all this and more according to the individual's capacity to enjoy certain kinds of things.

Nor does one forget Hangchow's reputation regarding various native industries—the silk weaving and fan-painting, and the mixing of jasmine tea. The very name of the place is embroidered with romantic legend and tradition, and there is as much beauty to be found in this as in the scenery which paves the way in advance for complete appreciation of what one likes to recall must have been China in days gone by.

Not so, however, the Exhibition of National Products. Pleasure had to give way before curiosity of a somewhat critical nature. A large building in the main shopping district of Hangchow had been draped with signs of all descriptions and flags announcing the display. Inside, booths were ranged on two floors, and it was not difficult to see that the Exhibition must have been deemed successful by the exhibitors, if the number of visitors was an indication.

"When They Said, It is Shocking"

One saw, on the one hand, rows of silk stockings of the Chinese manufacturer in unembarrassed pinks and greens and blues which announce a really festive occasion. On another side one saw piles of umbrellas for sale which, in all fairness to the old, in spite of the new's intriguing pattern, could hardly be said to bear the signs of sturdiness of those sold, for example, under the majestic trees of Lin Yin Temple. Further along there were "gourmet" tablets, guaranteed in both Chinese and English to make one take an interest in food and share the delights of the palate without an aftermath. There were silken scarves with a foreign cast of manufacture, in somewhat bizarre stripes and colours. There were picture frames and toothbrushes, combs and handbags, the latter being proudly displayed by a Shanghai manufacturer as having "real celluloid handles." There were gadgets of every known description for use at home and abroad, and there were enamelled wash-basins in mammoth piles depicting on their shiny surfaces everything from portraits of Sun Yat-sen to idyllic clusters of flowers in multi-coloured hue.

Buy in China from China

Everywhere one saw counters lined with the evidence of modern industry in China and the persuasion so well known in the West for

GIRL COMMUNIST AT HANKOW SHOT

Do Executions Stop Sedition or Merely Make Martyrs?

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Hankow, May 2.

The incident in connection with the communists who were living in the French Concession was officially closed after Yi Hsia-szu and the other girl had been surrendered. The Chinese papers now narrate the final closing of the incident for Yi Hsia-szu herself. At her first and second examinations she maintained silence, but at the third she admitted that she had written a large part of the contents of the "Great River" newspaper and on the strength of this admission she has been shot. The other girl is still held by the authorities. The time fixed for the execution seems to have been widely known.

In this connection a friend of a high official expressed to the writer the opinion that these executions are not accomplishing their purpose as a deterrent. She narrated how a boy of sixteen, arrested during a raid on a communist centre, was brought before the court. The presiding officer expressed the view that this child should be treated leniently as he had doubtless been led astray by the others. "Led astray," said the boy, "why I lead the others!" He now ranks as one of the heroes of the cause, and his readiness to be shot is doubtless proving an inducement to other boys to join the cause. Whilst one never wishes to see a human being sent to a Chinese prison, it is clear that a sentence of five years' imprisonment would be as effective a punishment for these children.

Two wealthy ladies who went out to the Hung Shan to worship have

catching the public fancy and pocket-book was being employed to good purpose. All the trivial cheapnesses of daily life were being expressed there, along the lines of goods originally imported by the foreigner into China, only now modified and elaborated upon by the unconscious psychology of the Chinese manufacturer who used as one of his drawing cards the motto "Buy in China, things manufactured by Chinese."

had an unpleasant experience. They seem to have gone unaccompanied by any men and were met by two gentlemen in the ubiquitous grey. The mere sight of the revolvers carried by the deserters was enough and not only jewellery, but also a large part of their clothing was handed over by the ladies.

Significant Lights on the War

Whilst the recruiting sergeants are very busy trying to get coolies to go and join the Northern Expedition, there seems to be nothing but indifference on the part of the public towards this matter. The Chinese papers print what is served out to them in the way of news, but no one seems to believe that the truth is being told. Even the simple-minded business man can see that, if all were well, the Post Office would not decline to send parcels up the line to any place west of Chengchow.

It is understood that Chinese passports are more difficult to get just now, and recent applications from missionary ladies have met with a refusal. Even in the case of men emphasis is laid on the need for the applicant to have had much experience of inland travel. It is evident that the Chinese authorities know a good deal more than they tell.

Disbanded Scallywags

We are already having hints of what will happen when the attempt is made to disband the troops. Each regiment which departs from here seems to leave some scallywags behind. Word just comes that three of these gentry attempted robbery on the maloo behind the Chinese city last night and when the police appeared they opened fire. One policeman had his shoulder smashed by a bullet, another is wounded, and a passing water-carrier was killed outright.

HONGKONG telegrams to the "Eastern Times" state that a big fire broke out there on Tuesday morning and some 40 shops were razed to the ground.

THEATRE owners are protesting against the actions of Chinese soldiers who force their way into places of amusement without payment. When 2,000 entered an outlying resort recently, the proprietor remonstrated with individuals, who retorted that, when they were paid, they would also pay entrance money.

ANTI-CHRISTIAN GENERALS

Trials of Life in Chengtu Between Rival Parties

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Chengtu, April 14.

It has been evident that during the past few years there has been a military party who favour that portion of Communism that opposes Christian institutions under foreign supervision. In Chengtu this hostility would seem to be rather for gain than for any principle involved. Property that 30 years ago was of little value has now, by the vast improvement made by the missionary enterprise, become very valuable. Military leaders are developing a keen relish for foreign designed houses, and foreign equipment. The larger institutions as the Union University, the hospitals, the mission press etc., are especially tempting for military purposes. This is accelerated by the fact that the excess property used by the different offices under the Manchuk Government, together with the temples that were considered public property, have been sold off by the various generals that have come and gone, so that the only green pastures left, apart from the parade grounds, are the above institutions which might be considered, because of their religious nature, as semi-public.

College Seized for Drill

One general who possibly had visions of a Communistic régime selected the splendid campus of the Union University belonging to the United Church of Canada as his special reserve, and turned it into a parade ground where large groups of his army daily assembled for drill. Both the officers and soldiers have been exceedingly rude at times, and only by eternal vigilance on the part of the foreigners who remained after the evacuation, have they been kept from overrunning the whole institution. It is quite evident that the University grounds and all the vacant buildings would have been occupied had there not been persistent watch kept, and had there not been in Chengtu an equally strong party who were wholeheartedly opposed to such Communistic doctrines.

While the campus is still used, notwithstanding protests, the fear of forcible retention has abated with the ebb of the Communistic tidal wave. Apart from a few incidents of the above nature, Chengtu has become quite normal in its attitude toward both Christian institutions, and the strangers within its walls. Missions institutions, even in the absence of the missionaries, have maintained their popularity among the people.

Inferior Coinage Troubles

The disturbing element is now found in the financial world which has been brooded about by different generals flooding the money market with their privately coined half dollars. The "big" dollar has been driven off the market or has been melted down for an inferior coinage which has brought disaster to business circles. The cash value of a dollar fell from 8,000 to 2,000. The results are that coins are graded, and their value estimated, according to the stamps they bear. The old dragon, and the Yuan Shikai dollars, lead.

WIRELESS STATION IN WUCHANG

Five years ago, the Ministry of Communications ordered from the Siemens China Company a set of apparatus for the wireless station in Wuchang. The machinery was not delivered at the time as the full amount of money had not been paid by the Ministry. Later, General Wu Pei-fu took it over by force and undertook to install it without the company's help. This, however, was successful, and, up to the end of last year, nothing was done. Recently, the Nationalist Government engaged an electrical engineer from France to complete the work and it is now reported that the station is in full operation.

THE Foochow authorities have issued an order forbidding foreign merchants to establish opium smoking dens in the city.

THE RED TERROR IN CHINA

'Amazing Story of a Communist Expedient for Keeping Down the Population: Monthly Quota of Heads

We have received from a trustworthy and well-informed correspondent at Swatow an account of the experiment in Communism in the Hai-lu Fung district, started by the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen. The article is drawn mainly from conversations with men who have escaped from the district, most of whom the writer has known for some years, states the "Observer."

The Communist nucleus has been in existence since 1923, when Sun Yat-sen's delegate, Peng Pai, began to organize a Peasants' Union in the district. The programme at this stage was largely concerned with the forcible reduction of rents, which naturally appealed to the tenant farmers, and large numbers, without inquiring too closely into the *bona fides* or the ultimate aims of the movement, joined the society, paying a 20-cent membership fee.

There thus came into existence a large society, with power concentrated in the hand of Peng Pai and his associates, which, apart altogether from its programme, acquired political power from its numbers and growing prestige, and gradually exerted a dominating influence over the district. This influence waxed or waned with the varying fortunes of the war, but eventually the society increased in numbers and power, until it was able to control the appointment of the district magistrates.

The Condemned Classes

Our correspondent goes on:—

In the autumn of 1927 he set up a Soviet in regular form and instituted a reign of terror with the aim of effecting a real Communist society, on the Russian model, in the district. The full membership of the Communist Party was carefully restricted to a small number who could be implicitly relied upon, numbering probably no more than 100. The members of the original Peasants Union formed a large body without to carry out in every village and township the orders of the central body.

The policy of confiscation was promulgated. Under this land was to become common property, title-deeds were assembled and burnt, and, where possible, the narrow strips of land between the fields which defined ownership were ploughed up so as to wipe out all trace of private ownership. Shops and businesses with capital of over Mex. \$500 were declared public property; accounts were examined, and in most cases owners, if they did not make themselves scarce, incurred charges of being "worthless elders," counter-revolutionaries, or capitalists, and lost their lives; while those whose fortune was found to be as much as Mex. \$5,000 (equivalent to £500), were condemned out of hand.

With the promulgation of this economic policy, there was further announced the social policy of what may be called the Bolshevik "clean sweep," or fresh start. With a view to the establishment of a pure Communist community, a list of some 28 classes of people was drawn up: those classes were to be exterminated. This policy, as will be described later, has been in large part literally and horribly carried out. The classes may be roughly divided into (1) political opponents, (2) the socially undesirable, (3) the incurably diseased or crippled, (4) the old.

"Political Opponent"

In the first class, political opponents, are included those who were adherents of Ch'eng Ch'ung-ming, soldiers who had served in his armies, village elders who had been leaders of local community life, large landowners and capitalists, any who incurred the stigma of being counter-revolutionaries, and eventually all who refrained from giving a positive assent to the Communist Government. It is clear from the general terms of these divisions that any who had private grudges could work them off by preferring an accusation to the authorities, especially as the Communist point of view was that better a thousand innocent die than that one opponent be allowed to live. A majority vote of the tribunals was required to save an accused man, while one vote in

favour of his death was said to be sufficient to condemn him.

In the second class were included harlots, marriage-intermediaries, wizards and idol-mediums, Buddhist priests, and sooth-sayers. In the third were the blind, the lame, the incurably diseased. One of the Communist leaders went to the hospital of the English Presbyterian Mission at Swabue and asked the Chinese doctor in charge whether leprosy was curable. He was told that there was no guarantee, as yet, that the cure by injection was effective in any individual case, nor that it was a permanent one in any case, but that in some cases there was a marked arrest of the disease, and in some cases permanent cures were hoped for. The Communist leader considered a moment, and then declared that lepers must be exterminated; the hope of cure was too remote.

Death for Children

With regard to the fourth class, it was decided that all people over 50 years of age were to be put to death. It has further been repeatedly said to me that children also were included in the list. This seems incomprehensible, even under a Communist régime, except that with Communism there appears to have been a rooted theory that as there are too many people in the world it is necessary to reduce the numbers of any given community.

The actual carrying out of this policy of widespread and merciless bloodshed seems to have followed the defeat of the "Red" forces of Generals Yeh and Ho in Swatow in September, 1927. They retreated with the remnants of their badly cut-up armies to the Hai-lu Fung district, and their men, to the number, at that time, of not more than 13,000, were enrolled under Peng Pai. Previous to their arrival he had had a small force of a few hundreds trained for his work. With this force behind him, the policy outlined above was put in force, and those places, chiefly the larger centres, where his policy was not welcome were attacked.

The fortified township of Chieh-sheng was among them. It offered resistance, having some big guns, brought some time ago from the siege of Ilweichow. But the ammunition gave out and the place was sacked. There was a horrible slaughter, especially of one clan, which was exterminated. An old "chu-jin" (scholar of the second degree) of this clan was paraded through the streets. His nose was cut off, and every few yards he was compelled to kneel, and the spectators were invited to cut him with knives. So he was done to death. Numbers of others were decapitated and their heads pickled in salt and stowed in baskets. These were taken to Hai-fung and exhibited, and then carried to the port of Chieh-shih, a walled place which was resisting the force, and were placed before it. The inhabitants had thus a foretaste of the fate that awaited them. This place was eventually entered and partially destroyed. It was retaken by a small force of soldiers sent from Swatow, then, on their withdrawal, captured again and completely destroyed.

A Monthly Quota of Heads

Meanwhile the policy of exterminating undesirable classes was developed. The district was divided into areas, and over each executioners were appointed. From them was expected a proper quota of heads every month, and their loyalty and whole-hearted pursuit of the aims of the Government were measured by the number of heads produced. The principle would seem to have been that of the prescribed classes a certain number was inevitable, and at least so many must be accounted for.

As the thirst for blood grew new methods were evolved. The offices of public speaker and executioner were combined. Small parties set out daily for the villages in the district assigned to them, and when they came to a place they rounded up all the inhabitants and proceeded to harangue them. The harangue was interspersed with public executions. Victims were set out before the eyes of all; their ears and noses were cut off, or their eyes put out,

and they were then beheaded. No sign of pity or compassion was tolerated. The penalty for such weakness was arrest, execution, or the possibility of being taken along to the next village to serve as victim there.

A Woman Executioner

In December these informal village gatherings were followed by more elaborate "Human Head Meetings." These were gatherings at a common centre in various areas, at which the heads of victims festooned the platform, and executions in the same way formed part of the programme. One story is told of a meeting at which Peng Pai ordered a woman Communist to execute a group of victims, and when, at the 10th victim, her strength failed, he himself leapt from the platform and began to despatch the rest. But at the fourth head he himself was overcome and fell in a faint.

I pass over the occurrences on Christmas Day for the moment, leaving them for separate consideration of the policy as regards Christianity. In January there began to be signs of a vigorous and desperate reaction. All through the Terror crowds of fugitives had been, wherever possible, fleeing the district. Thousands went to Hongkong, some staying there, others finding their way up to Swatow, others again going to the Straits and to Siam. Large numbers fled over the inland border to the Hakka country. There are said to be some 10,000 refugees in Ho-pho alone.

Village Turns the Tables

Around Lu-fung the villagers began to take matters into their own hands. A secret organization of the villages was established which became strong enough to attack Lu-fung itself. This was the least important of the two Communist centres. On the second attack by the villagers it fell. The villagers were poor: armed, many of them being but farmers, stripped to the waist and using forks and other implements for the purpose. They fought to such purpose, however, that a considerable number of the "Red" troops left to hold the district were killed. In another way the reaction showed itself, for in some places, notably Tainan, the local people, being met by the insatiable demand for heads, secretly organized themselves and executed the executioners.

The desperate reaction met with a speedy set-back, for on the retirement of the "Ironsides" from Canton a section left the main force, or was separated from it on the retreat, and went into Hai-fung. They included a special squad of instructors belonging to the army of General Huang Chi-siang, and altogether numbered some 900 men. These were accepted by Peng Pai, and with this strong reinforcement he was able to smash up the attempt of the villagers to escape from his rule. Lu-fung was retaken, and reprisals were made on those places which had destroyed the executioners. The army thus strengthened, also attempted to extend the area under its control towards Swatow. The port of Chia-tzu was taken, and more refugees poured into the Chaochow district. An attempt was made on K'uei-t'am, a key place on the road up to the P'u-ning district. This, however, is said to have held out against them, an old brigadier of Ch'en Chiung-ming's army having there a store of arms and ammunition which he unearched.

The force has, however, by taking the more circuitous route along the coast and then striking inland succeeded in effecting a junction with the local Communists in the P'u-ning district, and has in the last few days attacked, with great loss to the village, the wealthy village of Kuo-lung. Troops have now been sent up to deal with them.

The inaction of the Canton and Swatow authorities with regard to this district has presumably been due to their pre-occupation with the problem of defeating the retreating "Ironsides" under General Chang Fa-kuei, and any danger that may be apprehended from it in Swatow would arise from a further success of the "Ironsides," with a concomitant rising of local Reds.

GOVERNOR OF HONGKONG

Hongkong, May 9.

The Governor, Sir Cecil Clementi, left for England to-day on board the Empress of Russia.—Reuter.

OUR HONGKONG LETTER

Big Drugs Seizure: Licenced Robbery in Canton: A School for Sailors: Gunboat for Piracy Suppression

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Hongkong, Apr. 27.

With regard to the seizure of dangerous drugs in Hongkong last week, which has attracted world-wide attention, it is now ascertained that there were at least 2,000 ounces of heroin and 400 ounces of morphine shipped through here on their way to Shanghai. This shipment was consigned by a firm in Holland to a foreign firm in Shanghai. According to the police authorities, the amount of the seizure is estimated at no less than \$815,200. This haul was one of the biggest ever made, but so far no arrests have been made. Certain sections of the Opium and Dangerous Drugs Ordinance took cognizance of the recommendations of the Geneva Conference, and in one of these sections it was provided that, in cases where drugs were to be re-exported a licence should be obtained from the local government. No such licence was issued as regards these drugs, and they were accordingly confiscated. As the guilty parties are not operating here, the police have done all they could in laying bare the whole nefarious business.

Official Robbery

A well-known Chinese merchant in Hongkong who owns many houses in Canton has gone to that city with a view to presenting a petition to Marshal Li Chi-sen that all the Kuomintang organs and soldiers occupying his premises should pay rent. The landlords of these houses not only fail to get any rent but have to pay all charges for electricity and water consumed by the uninvited guests.

Many wealthy Chinese in Hongkong own houses in Canton, and some of them are now occupied by soldiers who pay no rent. These warriors have the idea that, since they wear uniform, they do not have to pay rent for their housing accommodation or car fare when travelling. Every day, officers travel on the Kowloon-Canton Railway or other lines without paying any fare. Since they are officers they insist on travelling first-class without buying a ticket. Some of these officers were bandit chiefs from the wilds of East River dis-

tricts and were incorporated in the army.

A Navigation School

The Hongkong Government is contemplating opening a school of navigation for the training of pilots, coxswains, and masters of small cargo vessels. At present, these folk all hail from the floating population and have received no education other than how to work a ship and it is considered unsafe to trust human lives in their hands. When such a school is established all who wish to qualify as pilots, coxswains, and masters of small cargo boats must study in it and pass examination.

Some time ago, a Chinese started such a school but had meagre success. So few students had enrolled that he had to close the institution. This teacher holds a master's certificate, which he obtained from England. The Government, it is said, will take up what this mariner left off.

Piracy Suppression Fleet

The Canton Administration is apparently in earnest to suppress piracy in Kuangtung. Messrs. W.S. Bailey and Co. will soon complete three gunboats on behalf of Li Chi-sen's government. Two are 84 ft. long, with galvanized sheer-strokes and will be fitted with the Sterling motors to maintain a speed of 15 miles per hour on a draught of 2 ft. 6 in. The other gunboat is 121 ft. in length, with all the hull plating galvanized, and will be equipped with twin triple expansion engines and a Thornycroft boiler to give a speed of 14 miles per hour on 4 ft. 6 in. draught. All three vessels are armour-plated from deck to water-line. These gunboats are especially designed for service in the West River and will be named after noted Kuomintang members who sacrificed their lives for that party.

Before accepting these orders from Canton, Messrs. W. S. Bailey & Co. received permission from the Hongkong Government. It was feared that Peking would protest, as building gunboats for the Southern Government might be called a violation of Britain's neutrality in the present civil war, but, as these gunboats are intended only for the suppression of pirates, no serious objection can be raised.

SHOCKING MURDER AT HONGKONG

Chinese Magnate Assassinated by Unknown Man

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Hongkong, May 3.

A shocking outrage occurred early this week when Mr. Lee Hsi-shen (Li Hse-sun), a well known local millionaire was fatally shot by an unknown assassin. The shooting took place at 1 p.m. while he was about to enter his club at 196 Wellington Street to take lunch. The murderer fired three shots from a revolver and instantly killed the magnate. The gunman made his escape, the motive of the crime so far remaining unknown.

The actual location of the murder was in the staircase leading to the sitting room of the club. As one o'clock was a busy hour in Hongkong, the people in the neighbourhood were much surprised at hearing revolver shots at that time, thinking it was a broad day robbery. An Indian policeman, hearing the reports, rushed up with his revolver in hand expecting to encounter bandits on the way. When he reached the third floor (where the club is located) he found the deceased lying in a pool of blood.

It appears that the murderer escaped, throwing away his revolver which was found to have discharged three bullets. Some employees of the shop below the club saw him and gave chase but he proved too quick for them and vanished round a street corner. He was dressed in an ordinary Chinese short coat and wore white striped trousers. It is believed that this cold blooded outrage was planned well in advance. The club in question is an exclus-

A RECORD TRIP AROUND THE WORLD

A Japanese Makes the Circuit Under 34 Days

Tokyo, May 10.

Mr. Araki, one of the two participants in the round-the-world race organized by the newspaper "Jiji," has arrived at Tokyo. He claims to have established a record, having completed his journey in 23 days 16 hours and 26 minutes, using the ordinarily available modes of travel.—Reuter.

TELEGRAPHIC communication between Nanking and Hsuehufu has been resumed.

ive one where many wealthy Chinese merchants have their tiffin. The late Mr. Lee was a frequent visitor. It is said that this club boasts a famous cook.

The deceased millionaire was born in Honolulu 49 years ago. At the age of 12, his father took him to Hongkong where he was educated. He entered Queen's College, and after graduating, he became a teacher in his mother school. After a time, he left to take up commercial work with a firm of opulent merchants. He did not remain there long but took an interest in the opium business which was then a legalized monopoly. In this traffic he reaped enormous profits. The deceased took an active interest in sports and charitable matters. Recently, he was elected president of the Old Boys Association of his college. It is said that his estate is well over a million. The Lee Gardens, an amusement resort, bears his name. He was the owner of houses in an Eastern district, including the modern and luxurious Lee Theatre.

RADICALISM IN JAPAN

The Universities Purged by Order of the Government:
Sarcastic Professors: Bogus Medical Degrees

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Tokyo, April 20.

In consonance with its policy of purging the country of radicalism, the Government has instructed the heads of the various universities throughout the country to expel all students and discharge all professors, connected directly or indirectly, with the recent Communist plot, and to dissolve all societies responsible for the spread of subversive doctrines.

Most of the professors concerned, approached by the heads of their respective universities, have consented to resign, but have added that this does not mean to say that they have altered their academic convictions. The forcible dissolution of the various radical organization of University students, it was at first feared, might lead to student outbreaks against the alleged high-handed measures of the authorities; but, despite various misapprehensions, the students have accepted the situation more or less resignedly. Among noted professors who have been forced to resign, under pain of dismissal, are Professor Omori of the Tokyo Imperial University, Dr. Kawakami of the Kyoto Imperial University, and Dr. Daikuhara of the Kyushu Imperial University. Several other professors have been black-listed, while the Home Office proposes to make a thorough investigation of all universities, rigorously ousting professors as well as students found to be associated with radicalism, and afterwards to extend similar tactics to all higher schools and colleges.

Some of the professors who have been compelled to quit have waxed very sarcastic at the expense of the authorities, upbraiding them with the exercise of unreasonable pressure and declaring that universities are temples of learning, not merely places where "one must move within the narrow grooves set by the Education Office." All of them, though at the idea of suppressing thought by forcible measures, and Professor Mukosaka, of the Kyushu Imperial University, suggests that the authorities, "with the connivance of the Education Office," compile their own text-books and teach students through the medium of the phonograph.

Communist Students

Sixty university students have been gaoled by the authorities, after a preliminary examination, on charges of being involved in the recent communist plot unearthed. More arrests are expected, and newspaper reports declare that the authorities are astonished at the wide ramifications of radical societies amongst student organizations. What has particularly startled the authorities is that most of the radical students belong to the Tokyo Imperial University which was regarded as a bulwark of conservatism. The second largest group to be gaoled from the Kyoto Imperial University which, like its sister institution in Tokyo, was also thought to be absolutely free from any radical taint. Of the 60 University men sent to prison, 17 belong to the Tokyo Imperial University and 14 to the Kyoto educational centre.

Stronger Manchurian Policy

Declaring that non-intervention in China is fundamentally wrong, and that the exactions and tortuous methods of the warlords have had disastrous effects not only in Manchuria but all over China, a party of 53, representing Japanese interests in Manchuria, have appealed to the Government for a strong policy in The Three Eastern Provinces.

Their leader declared to press men that Japan was ignorant of the actual situation in Manchuria and that, because of the weak policy of the Government, Japanese merchants were gradually losing their footing in that territory. He said that there were over a million Koreans and at least 200,000 Japanese in Manchuria and that, while in years ago the general sentiment towards Japan and Japanese residents in Manchuria was satisfac-

tory, conditions now are just the opposite and the Chinese warlords are doing everything possible to ruin Japanese trade and to oust Japanese and Koreans from Manchuria. He insisted that the non-intervention policy of the Japanese Government was fundamentally wrong, when applied with regard to China, and especially with regard to Manchuria, where, he said, everything possible was being done by the local authorities to destroy the markets the Japanese have been laboriously building up in that region.

The leader of the delegation also complained of the attempts being made by the Chinese authorities of Manchuria to drive out the Japanese yen. According to him, the warlords believe that, if Japanese currency were not in existence in Manchuria, the Chinese farmers would not be able to say whether fengpiao is going up or is falling. "For this reason the Chinese are taking every possible step to exclude Japanese money."

Insisting that the Japanese Government simply must interfere to a certain extent, the leader of this Japanese delegation declared that this would be merely protection of the Japanese market and would not constitute any intervention in China's domestic affairs, and that any improvement would be welcomed by the foreign residents as well as by the suffering Chinese.

"There is a vast discrepancy," he said in conclusion, "between the will of the Chinese people and the Chinese authorities. Japanese intervention to a certain extent will be welcomed by the people of the Three Eastern Provinces, and such intervention is absolutely necessary for the co-existence and the prosperity of all concerned in the development of this area."

The delegation has been received by Premier Tanaka, by Prince Tokugawa, head of the House of Peers, and by leaders of both the Government and the Opposition parties. Besides holding several public meetings, ten members of the delegation will remain in Tokyo for the purpose of conducting an active propaganda campaign designed to protect Japanese interests in Manchuria.

Bogus Medical Degrees

Two Japanese, one an engineer in the Asano Cement Company, and the other a lawyer, were sentenced to eight months' imprisonment for selling faked American diplomas to Japanese medical practitioners. The diplomas bore the names of fictitious colleges and universities in the United States and were sold for Yen 500 to Yen 1,000 each.

The defence put forward the strange plea that the purchasers of such diplomas were quite aware of their worthlessness and were glad to get them even though they knew them to be false.

Obituary

The small foreign community in Japan is the poorer by two of its most popular members. The first, Mr. Richard Irwin, took his life at his home in Shinjuku, Tokyo.

Mr. Irwin was born in Japan of American parents and was the manager of the Nipponophone Company until the Nipponophone interests were purchased last year by the Columbia Phonograph Company who sent out a new manager. When Mr. Irwin retired from the company last month, he was awarded a bonus of Yen 10,000. The reason for his suicide is not known. He was subject to fits of depression. The deceased, who was only 35 years of age, is survived by a wife and two children.

Two days later Mr. William Oliver, partner in the firm of Oliver, Evans & Company, well-known provision merchants of Kobe, succumbed to a heart attack.

Mr. Oliver was born at Nagasaki and came to Kobe in 1912 to take charge of the firm of S.D. Lessner & Company. When they went into liquidation in 1916, he, with Mr. S. Evans, also then an employee of Lessner & Company, started business on their own and founded the Oliver, Evans firm.

JAPANESE HOME MINISTER RESIGNS

General Cabinet Reorganization Expected

Tokyo, May 4.

The resignation of Mr. Suzuki has been accepted.

The Premier has temporarily assumed the portfolio of Home Minister, thus vacated, in addition to that of Foreign Minister which he already holds.

It is expected that there will be a general reorganization of the Cabinet after the Diet session, when new Ministers will probably be appointed to the Home Department and the Forcing Office.

May 4.

The Diet, which reassembled to-day after three days' prorogation passed the vote of censure against the Home Minister by a narrow majority of five votes, the figures being 233 to 228.

It is expected that the vote of non-confidence in the Government will be introduced to-morrow.—Reuter.

EXCHANGE RATES AND JAPAN

No Necessity to Send Quantities of Silver for Troops

Tokyo, May 10.

At the present time when the yen exchange rate is quickly becoming unfavourable, what measures the Government shall take against the expected loss on exchange between yen and silver dollars, in the payment of the army sent to Shantung, is the main issue, inviting careful consideration by the Government department concerned.

But, it is thought that, for the present, the Government is not compelled to make any cash remittance to China, as the local branches of the Yokohama Specie Bank in Shantung have enough silver reserves, and, moreover, as the Japanese army carry most of the military requisites and supplies to Shantung, not much silver cash is thought to be needed for payment in China.

It is expected that the total monthly silver requirements of the Japanese army there will be somewhere in the neighbourhood of Yen 1,000,000, and silver paper-notes of Yokohama Specie Bank branches will suffice for this payment, thus necessitating no cash remittance from Japan to Shantung.

Specie Bank Rates

The Yokohama Specie Bank to-day raised its foreign exchange rates to 1s. 10.8d and G.546, respectively.

The market is seen to be very strong and it is expected that some quick reaction may appear.—Toho.

THE PLUCKY PADRE OF THE YANGTZE

Rear-Admiral Tweedie Presents C. B. E. to Mr. Tocher

Hankow, May 8.

The British Consulate here was the scene of a pleasing ceremony, at noon, yesterday, when Rear-Admiral Hugh Tweedie decorated the Rev. Forbes Tocher with the insignia of a Commander of the British Empire, in recognition of his outstanding services in effecting the release of Captain Lalor, of the str. Siangtan, who was captured by bandits in the early part of this year.

In his speech, Rear-Admiral Tweedie paid the highest tribute to Mr. Tocher's bravery. It had been hoped, he said, that the Commander-in-Chief, Vice-Admiral Tyrwhitt, would be there to make the presentation, but he had been unavoidably delayed. In conclusion, the Admiral referred to the generosity of Messrs. Butterfield & Swire, who found the funds for Captain Lalor's ransom, directly the bandits' demands were presented.

Mr. Tocher made a brief and modest reply to the Admiral's speech. After thanking him for the complimentary expressions, he drew attention to the bravery of the two Chinese assistants who accompanied him on his various meetings with the bandits, at imminent peril to their own lives.—Reuter.

OUR JAPAN LETTER

Death of Nonagenarian Merchant Prince: Cherry Trees in Danger of Extermination: Fishing with Dynamite

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Tokyo, April 24.

The death occurred yesterday of Mr. K. Okura, multi-millionaire Japanese business man, at the ripe old age of 92. He had been ailing for some time with intestinal cancer.

His life history is a veritable romance. Of poor parents, he worked himself up to the highest position in the business world of this country, was decorated by the Emperor for commercial services rendered, became a peer (he resigned his peerage in favour of his son two years ago) and the friend of some of the greatest figures in the world, including Baron Rothschild, Thomas Edison, the late Judge Gary and Henry Ford.

Apart from his business enterprises—he organized more than 30 business and industrial concerns in Japan, and ten in China—the late Mr. Okura's efforts to turn Mongolia into the granary of the Far East form one of the most colourful episodes of his life, especially as this enterprise was undertaken at an age when the majority would have retired from active business.

Mr. Okura, when long past the age of 85, climbed the Japan Alps. Throughout his 92 years, he was never sick until recently and attributed his good health to "not worrying, and sleeping at least eight hours a day."

Women Suffragists

Sponsors of the "Votes for Women" movement held a big rally yesterday and decided to agitate until the women of this country are given the franchise. In the course of the spirited speeches, there were bitter complaints that the Government persecutes suffrage workers on the ground that their organizations are undesirable. While all social organizations here are exempted from income tax on the proceeds of sales or benefit entertainments, suffrage organizations are heavily taxed.

The "Votes for Women" movement in Japan is very young. It was first started by a number of literary women who demanded that the "tyranny of men" should cease and, in order to attract public attention, they proceeded to the commonplace public. Short skirts, bare knees, cocktail drinking in public bars and cigarette smoking in the streets were some of the methods used, while the more radical, of these staged all-night carousals in notorious tea-houses. This had the required effect of attracting public attention, but it also drew down the scathing condemnation of the public and the

first suffrage organization was soon suppressed. This was about ten years ago.

Later on, the movement was resuscitated, but radicalism was cut out. In those days, the law forbade women to attend political gatherings, and several, defying the authorities, cheerfully went to gaol. A persistent agitation against this regulation was kept up and in May, 1922, the police regulations were revised and women were permitted to hold and attend political meetings.

The suffrage movement gained greatest strength after the earthquake, and to-day the various women's societies are very articulate, and the movement to give women the vote is heartily endorsed by the press of the land. None the less, the authorities think that the time is far from ripe for women to take a hand in running the Government.

Cherry Trees Decaying

One of the greatest charms of Japan is in danger of disappearing, the cherry tree that makes a veritable fairyland of the country in the Spring. A society has been formed which aims to preserve the tree, figuring so largely in the national life.

Many trees, once famous in history, are fast dying out, the head of the society told your correspondent, and, at the present rate of decay, according to him, the cherry is doomed. The organization proposes to disseminate expert information relating to the cultivation and preservation of these trees and to plant several hundred fresh trees every year.

Dynamite Fishing

Word was received not long ago by the Nagasaki police that a sailing boat was fishing with dynamite. A police launch immediately put off to the scene, and, as it approached the craft, the fishermen threw dynamite at it, sinking the launch, one of the police officers being drowned. Taking advantage of the confusion that resulted, the sailing vessel managed to get away. A sharp look-out is being kept for this vessel.

Death of Kobe Resident

Another link with the past has been severed by the death of Mrs. H. D. James, wife of Captain H. D. James, former Inland Sea pilot, who has been an invalid in Kobe for the past 17 years. Mrs. James had lived in Kobe for 42 years and, at the time of her death, was 68 years of age. She is survived by her husband, a sister, four daughters and seven sons.

THE SILK CONFERENCE

Unable to Agree on Universal Classification Standard

Osaka, May 5.

The Silk Conference at Yokohama, which has been in session for seventeen days, closed to-day. The conference discussed the respective merits of American and Japanese methods of testing silk and carefully compared them, with a view to fixing a technical basis for a standard for classifications.

Each side insisted on the use of its own method, without agreeing to any compromise. Consequently, no agreement has been reached in regard to a universal standard for classification.—Reuter.

BANK OF JAPAN'S SPECIAL ADVANCES

Tokyo, May 9.

Over 85 banks had received special advances from the Bank of Japan, totalling approximately 680,000,000 yen, by yesterday, when the term for the "special advance" period fixed by the Government, which sanctioned a maximum of 700,000,000 yen for the purpose of relieving crippled banks, ended. Money has been dumped on the market lately from this source. This money, it is believed, will not be easily absorbed by the money market.—Reuter.

AIR TRAGEDY IN JAPAN

Crash of Newest and Largest Passenger Plane

Tokyo, May 4.

Japan's newest and largest passenger plane, built for the Department of Communications, crashed to-day in Saitama Prefecture, killing the pilot and seven passengers, mostly mechanics.—Reuter.

JAPAN'S TRADE WITH CHINA

Tokyo, May 7.

The Finance Office announces that Japan's trade with China during April amounted to Yen 44,674,000 in exports and Yen 23,406,000 in imports, the balance being Yen 21,268,000 in favour of Japan. The figures show a considerable increase in the excess of exports. The chief exports to China include cotton cloth, refined sugar, coal and paper. The amount of cotton yarn export has decreased.—Toho.

H. M. S. DURBAN IN JAPAN

Tokyo, May 5.

H. M. S. Durban arrived at Yokohama to-day. A well-filled programme of official and unofficial entertainment has been arranged.—Reuter.

CORRESPONDENCE

THE CLASH AT TSINAN

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—The unfortunate incident of clash between Chinese and Japanese men at Tsinan seems to indicate conclusively that Chinese soldiers, be they Southern or Northern, are not dependable for the protection of property or for the maintenance of order, in spite of all the vaunted proclamation of the Southern army that it is the "civilized army" capable of observing rigid discipline. The fact is that, like the Nanking incident, the higher officers are either unable to control their men or are acquiescing in the wanton looting and depredation of their men—a custom prevalent from time immemorial in China. The very cause of the clash was in the attempt of Japanese soldiers to prevent vandalism of Chinese soldiers of the Southern army.

It is plainly demonstrated that our trust and confidence in the Southern army have been misplaced, a shocking exposure, and also a glaring case of betrayal to us.

As often repeated, Japanese are not concerned as to which side will win in the impending struggle. We are assuming an absolute neutrality, giving no aid to either party. What we are gravely concerned is the protection of our people and property. The Nanking incident of last year is still too vivid to us.

I am, etc.,

JAPONICUS.

Shanghai, May 4, 1923.

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—"Japonicus" letter and your editorial of to-day's date deserve an answer. I agree with you entirely that, in such a question, passion and prejudice should be put aside. Although a Chinese, I do not attempt to defend my country in all things; on the contrary, where my country or any of its governments is really in the wrong, I will be the last one to hesitate to speak out a bit of my mind. But where propaganda is rife and reports are conflicting, I plead that you and your Japanese correspondent should refrain from hasty judgment, throwing all blame on the heads of the poor Chinese.

You say that all considerations taken together lead you to the view that the Japanese were attacked, not the attackers. You call the Chinese version of the story "reckless disregard of truth and wildly improbable slander." You believe for economic and political reasons it is unthinkable that Japan would be the aggressors; while the Nationalist armies have long been notorious for their looting and murdering propensities.

I do not ask you to accept the Chinese version as true. Even if all the reporters are honest, passion and prejudice and other things must be taken into consideration, so that it is quite possible that the Chinese version is far away from the truth. But the wonder of it is, while you are pleased to call Chinese reports false and slanderous, you say nothing about the clearly absurd and conflicting Japanese reports. One cannot but feel that you are guilty of that very prejudice and one-sidedness which you want others to guard against.

I refer you to the Japanese commander's official report. Among other things, it claimed that the outrages were due to a prearranged plot on the part of the Chinese and that the Japanese forces were taken unawares on both sides. The Japanese military casualties have so far mounted to 32, while, on the side of the Chinese, about 1,000 were counted dead. And yet the Japanese commander has found it necessary to assign three reasons for the "large" number of Japanese casualties. At the time of the explosion it was believed the odds at Tsinan were nine to one against the Japanese. Putting all these considerations together can one not see that there is an absurd tendency to exaggerate the superhuman bravery of the Japanese soldiers who, attacked unawares by the overwhelming Chinese, could inflict, with slight losses to themselves, such a heavy blow on their demonic enemies?

How conflicting the report of Southern crimes! The guilty army was said at first to belong to the Hunan Commander Ho Yao-tsu; but now the responsible general becomes Fang Tsen-wu, who has even apologized to the Japanese! The Foreign Minister Huang Fu has, it is claimed, also admitted the violent acts of the Chinese soldiers. Why is such emphasis laid on these admissions and apologies of the Chinese which are, to say the least, very unlikely? If the Chinese had been the organized attackers, how is it that the number of the dead among the Japanese civilians amounts so far only to 14? Why is it that little number was magnified in previous reports which claimed that over 300 Japanese residents had been slain and that all the Japanese and other foreign residences had been systematically looted? If all foreign residences had indeed been looted, how is it that all reports confirm the safety of the British, Americans and other foreigners? And then, there is the report on the Chinese side that the Commissioner Tsai and his train were brutally murdered by the Japanese soldiers. Is this report another instance of the Chinese mendacity and do you think the disciplined Japanese forces are incapable of such inhumanity?

It is not wholly fair to conclude that a man, having once committed a crime, is most likely the guilty man in the next crime. To base one's judgment on such prejudice and not on actual facts can only make such a man and his opinions unworthy to be trusted. What authority have you to draw a parallel between the present explosion and the Nanking outrage?

And then one cannot but smile at the political and economic reasons which you assign as proofs that the Japanese could not be the aggressors. Are not there even stronger political reasons why the Southern armies, en route to Peking, would not want to pick quarrel with the Japanese who were in a position to defeat their northern expedition?

I will not say that the Chinese were wholly right and the Japanese wholly wrong in this tragic explosion. But I do plead that all of us, as we love truth and justice, will be strictly impartial in our judgments. There is no knowing what results will follow from this explosion. The Chinese, weak and divided, will yet, if Japanese aggression goes too far, stand up for the cause of truth and freedom and declare war on their common oppressors! This time the Chinese people will fight with whatever weapons at their command and it is my firm belief that the innocent will win and the guilty will be punished!

I respect Japan as I love China; but I feel both China and Japan should submit themselves to the impartial court of truth and justice. Fear God; tell no lies, for if you do, you will bring such calamity on the world that "not even the mincing of your flesh will be sufficient punishment for you." In the meantime, let us stand firm and be patient and let not passion and prejudice lead us astray!

I am, etc.,

F. D. Z.

Shanghai, May 7, 1923.

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—The conscience of a man might die for some time, during which period that man might do whatever his animal passion would suggest, and all that his intellectual and physical ability would help. But before he draws his last breath, that shrunken conscience will surely revive, then he will realize what an awful and dirty thing he has been, and will hide away from light for shame. It will be judged and rebuked by his conscience, and will pass away sadly.

So was the conscience of the world. For some hundreds of years some people of the world put all their attention and strength to nothing but material development, and used all their time to do nothing but to try to find the best and easiest way to destroy mankind. Wonderful inventions and discoveries were made. But as a

result to all those great inventions and discoveries, the greatest war of the world broke out, and the greatest slaughter of mankind took place. Then the dead conscience of the world came to life again. People began to realize what was wrong in the past; and began to recognize that Righteousness and Justice were badly wanted.

Now let us turn our eyes to what happened in Shantung these last few days. What the Japanese did and how they treated their victims we have read in the papers. To tell no lies, and to be impartial—was it for Righteousness and Justice that the Japanese fought? They said that they sent troops to Shantung to protect their own people. Now it is very plain that it was only a lie. England, the United States of America, France and all other countries have not sent troops to Shantung, none of their people have been harmed, and before the trouble broke out, even the Japanese, none of them was harmed. It is very clear that they did not mean to protect their people to send troops to Shantung. They meant something very much more important than that. They meant to stir up the Chinese to anger by using those brutal soldiers, and to use the opportunity to take Shantung. Cunning plans might cheat the world for some time but not for long; brutal forces might work for some time but not for long; that dead conscience might die for some time but not for long. The doom is nigh. Prophets of the age prophesied the next great war of the world, they could say so simply because they saw that which caused the last war still exists in some land. Righteousness and justice were badly wanted those days, more so it has been now.

For Righteousness, Justice, and Humanity, let the world stand out and say something, for she cannot suffer to hold silence with such great cruelty and inhumanity, having a living conscience. May the dead conscience of those who believe that might is right, be roused up and that the next great war of the world be avoided!

I am, etc.,

L. J. KAN.

Shanghai, May 7, 1923.

***We publish the above as an offset to the previous letter putting the other side, and as a sample of many Chinese letters. But no more. See to-day's leader.—Ed.

NEUTRALIZED METROPOLIS

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—In all sincerity, I propose that the city of Shanghai shall be made a neutralized metropolis, in view of the vital interests therein contained, and also in consideration of the political instability of China which will last for some years to come, despite the probable conquest of the North by the Southern army. I am neither radical, nor reactionary in thought. I make bold to offer the above proposal, simply and solely because I take to heart the best interests of the vast majority of the Chinese population, and also of foreign residents in China.

The only one thing that stands in the way is the international jealousy and its concomitant suspicion, whereby each nation desires to curry the favour of the Chinese at the expense of all other nationalities. Can we not do away with this inexorable disease of mutual jealousy among nations? If not, we may all fare worse, including the Chinese themselves.

One alternative to this impasse is for various organizations, such as chambers of commerce, to come forward and form an international organization such as the Constitutional Defence League. I commend this to the serious consideration of all those who have at heart the best interests of this community.

I am, etc.,

JAPONICUS.

Shanghai, May 9, 1923.

THE LATE MR. GOODALE

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—In your obituary notice in this morning's issue you mention that the late Mr. E. F. Goodale, Municipal Treasurer and Controller, was brought out for Council service round about 1907.

It had always been my impression (though I may be wrong) that Mr.

Goodale, prior to joining the Council service, was in the International Bank here, and that he resigned from this institution following upon the inauguration of the post of Municipal Treasurer as the outcome of a Resolution sponsored by the late Mr. W. V. Drummond in 1906 for a greater measure of supervision over Municipal expenditure.

I am, etc.,

LATEX.

Shanghai, May 8, 1923.

***Mr. Drummond's resolution was moved in 1909. We rather think Mr. Goodale was then actually in the Council service. About his earlier work we do not know.—Ed.

THE VICTORIA NURSING HOME

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—Many old residents of Shanghai take a great interest in the future of the Victoria Nursing Home. I think I may claim a special interest as, if I remember aright, I was the second or the second woman patient to be admitted to the Hospital. I have not quite the sentimental attitude of mind concerning it that some seem to have. Many of us have visions of heirlooms handed down to us by our grandmothers which we have cast aside and termed them "out of date" and not necessary. If therefore the Victoria Nursing Home came under this category, we ought to have no hesitation or qualms about putting it to some other use or even pulling it down. One generation cannot be expected to bear the brunt of even the good deeds of a previous generation.

But the Victoria Nursing Home is neither out of date or not necessary. I wonder why the hospitals in Shanghai are not full. Is it that the accommodation is more than is needed, or is it that the fees are too high for many of the sick of our city to seek admission? Our hospital cost a large sum of money. We were told at the Ratepayers' Meeting that, the Country Hospital costs over Tls. 80,000 each year. No sensible ratepayer would begrudge money for hospitals, but ratepayers have the right to demand that the hospitals are within reach of all.

It would be interesting to know just how many free beds there are in our hospitals. I would suggest that the Victoria Nursing Home be used as a hospital for poorer people, the number of free beds largely increased and no one paying more than Tls. 2 per day.

Medical skill belongs to the world and should be denied to none because of the lack of a big bank balance. If the Victoria Nursing Home were put to such a use it would be perpetuating the gracious spirit of our late beloved Queen.

Will it cost money? I suppose it will and so does the Country Hospital and so does the Band and the Parks, etc. If the present nursing system is too expensive, are there not sisterhoods in England who would answer to an appeal in the same way the Sisters in the General Hospital and the nurses in the Mission Hospitals do?

I am, etc.,

LIZZIE A. MACGILLIVRAY.

Shanghai, May 3, 1923.

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—The proposed closing of the Victoria Nursing Home came as a very unpleasant surprise to many friends of that institution. From further available light it is obvious that no hasty decision should be made in such an important matter. Such a vital issue, involving points of honour, and affecting both the past and the future, should be submitted to a special meeting of the ratepayers. Leaving the more technical points to others to discuss I should like to draw attention to three points only:—

1. The exceptional nature of health conditions in Shanghai calls for an adequate hospital provision which would be reduced seriously by the closing of the Victoria Nursing Home. During a residence of more than 42 years in Shanghai I have been impressed by the necessity for an hospital accommodation in keeping with the continued growth of the Settlement. From the time when it was open country from Boone Road northwards until now the development of that district has been so rapid and far-reaching that

such a commission as Dr. Noel Davis recommends (in the letter published yesterday) would find ample food for reflection as to present conditions and future probabilities.

2. The proposed closing of the Victoria Nursing Home does not assure an immediate economy. The adjustments and provisions necessary call for considerable outlay. Reference has been made to maternity needs; there is an even more imperative call for enlargement of the work done for the mentally afflicted. The excellent work done along this line indicates the wisdom and necessity for development of the Mental Ward. Then has the matter of the compensation of repatriated nurses been satisfactorily considered? Nursing is a life work, and adequate provision ought to be made for those nurses who have come from the home land and given the best of their nursing years to the benefit of the community. It is easy talking about repatriation, but at home these nurses would be out of the running, and advancement such as might have been expected here would be unlikely.

3. Whilst it is necessary to consider the whole question in a business-like way, and all needful and possible economies should be arranged for, we must not forget that, in the service of such a unique community, we are neighbours to a great country which will eventually follow our municipal standards. Consequently there are unavoidable responsibilities, untranslatable values, and moral and civic gains involved which cannot be tabulated. With our exceptional relationships and unusual sanitary conditions health problems cannot be solved on a mere monetary basis.

Frankly I am a warm supporter of the Victoria Nursing Home from having spent three considerable periods there as a patient. On two occasions the skill and initiative of the nurses helped to save my life; but, apart from mere personal considerations, and from a long and wide study of the whole situation, I heartily support all suggestions and appeals for further study and cautious decision.

I am, etc.,

GILBERT MCINTOSH.

Shanghai, May 9, 1923.

S.M.C. APPOINTMENTS

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—I would appreciate some space in your valuable correspondence columns to dwell upon a matter of unfairness and economy in the Municipal Council Service, and trust, therefore, that you will be kind enough to allot the necessary space.

As the Economy Commission have probably now about completed their investigations with regard to economy etc., in the Municipal Departments, may I venture to bring a few points that I am aware of before the public in general and the Council in particular.

The point is one of fairness with economy with regard to staff appointments and promotions in certain departments of the Municipal service.

Some time ago the Public Works Department retired from their service two old members of their clerical staff i.e. their accountant and sub-accountant. The two senior positions thus vacated were very properly filled from their clerical staff, and in both cases with due regard to seniority, and two new clerical assistants were employed at the minimum salary for such. That was very fair, and I feel sure that the two senior positions are being carried out very capably.

But the Electricity Department apparently take a different view of things inasmuch as they have recently employed a sub-accountant out from England at a salary of Tls. 425 per month to begin with, and are, through their Engineer-in-Chief, who is at present and has been for the past nine or ten months at home on business, advertising at home for the position of assistant secretary for the Department. This is very unfair to the present clerical staff of the Department and offers no prospects to them to attain the highest position which rightfully should be possible to their branch of work. This is all apart from the waste of money in passages for the men who are employed at home and

(Continued on Page 238.)

COMMERCE AND FINANCE

MONEY AND EXCHANGE

FRIDAY, MAY 11.

Hongkong & Shanghai Bank

BAR SILVER	27 1/2
DEMAND SELLING RATES	
£1 at 2/7 1/2 = \$7.54 at 72.45 = \$10.41	
£100 at 64 1/2 = \$154.74 at 72.45 = \$213.58	
Chi. Dollars, per \$100, selling	\$72.85
Chi. Dollars, per \$100, buying	\$72.45
Native Interest per day on \$1,000 \$1.06	
Copper Cash per \$100 399.00	
New York on London 64.88 1/2	
OPENING, BUYING RATES	
LONDON—Tel. transfer.	2/7 1/2
Demand	2/7 1/2
NEW YORK—Tel. transfer.	65 1/2
Demand	64 1/2
PARIS—Demand	Francs 164 1/2
INDIA—Demand	Rupees 177
BATAVIA—Demand	Gulden 150 1/2
HONGKONG—Demand	Dollars 78 1/2
YOKOHAMA—Demand	Yen 72 1/2
SINGAPORE—Demand	Dollars 78 1/2
OPENING BUYING RATES	
LONDON—Demand	2/8 1/2
4 months' sight credits	2/9 1/2
1 months' sight credits	2/9 1/2
6 months' sight credits	2/10 1/2
NEW YORK—Demand	65 1/2
4 months' sight credits	67 1/2
1 months' sight credits	68 1/2
PARIS—4 months' sight docts	Frs. 171 0
GOLD BAR—Opening	
Highest	\$347.00
Lowest	\$351.00
Closing	\$345.50
	\$346.30

American Oriental Bank

OPENING RATES	
SELLING DEMAND DEPT	
U.S. \$100.00	Mex. \$213.31
Stg. £1.00	" 10.44
Fcs. 100.00	" 8.47
Yen 100.00	" 99.45
BUYING DEMAND DEPT	
U.S. \$100.00	Mex. \$208.91
Stg. £1.00	" 10.18
Fcs. 100.00	" 8.22
Yen 100.00	" 98.84

Banque Belge Pour l'Etranger

SELLING RATES	
Belgas 4.64	\$1
Belgas 3.35	\$1

Italian Bank for China

SELLING RATES	
It. Lire 12.25	\$1
It. Lire 8.86	Mex. \$1
Swiss Frs. 3.34	\$1

Subsidiary Coin Exchange

MEX. AND CHINESE DOLLARS:—	
Morning	100 = \$72.625
Afternoon	100 = \$72.6
SIAMNANG SILVER 20-CENTS:—	
Morning	500 = \$62.3
Afternoon	500 = \$62.5
CANTON SILVER 10-CENTS:—	
Morning	500 = \$59.35
Afternoon	500 = \$59.475
COPIERS:—	
Morning	400,000 copers = \$100
Afternoon	400,000 copers = \$100
6 silver 20-cents and 6 copers = \$1	
286 copers = \$1	
22 copers = 10-cents silver	
10 cts. silver and 5 copers = 10 cts.	
big money	
Mex. \$1 = \$70.2625	
\$1 = Mex. \$1.377	

Native Interest (Per Day)

Morning	T0.06 per \$1,000
Afternoon	T0.06 per \$1,000

Customs May Exchange Rates

\$1	Hk. Tls. 634
Gold \$1	Hk. Tls. 1.42
Hk. Tls. 1	French Francs 17.87
" 1	Yen 1.47
" 1	Hongkong \$1.41
" 1	Singapore 1.24
" 1	Rupees 152
" 1	Reich Marks 2.94
" 1	Gulden 1.75
" 1	Italian Lire 13.33
" 1	Swiss Francs 3.65
" 1	Belgas 6.07
" 1	Swedish Kronen 2.92
" 1	Norwegian Kronen 2.64
" 1	Danish Kronen 2.63
" 1	Spanish Pesetas 4.19
" 1	Czecho Slav. Kronen 23.78
" 1	Austrian Shillings 5.61
" 1	Mex. \$1.377

Exchange Market

Messrs. Lindsay, McIntyre & Drakeford report business done on May 11, as follows:—

INTER-BANK JULY DELIVERY	
U.S. \$	Highest Lowest
2/8 1/2	2/7 1/2
U.S. \$	65 1/2 65
Yen	71 1/2 71 1/2

MERCHANT CLOSING RATES

BANK SELLING	
\$ T.T.	2/8 del. to December
£ T.T.	65
Rs. T.T.	177 1/2 del. ready & for'd.

BANK BUYING

\$ 4 m/s. l.c.	2/8 1/2 del. ready & for'd.
£ 4 m/s. l.c.	66 1/2
Rs. 7 d/s.	179 1/2

BULLION

Gold Bars	Highest Lowest
	351.00 345.60

BAR SILVER	
Long, penny per sid. oz.	27 1/2 26 1/2
N.Y. cents per oz. Troy	59 1/2
Bombay Rs. per 100 tolas	62.01
Bombay off-take 190 bars.	

MARKET

Irregular; closing steady to firm.

SHANGHAI MARKET

REPORT

The Clash Between Japanese and Nationalist Troops is Affecting All Markets

May 12.

A feeling of anxiety and uncertainty exists throughout all markets and this situation is due to the clash between the Japanese and Nationalist troops at Tsinan. Meanwhile, there is much propaganda advocating a Japanese boycott and trade with the north is disorganized.

Cotton

The political situation together with former prices for American Cotton have had the effect of sending Yarn up about Tls. 4 a bale on the local exchange, while prices of non-Japanese Yarns have advanced considerably more than exchange rates would indicate. Notwithstanding this advance, Cotton has only advanced 2-4 mace per picul. Dealers are of the opinion that a Japanese boycott is inevitable and are acting accordingly. Clearances from the Mills have been fair.

Silk

The silk market is generally quiet and apart from the higher rates of exchange ruling, demand has fallen off considerably. Inquiries from Home are few and far between and at lower prices than dealers are prepared to accept. There is no doubt that local dealers are exhibiting nervousness in view of the situation in the north.

Metals

There is little to report and the situation remains as stated last week. Tientsin buyers are not prepared to enter into contracts on account of the situation. At Home, general business in the iron and steel trades is not of large dimensions. In the pig-iron department the position is irregular, and whilst makers on the North-East Coast report a fair demand, including a certain amount of export business, the inland producing districts of the country are finding the demand unsatisfactory. British manufacturers of semi-finished steel are still benefiting from the higher prices asked by Continental makers, although the prices of the latter have dropped from the high levels of a week or two ago. The demand for finished steel continues disappointing, as the requirements of most of the export markets have been small. The tinplate manufacturers in South Wales, however, report considerable improvement, as recent large export orders have placed the mills in a good position for some time to come, and as a consequence prices have become firmer.

In Sheffield, the steel works have been fairly active, many urgent orders having been placed and extra men set on. There is, however, a dearth of inquiries for forward business. The situation generally has improved since the beginning of the year. One hears fewer complaints about work than about prices, which are severely cut. The number of open-hearth furnaces in the Sheffield area is 109, or 36 more than in 1913, 16 being of 60 tons capacity. Less than 40 are operating to-day. The wire rod trade continues depressed, and the demand for sheets is poor. Tool steel is in good request at Home. Indian orders for railway steel have increased considerably and the South American railways are ordering more freely. Demand for steel for automobile construction and electrical work continues steady. A slight improvement is reported in mechanics' tools and files, but the recent falling off in cutlery and silver and electro-plate continues. The new process of plating copper fittings with chromium is extending rapidly.

At Glasgow, the position is similar to that of a week ago, and the outlook not much better. The heavy steelmakers are still working at a limited rate of output, although there are some good inquiries on the market. Prices remain unchanged. Structural engineers are fairly busy. Several contracts have been placed locally within the past few days. At the shipyards new

tonnage placed is considerably less than that completed. Black sheet-makers find business slightly improved and local works have sufficient business on hand to secure continuity of employment for week or two. Galvanised sheet-makers are fairly well placed, and report that the demand from India has revived within the present week. Price for 24-gauge galvanised corrugated sheets is still from £13 2s 6d to £13 5s per ton f.o.b.

Produce

The situation in the produce markets is unchanged. There is generally a lack of interest on the part of buyers both in Europe and America in local articles at ruling prices, and little business is reported.

Hides

There is a weaker tone in the domestic hide market, and prices have fallen at Home 1d. to 1d. per lb. Best ox hides remained unaltered and all classes brought 10d. per lb., seconds 9 1/2d. to 9 3/4d. Calf skins are steady, best selections making 9 1/2d. to 15 1/2d. with a few fractional declines. The demand for light beads from dry hides is as insistent as ever at Home. Tanners have no accumulation of stocks in warehouses and prices of all classes of upper leather are firm. Box and willow calf are rather quiet at the moment, but there is a good demand for coloured kid in various shades. Carriers are busy, with more inquiries for kip leathers.

Vegetable Oils and Oleoseds

Markets are steady to firm, but the volume of trade is not large. Linseed oil has continued firm in sympathy with seed, and is slightly dearer on the week. Demand from consumers is slow. Current value is £29 5s per ton naked for April delivery. Cotton oil is in poor demand, and values are about unchanged, crude Egyptian offering at £33 15s and technical refined at £36. In the oilseed section linseed remains firm on a good demand from the Continent, where the situation is dominated by a strong demand for oilcake. Plate, on spot at Hull, has been done up to £15 15s, and April-May at £15 13s 9d, though later £15, 10s was accepted for March shipment. The quantity of linseed on passage to Europe continues substantial, viz., 255,500 tons, against 242,800 tons at the same date last year. Only a small trade has been done in Egyptian cottonseed at £11 3s 9d to £11 6s 3d for March and April loading. A fair business has taken place in Bombay at £9 2s 6d for shipment. Oleikakes remain in good request and late values are firmly held.

REVIEW OF SHANGHAI EXCHANGE MARKET

For the Week Ending May 5

The Shanghai exchange market during the past week showed considerable activity and strength. The bulk of business transacted consisted of sales of gold currencies by speculators and genuine purchases by import merchants. The principal feature of the week was the decline in the value of the yen, due partly to political conditions in Japan, and partly to military complications in Tsinanfu. As business conditions in Japan are fairly good and normal, the drop of the yen cross-rate to G. \$47 is to be ascribed entirely to the two aforementioned causes.

The volume of export paper offering in our market is but small. Apart from sporadic sales of raw silk, the export season is now over, if one overlooks the not inconsiderable shipments of eggs and egg products going on at present.

Local Silver Funds

Due to the slackness in exports the local money market remains easy. This notwithstanding the fact that present stocks of silver are considerably below last year's figures.

The amount of cash held by local banks consists of 45 million taels in sycee and 93 million dollars, as compared with about 67 million taels sycee and 78 million dollars, held by local banks last year at this time. This means a diminution in value of roughly 10 million taels.

The main cause for this reduction is to be found in the activity of the mints at Nanking and Hangchow, which require more silver than is actually arriving here. Owing to the lack of imported bar silver the

MEETINGS

HALL & HOLTZ, LTD.

The 36th ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of Messrs. Hall & Holtz Ltd. was held last Friday. Those present were:—Messrs. W. S. King (chairman), C. M. Bain and F. W. Poate (directors) and Mr. E. Barraclough (secretary and general manager). Shares represented 14,203.

The chairman said:—I regret that the year's trading has shown such unsatisfactory results, but this is attributable solely to the loss incurred by the Hankow branch.

Increase in Stock

The bank overdraft, as you will see, has increased by no less than \$138,000 compared with the previous year, but in explanation of this stock has increased by over \$63,000 and this and the loss shown accounts for \$95,000 plus \$16,000 dividend, equals \$111,000.

Sundry creditors and bills payable have decreased by \$72,000, the latter being due to the fact that buying was minimized towards the end of the year, as will be seen from a comparison of goods in transit. Sundry debtors, I am glad to say, yearly shows a decreasing balance against which the reserve is considered ample for any proving irrecoverable.

Position of Branches

Reviewing the position of the branches, Tientsin has suffered through political unrest in the north although it would appear that conditions are gradually improving. With a return to normality, the branch should show good results. I might mention that the 15 year lease of a portion of the Tientsin property expired in October last, and same reverted to the company together with the buildings thereon. Practically the whole of these premises have since been let to various tenants on very much more advantageous terms to the company.

Hankow—For a number of years this branch has shown a loss, and a further loss for the year just closed was anticipated in view of the disturbances which have taken place. The directors have decided to close this branch.

I trust shareholders will understand the directors' action last December in deciding that the minimum holding to obtain the discount of 10 per cent. on all purchases be 25 shares. It seemed unreasonable that such an allowance should be made to those holding only one share.

Branch Store in Western District

Before Christmas your directors decided to open a branch store in the Western district, and suitable premises were leased near Seymour Road. So far this has proved satisfactory and as it becomes more widely known there is no reason why good results should not accrue. The following resolutions were passed:—

That the accounts as presented be adopted.

That Mr. W. S. King be re-elected a director of the company.

That the election of Mr. F. W. Poate be confirmed.

That Messrs. Seth, Manell & McLure be re-appointed auditors for the ensuing year.

SENAWANG RUBBER ESTATES

The annual meeting of the Senawang Rubber Estates Co., (1921) Ltd., took place last Friday morning in the offices of the secretaries and general managers, Messrs. J. A. Wattle & Co., Ltd., 10 Canton Road, Mr. E. T. Byrne presiding. The chairman was supported by Messrs. A. K. Craddock and A. J. Welch (directors) and Mr. C. J. L. Stewart, who represented Messrs. Wattle & Co. Shareholders were present representing 67,670 shares.

The Chairman said:—

As you will see, the profit earned during the year under review amounted to Tls. 72,542.93, which, I think, may be considered satisfactory, considering the circumstances that existed during that period.

After adding the amount of Tls. 7,221.27 brought forward from last year, and deducting the amount of the interim dividend paid on October 21 last and interest on the preference shares paid during the year, there remains a divisible balance of Tls. 58,592.04, which your directors recommend be dealt with as shown in the report and which I shall put in the form of a resolution later on.

Company's Liquid Assets

If this is done, the company will start the new year with a surplus of liquid assets amounting to Tls. 73,255.63, of which Tls. 61,443 is represented by cash.

This you will admit is a very sound position, and should carry us through any difficulties that may arise. I wish to state that when circumstances permit, your directors will give the payment of an interim dividend their prompt consideration.

Capital expenditure during the year amounted to Tls. 25,555.63.

162.22 acres of reserve land were cleared and planted. Two new Tamil coolie lines were built and sundry repairs and alterations were made to other buildings.

The factory machinery has been kept in good order and the necessary repairs to wells, carts, etc. effected. Mr. Pinching, technical adviser, visited the estate during the latter part of February. Mentioning the 1927 clearings, he states:—"The young plants, generally speaking, are making satisfactory progress. The clearing is being kept in a lalang free condition, the trees are kept ring weeded and all coarse growths are removed from the covering plants."

All Economies Adopted

It is needless to state that every economy possible is being exercised in the management of the estate compatible with its well-being.

The following resolutions were passed:—

That the directors' report and statement of accounts for the year ended January 31, 1928, as presented, and the disposal of the balance at credit of profit and loss account, as recommended, be adopted and passed.

That Mr. A. J. Welch be re-elected a director of the company.

That Messrs. Lowe, Bingham & Matthews be re-elected Auditors to the company for the ensuing financial year.

mints have, for weeks past, been using additional supplies in the shape of Shanghai sycee.

The shipment of bar silver from San Francisco to China during the first 4 months of this year was somewhat larger than those of the two previous periods. The total bar silver shipments from the Pacific coast to China during January—April, 1928, amount to 19,100,000 troy ounces, compared with 16,115,000 troy ounces in 1927 and 17,646,000 troy ounces during the first 4 months of 1926.

At the close of the week under review about 1,300,000 ounces of silver was shipped by San Francisco to China.

India and Bar Silver

During the past few weeks it was suggested in these reviews that there might have been sales of silver carried on in secret by the Indian Government, especially so in connection with Poland's reputed purchase, for coinage purposes, of about

10 million ounces. On May 4 it became known locally that the supposition was justified, for the Treasury was actually shipping about 4 million ounces of silver to London, with possibly another 6 million to follow soon. These sales were carried out secretly and without influencing the market. Only after confirmation of the news from Bombay was there a slightly easier market at Shanghai.

The reduction of India's silver reserves (held by the Treasury) is clearly shown by the following figures which indicate that a fair portion has been melted and sold. The Treasury held the following stocks of silver bullion: and coin:

April 11	10,550 lakhs of rupees
" 18	10,504 " "
" 25	10,461 " "
May 3	10,275 " "

Although it cannot be asserted that the entire difference found its way into the melting pot, it is more than likely that the bulk went that way.

CLOSING SHARE QUOTATIONS, MAY 11, 1928.

STOCK	Last business done	Buyers	Sellers	Authorized Capital (Shares)	Issued Capital (Shares)	Paid up Value	Finan. year ended	Last Dividend, etc.	Paid or due
BANKS.									
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corpn.	1314 1/2 MS	...	...	400,000	160,000	H\$125	Dec.	Final £3, & Bonus £2 (mkg. £8, 1927) subject to deduction I/T...	25-2-28
Chartered Bank of I. A. & C. London..	21	...	...	600,000	600,000	£5	Dec.	Final 14% & Bonus 6s. 3d. (mkg. 20s. 3d., 1927) free of I/T	28-3-28
INSURANCE.									
Union In. Society of Canton Ld.	340	346	...	200,000	135,000	£4	Dec.	Final 16s. (mkg. 40s.) & Bonus 6s. ex 1925 Works, % Interim 24s. ex. 1926 Work %	20-5-27
North-China Insurance Co., Ld.	140	...	...	10,000	10,000	£5	Dec.	Final 25s. (mkg. 60s.) ex 1925 Work %	30-6-27
Yangtze Insurance Association Ld.	48.50	50	52.50	250,000	150,000	M\$10	Dec.	M\$2.25, 1926	30-6-27
Far Eastern Insurance Co., Ld.	22	...	...	50,000	36,000	T20	Dec.	T1.40, 1926	30-6-27
Canton Insurance Office Ld.	570	680	...	10,000	10,000	H\$100	Dec.	Final H\$22(mkg.H\$40) ex 1925 Work. % Interim H\$18 ex 1926 Work, %	17-5-27
Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Ld.	750	760	...	8,000	8,000	H\$50	Dec.	H\$43 ex 1926 Working %	26-3-28
China Fire Insurance Co., Ld.	215	...	...	20,000	20,000	H\$20	Dec.	H\$9 and Bonus H\$5 ex 1926 Work %	25-5-28
Assurance Franco-Asiatique	350	346	...	14,000	14,000	F500	Dec.	None, Floated 1918	...
Asia Life Insurance Co., Ld.	300	...	...	5,000	1,000	G\$100	Dec.	Incorporated 1921...	...
SHIPPING.									
Indo-China S. N. Co., { 6% cum. pref. def. ord.	30 48	...	...	120,000 120,000	49,589 49,589	£5 £5	Dec.	Prof. 6s. at Exchg. H\$24 1/2 London Warrants less I/T. Def. Ord., nil	7-5-24
Shell T'aport & Trading Co., { ord. Regd. 6% cum. 1st pref. 7% cum. 2nd pref.	...	...	99 1/4	30,000,000 300,000 10,000,000	19,654,274 200,000 5,000,000	£1 £10 £1	Dec.	Interim 2/- free of I/T, 1927(Coupon 50)	6-1-28
Shanghai Tug & Lighter Co., Ld.	62.50 42.50	60 42.50	...	40,000 10,000	26,000 10,000	T25 T50	Dec.	Ord. T5, 1927...	6-3-28
Hongkong Tug & Lighter Co., Ld.	2.80	2.25	...	200,000	97,380	H\$4	Mar.	Prof. T3.50, 1927 Incorporated, 1924	6-3-28
DOCKS AND WHARVES.									
S'hai Dock & Engineering Co., Ld.	108	...	112	55,700	55,200	T75	Apr.	T6.75, 1926-27	18-7-27
Hongkong & W'pao Dock Co., Ld.	48.50	43	...	200,000	67,640	H\$50	Dec.	Final H\$2 (mkg. H\$4, 1924)	30-3-25
New Eng. & Shipbuild. Co., Ld.	4.80	5 10	5.25	500,000	210,000	T5	Dec.	Ord. T0.40, 1927	1-3-28
West End Estates, Ltd.	4.9	4.50	4.90	500,000	300,000	T5	Dec.	Final T6 (mkg. T10, 1927-28)	21-3-25
Shanghai & H'kew Wharf Co., Ld.	110	...	...	40,000	36,000	T100	Dec.	Final T7 (mkg. T10, 1927)	27-4-28
H'kong & K'loon W. & G. Co., Ld.	134.50	...	137	80,000	80,000	H\$50	Dec.	H\$8, 1927	29-2-28
MINING.									
Chinese Eng. & Mining Co., Ld. "B" London	25.15	23.50	...	2,000,000	1,400,000	£1	June	Final 2/- free of I/T (Coupon 31) 1926-27	7-12-27
LANDS AND HOTELS.									
Shanghai Land Investment Co., Ld.	145	...	146	117,000	117,000	T50	Dec.	Final T3, & Bonus T3 (mkg. T9, 1927)	6-3-28
H'kong Land Invest. & Agcy. Co., Ld.	66	...	66.50	400,000	240,000	H\$25	Dec.	Final H\$2 (mkg. H\$4, 1927)	9-2-28
Humphreys Est. & Finance Co., Ld.	14.75	...	...	150,000	150,000	H\$10	Dec.	H\$0.80 and Bonus H\$0.20, 1927	9-2-28
Weihaiwei L. & B. Co., Ld.	...	...	...	3,674	3,674	T20	Dec.	T1.20, 1926	11-2-27
Anglo-French Land Invest. Co., Ld.	135	...	145	18,000	13,000	T100	Feb.	Final T6 (mkg. T10, 1927-28)	21-3-25
Fonciere et Immobiliere de Chine	103	103	...	4,000	4,000	T100	Dec.	T7, 1927	21-3-25
West End Estates, Ltd.	6.50	...	...	100,000	32,100	T10	Dec.	7%, 1926	23-4-27
Hongkong & Shanghai Hotels, Ltd.	9	...	...	1,000,000	796,357	H\$10	Dec.	Final H\$0.60 (mkg. H\$1.20, 1924)	8-4-28
Carlton, Ld.	15	...	...	10,000	6,937	T50	Mar.	Floated April 1, 1922	...
Asia Realty Co., Fed. Inc., U.S.A.	100	...	...	8,576	8,576	M\$100	Dec.	7%, 1927	1-2-28
Raven Trust Co., Inc.	10	...	...	100,000	32,540	G\$10	Dec.	Ord. 100%, stock div., 1925	20-2-23
	10	...	...	...	32,035	G\$10		Prof. 7% (53 quarterly divd.)	31-3-23
PLANTATIONS.									
Alma Estates, Ld.	6.50	...	...	70,000	70,000	£1 (T9)	Sept.	Final T0.25 (mkg. T0.70, 1926-27)	29-12-27
New Amherst Rubber Estate, Ld.	0.50	...	...	500,000	104,962	T1	Oct.	T0.15, 1926	12-5-26
Anglo-Dutch (Java) Plantations, Ld.	2.50	2.90	...	400,000	350,000	10s. (T4 1/2)	Dec.	Divd. T0.15, 1927...	12-3-28
Anglo-Java Estates, Ld.	5.75	5.80	...	500,000	496,000	10s.	Dec.	Final T0.45 (mkg. T0.85, 1927)	29-2-23
Ayer Tawah Rub. Plantation Co., Ld.	4	3.50	...	300,000	272,042	T1	Sept.	Final T0.25 (mkg. T0.65, 1926-27)	29-12-27
Batu Anam (Johore) Rub. Ests., Ld.	0.80	...	...	400,000	400,000	T1	Dec.	Final T0.15 (mkg. T0.25, 1926)	11-4-27
Bukit Toh Alang Rubber Ests., Ld.	1.50	...	...	500,000	408,650	T1	Mar.	Final T0.20 (mkg. T0.30, 1927)	7-7-27
Bute Plantations (1913), Ld.	0.80	0.75	...	500,000	300,000	T1	Dec.	Divd. T0.05, 1927...	3-4-28
Chemor United Rubber Co., Ld.	1.17 1/2	1.15	...	400,000	400,000	2s. (T0.90)	Dec.	Final T0.08 (mkg. T0.20, 1927)	13-4-23
Chempedak Rub. & G'bler Est. Ld.	8	...	...	35,000	27,305	T1	Oct.	Final T0.75 (mkg. T1.25, 1926-27)	16-1-28
Cheng Rubber Estates, Ld.	0.50	...	...	675,000	274,875	2s. (T0.75)	June	Final T0.68 (mkg. T0.15, 1926-27)	15-9-27
Consolidated Rub. Estates (1914) Ld.	2	2.50	...	500,000	375,000	2s. (T0.75)	Dec.	Final T0.20 (mkg. T0.30, 1927)	28-3-28
Dominion Rubber Co., Ld.	3	3.25	...	350,000	168,745	T1	Dec.	Final T0.25 (mkg. T0.40, 1927)	3-4-28
Gula-Kalumpang R.E., Ld. (Fully pd.)	12	...	12.50	750,000	685,000	£1	Dec.	Final 1/0d. (mkg. 2/0d. 1927) less I/T 4/0d. in £ (Coupon 100)	21-4-28
Java-Cons. Rub. & Coffee Est., Ld.	1.22 1/2	1.20	...	850,000	750,000	2/-	Dec.	Final T0.10 (mkg. T0.17, 1927)	15-3-28
Kali Glidik Coffee Estates, Ld.	5.65	5	...	100,000	100,000	T1	Dec.	T1, 1926	19-4-27
Kapayang Rubber Estates Co., Ld.	15	...	...	15,000	14,800	T1	Dec.	Divd. T1, 1927	14-12-27
Kota Bahroe Rub. Ests. (1921), Ld.	0.70	0.52 1/2	...	390,000	390,000	T0.75	June	Final T0.15 (mkg. T0.22, 1926-27)	3-10-27
Kroewek Java Plantations, Ld.	1.5	1.70	...	550,000	550,000	2/- (T0.86)	Dec.	Final T0.10 (mkg. T0.25, 1927)	12-3-28
Padang Rubber Co., Ld.	0.40	0.30	...	500,000	500,000	T1	Apr.	Div. T0.10, 1926-27	24-8-27
Pengkalan Durian Estate (1921), Ld.	0.80	...	...	150,000	150,000	T1	Mar.	1st Interim T0.10, 1927-28	24-11-27
Permata Rubber Estate, Ld.	3.50	...	...	50,000	45,317	T5	Oct.	Final T0.40 (mkg. T0.65, 1926-27)	2-2-28
Repah Rubber & Tapioca Ests, Ld.	0.70	...	...	500,000	450,000	T1	Dec.	Div. T0.05, 1927	1-11-27
Samagaga Rubber Co., Ld.	0.60	...	...	600,000	411,000	T1	Sept.	Final T0.07 (mkg. T0.13, 1926-27)	20-12-27
Senambu Rubber Ests., Ld.	0.70	...	...	300,000	300,000	T1	Dec.	Final T0.20 (mkg. T0.30 1926)	4-4-27
Senawang Rub. Ests., ordinary Co. (1921), Ld. { 12% cum. pref.	1.20	1.20	...	300,000 100,000	285,000 33,943	T1	Jan.	Divd. T0.06, 1927-28	21-10-27
Shanghai Kedah Plantations, Ld.	1.35	1.25	...	400,000	300,000	T1	Sept.	Final T0.20 (mkg. T0.30, 1926-27)	22-12-27
S'hai Kelantan Rub. Est. (1925), Ld.	0.60	...	...	350,000	350,000	T1	Dec.	Divd. T0.05, 1927	8-10-27
S'hai Klebang Rubber Estate, Ld.	0.40	...	...	315,000	313,613	T1	Dec.	Divd. T0.08, 1927	4-4-28
S'hai Malay Rub. ord. Ests., Ld. { 8% cum. part. pref.	7.60	8	...	30,000 30,000	30,000 27,380	T10	Dec.	Final T0.40 (mkg. T0.70, 1927)	16-4-28
S'hai Pahang Rubber Estate, Ld.	1	...	...	200,000	200,000	T1	June	Final T0.15 (mkg. T0.22, 1926-27)	16-9-27
S'hai Seremban Rub. Estates, Ld.	0.50	0.40	...	325,000	325,000	T1	Dec.	Divd. T0.08, 1927	29-3-28
S'hai-Sumatra Tobacco Co., Ld.	8.50	8	...	120,000	76,956	T5	Oct.	Final T1.25 (mkg. T2.25, 1926-27)	6-3-28
Sua Manggis Rubber Co., Ld.	0.60	0.70	...	280,000	270,000	T1	Dec.	Divd. T0.05, 1927	8-12-27
Sungala Rubber Estates, Ld.	1.50	1.10	...	150,000	145,452	T1	Mar.	Interim T0.08, 1927-28	4-11-27
Sungei Duri Rubber Estates, Ld.	8.25	8.12 1/2	...	40,000	40,000	£1 (T5.50)	June	Final T1.50 (mkg. T2, 1926-27)	28-9-27
Taipung Rubber Estates, Ld.	0.30	...	...	200,000	200,000	T1	Dec.	Final T0.10 (mkg. T0.15, 1926)	30-4-27
Tanah Merah Estates (1916), Ld.	0.70	0.70	...	1,500,000	1,300,000	T1	Mar.	Final T.15 (mkg. T0.21, 1926-27)	24-6-27
Tebong Rubber Estate, Ld.	1.40	1.30	...	750,000	710,000	T1	Jan.	Divd. T0.07, 1927-28	7-10-27
Zangbe Rubber Co., Ld.	4.35	4.70	...	300,000	250,000	10s. at 2/5	Dec.	Final T0.05 (mkg. T0.40, 1927)	10-4-28
COTTONS, ETC.									
Ewo Cotton Mills, Ld. { ordinary	8.50	8.35	...	1,000,000	900,000	T5	Dec.	Ord. T0.40, 1927	14-3-28
do. { 8% cum. pref.	96	...	...	10,000	9,000	T100		Prof. T3, 1927	14-3-28
Oriental O. S. & W. Co., Ld. { ord.	2.20	...	...	500,000	484,000	T3	Dec.	Final T0.50 (mkg. T1.50, 1921)	25-3-22
Shanghai Cotton Mfg. Co., Ld. { old	57	52.50	...	80,000	80,000	T60	Apr.	T1.50, half year to 31-10-27	30-11-27
Shanghai Boshoku K.K. { new	35	25	...	40,000	40,000	T25	Apr.	T0.75, half-year to 31-10-27	30-11-27
Zoong Sing Cotton Mills, Ld.	7	...	...	200,000	150,000	T11	June	T0.60, 1926-26	7-10-26
INDUSTRIAL.									
British-American Tobacco Co., Ld. { ordinary 5% cum. pref.	5.16-0	£5 1/4	£5 1/4	25,500,000 4,500,000	23,480,767 4,500,000	£1 £1	Sept.	4th Interim Ord. 1926-27, 0/10d. (mkg. 3/4d.) free of I/T (Coupon No. 119)	30-9-27
China In. & Ex. Lumber Co., Ld.	350	...	...	5,000	5,000	T100	Feb.	T8, 1925-26	31-5-26
China Sugar Refining Co., Ld.	5.35	...	...	80,000	50,000	H\$25	Dec.	H\$40, 1922	31-3-24
Gordon & Co., Ld.	25	...	...	6,000	4,757	T25	Feb.	T1.25, 1927-28	20-4-28
Green Island Cement Co., Ld. { old new	10 2	...	...	400,000 400,000	400,000 400,000	H\$7.50 H\$1.00	Dec.	H\$0.80 on old shares, 1925 H\$0.10 666 on new shares, 1925	17-3-26
Maatschappij, etc., In Langkat	6	5.90	...	250,000	250,000	Fls. 10	Oct.	Divd. T0.50, 1926-27	5-4-23
Shanghai Loan & Investment Co., Ld.	3.50	3.50	...	250,000	250,000	T1	Dec.	T0.75, 1926	15-2-27
S'hai Exploration & Develop. Co., Ld.	2 85	2.80	...	800,000	597,251	T1	Dec.	...	...
Major Brothers, Ld.	5	...	...	6,000	5,500	T20	Dec.	...	...
Shanghai Gas Co., Ld.	53.50	54	...	50,000	24,000	T50	Dec.	Final T2 (mkg. T4, 1927)	23-3-28
S'hai Waterworks Co., Ld. { Regd £20 Bear £20	187.50 191.10	...	...	40,236	40,236	£20	Dec.	Final 29s. 5d. (mkg. 39s. 5d., 1927) @ Ex. 2/7 Coupon No. 28	4-4-28
do. { Regd. "B" Bear. "B"	7 7.25	7.10 7.25	...	195,286	108,506	£1		Final 1s. 4d (mkg. 1s. 7d., 1927) @ Ex. 2/7 (Coupon No. 1)	4-4-28
S'hai Waterworks Fittings Co., Ld.	1	...	1.10	500,000	201,187	T1	Dec.	7%, 1927	17-4-28
STORES.									
American Drug Co., Ld.	10	...	...	10,000	8,328	M\$100	Dec.	...	...
Hall & Holtz, Ld.	8	7 1/2	...	28,000	26,342	M\$20	Feb.	M\$ 0.60, 1927	31-5-27
J. Llewellyn & Co., Ld.	30	...	...	1,200	1,200	M\$60	Dec.	\$6, 1922	12-5-23
S. Moutrie & Co., Ld.	78	...	...	10,000	8,195	M\$50	Mar.	Interim \$3, 1927-28	30-11-27
Weeks & Co., Ld.	5.75	...	...	30,000	21,822	M\$20	Feb.	\$1.60, 1921-22	3-5-22
Lane, Crawford & Co., Ld.	80	...	...	2,500	2,500	M\$100	Feb.	\$5, 1925-26	5-6-26
Kelly & Walsh, Ld.	12	12	...	83,750	83,750	M\$10	Mar.	Mol. & Bonus \$0.20 (mkg. \$1.20, 1926-27)	29-7-27
MISCELLANEOUS.									
Oulty Dairy Co., Ld.	7.50	7.60	...	10,000	10,000	T10	June	T0.60, 1921-22	20-12-22
S'hai Electric Construction Co., Ld. "B" London	15.30	15.25	...	500,000	500,000	£1	Dec.	Final 8% (mkg. 12%, 1927) less I/T 4/- in £ (Coupon No. 35)	3-5-28
China General Omnibus Co., Ld.	8.90	9.20	...	100,000	70,300	T10	Dec.	Floated July, 1923	...
S'hai Horse Bazaar & Motor Co., Ld.	70	70	...	5,400	5,400	T50	Dec.	T4, 1926	2-6-27
S'hai Mutual Telephone Co., Ld.	63.50	63.50	...	50,000	50,000	T50	Mar.	T3.75, 1926-27	14-7-27
G'hound Racing A'n. (China) Ld. { ord. found.	13 10	11.50	...	44,000	41,000	M\$11		...	...
S'hai International Greyhound Ld.	13	10	...	50,000	40,000	M\$10		...	...
Champ de Courses Francais	100	100	...	6,000	6,000	M\$100		...	...

For all Dollar shares quoted on the Shanghai Stock Exchange the Exchange rate is fixed at 73.

In order to ensure accuracy of the above details, Agents and Secretaries of Companies are requested to notify Messrs. J. P. Bisset & Co., of any alterations and omissions.

FORWARD SETTLEMENT FOR 1928.

May 24, Thursday June 26, Tuesday July 30, Monday August 28, Tuesday September 20, Thursday
October 30, Tuesday November 27, Tuesday December 20, Thursday

CORRESPONDENCE

(Continued from Page 234.)

their families should they possess such, also the fact that they get a higher salary offered to them than would be given to a local man. I feel sure that among the present senior clerical staff there must be at least one man capable of taking over the duties of assistant secretary, and who would possibly be glad of the chance at the same salary, with only the pride of promotion as the reward.

The facts I give here are quite correct, and have been secured through ordinary conversation, so I cannot be accused of writing on behalf of any one man. This sort of treatment is not just the thing and causes disaffection, though to be sure few men would dare to admit it for fear of eventual dismissal or everlasting black marks. Give opportunities to the present staff and do not increase Shanghai's foreign population while there are dozens of capable men in this town unemployed. The Municipal Council, above anybody, should adopt the plan of not increasing one's family when they are hard at it providing for their present number. The various Committees of the Council should therefore not consent to the engaging of men at home at high salaries in addition to the cost of bringing them out before they have done a single day's work for the town, and should demand that, where there is a possibility of promotion, it should first be accorded the existing staff or employ men locally. I have merely given two cases here as I know they are correct, but undoubtedly there are lots more.

Enclosing my card,

I am, etc.,

FAIRNESS WITH ECONOMY.
Shanghai, May 5, 1928.

A. MONTALTO DE JESUS

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—I wish to make a protest against the disgraceful treatment of Mr. A. Montalto de Jesus, author of the book "Historic Macao." According to the reports published in Shanghai, the author had made certain statements in the book which were in contravention of the "Press Law," and was prosecuted by the Portuguese authorities, fined \$400 and costs with an alternative of 40 days imprisonment, and all the edition was confiscated. What these condemned statements were is not stated in the report, but the public would like to have this information. In his fine speech in defence Mr. Montalto de Jesus said "The criticism impartially made by me, though stern, is justifiable and well-meant." As a historian Mr. Montalto de Jesus has endeavoured to give his candid opinion as is expected in such cases. The historian who would "white-wash" unpleasant truths would render his work valueless. Hypocrisy in a historian would be execrable. The fact that Mr. Montalto de Jesus has been prosecuted for freely expressing what he considers the truth about Macao raises him in the estimation of the public. He has become the martyr of Macao, and we cannot but admire his great moral courage.

In his defence he stated, "But such is the irony of fate that for having bequeathed to Macao her true history, which has cost me so many sacrifices, still I incur the penalty of civic death decreed by certain autocrats, besides finding myself abandoned and destitute in my old age. . . At last I found it necessary to intern myself at the Asylum of the Little Sisters in Kowloon and was sheltered by charity among Chinese old men. . . Some who knew me were shocked to find the historian of Macao herded with poor decrepit coolies."

One cannot but admire the bravery of the man who left his place of refuge and went to Macao to face the censors who thus take their place by the side of the Tsars and Bolsheviks of Russia. Freedom of thought is essential to intellectual progress, and for the best interests of Portugal it is essential that this horrible prosecution should be condemned by the public in general.

Can you, however, publish full details of the prosecution as I am sure your readers would like to have the full facts? Mr. Montalto

de Jesus is well known in Shanghai, and in fact he also wrote a short history of Shanghai which is still on sale in the book stores. He lived here for a number of years and is held in high esteem by all those who knew him.

I am, etc.,

J. A. JACKSON.

Shanghai, May 9, 1928.

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—I think J. A. Jackson, before rushing into print, should have secured a copy of the latest edition of "Historic Macao" and read Mr. A. Montalto de Jesus's criticism. I am quite prepared to lend him my copy, if he will apply to me for the same.

No one denies the fact that Mr. Jesus is a writer of ability: as a matter of fact, I venture to think he is the greatest historian living in the Far East at the present moment. Yet after reading his latest "Historic Macao," one must admit there is something very wrong in it. Criticism, to be of any value, must be constructive, not discrediting, and Mr. Jesus has drawn a bad picture of certain things to the extent of ridiculing in the eyes of the observing public the administration of Macao by Portugal. He himself admits he was "stern."

From J. A. Jackson's letter, many a non-Portuguese reader of your valuable paper might see in Portuguese justice something revolting to civilization, and I make haste to assure them that, in the Portuguese courts of law, justice is done, and that the legislation of Portugal is not only liberal but complete and brilliant. Mr. Jackson has chosen to confine himself to reading part of Mr. Jesus's defence, and has not cared a straw about ascertaining the essential points of the prosecution and judgment, and, as no one can form a sound opinion of any case without first hearing both sides of it, Mr. Jackson's letter is, to my mind, a very unfortunate piece of work.

Thanking you for the publication of this letter,

I am, etc.,

C. J. MACHADO.

Shanghai, May 10, 1928.

OUTBOARD MOTOR BOATS

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—The reported enthusiasm which greeted the proposal made by Mr. Cranston to introduce outboard motor racing in the Shanghai Yacht Club shows that sportsmen in China have decided not to ignore any longer the wonderful little machine which is becoming so popular the world over. Many are under the impression that the outboard motor is a mere toy, that it starts when it feels like it, and stops at its own will. This is not true, and certainly has not been for machines manufactured in the last four or five years; power, speed, and reliability are now possessed by all types of engines.

There are several makes giving equally excellent performances for a similar investment—Evinrude, Elto, Johnson, Lockwood, and Caille. The first three are at present the leaders, but by the end of the coming American racing season they will doubtless be on the same footing in regard to popularity. In Europe, only a few outboard motors are now made, as follows:—England, Watermot; France, Trouche, Archimedes, and Rosengart-Peugeot. In these countries the industry is still in its infancy and, although the motors are reliable, their power is somewhat on the low side.

In America, races are divided into four classes, according to the power developed:—

"A" Class standard rating 2 h.p., in full racing trim 3 h.p.
"B" Class standard rating 4 h.p., in full racing trim 5 to 7 h.p.
"C" Class, standard rating 8 h.p., in full racing trim 10 to 12 h.p.
Open "C" or "D" Class for all outboard motors of a standard rating of 15 h.p.

The first race for this last class was held at Palm Beach on February 22; the speed attained by the winner was 32.75 m.p.h. average. There are now on the market three motors for the "D" Class—Evinrude 16 h.p., Elto 20 h.p., and Johnson 25 h.p.

Beside racing, outboard motors are extensively used for utility boats, runabouts, tenders, travelling

craft and also as auxiliaries. Recently, one hundred 4 h.p. engines were purchased by a firm in Alaska, where they will be used on small river freighters and by trappers to transport hides and supplies. On a flat bottom boat built for general purposes, 16 ft. by 4 ft., and weighing from 350 to 420 lb., to which is attached a standard 8 h.p., the speed is 11 m.p.h., with a load of 550 lb. A "D" Class engine on the same boat and with the same load will give 15 m.p.h. If aeroplane or ethyl gasoline is used and the load reduced to 400 lb., the speed reaches fifteen knots (17 miles), and can be maintained for several hours.

As regards cost of motor, mileage, and repairs, the outboard motor compares favourably with the gasoline-powered inboard motor. The cost of an 8 h.p. motor, complete and in working order, is G. \$210 f.o.b. Directly imported either from the factory or the Pacific coast agent (which is more convenient) the cost c.i.f. Shanghai and including Customs duties and other taxes is Mex. \$520. A "D" Class motor is retailed in America for G. \$275 and will cost a little less than Mex. \$700 right up to your front door. From personal experience, in the interior and on the coast of China, I can safely say that an 8 h.p. engine with a load of 550 lb. costs in fuel and lubricant from 10 to 12 cents Mex. per mile, an average weight person is transported for between three to four cents Mex. per mile.

The question of procuring a suitable boat is not very complicated; there is a great deal of fun in practising as a self-made M. E.; plans and specifications are given every now and then in British and American magazines. A native boat-builder will make a quick and good job provided he is given a two-foot measure. The best wood to use out here is cypress or Philippine mahogany, but good results are also obtained with the inexpensive Chinese pine called "shamu." Brass screws are essential.

The weight of a racing hydroplane should be 135 lb. maximum for 14 ft. and that of a service boat 420 lb. maximum for 16 ft. Hulls of either type cost from Mex. \$100 to \$200, according to quality of wood, painting, finish, fittings, etc. Native sampans can also be used successfully with slight alterations, particularly the Ichang type, but naturally the speed will be reduced a little, as this type of Chinese construction is very heavy as compared to the regular outboard hull.

Racing in Shanghai will provide good fun and good sport, but its main effect will be to promote the use of detachable engines for utility or sporting purposes. Shooting trips will be greatly facilitated, as with only 18 inches of water the outboard can be run at full speed if the angle of the shaft is well regulated. When the propeller comes in contact with the bottom, or a stone, there is no damage; in less than five minutes the broken shear pin, which is the protective device of the propeller, is exchanged for a new one and the boat is again on its way.

On looking over the Hong List I am surprised to notice that only one make of detachable motors is represented in Shanghai. Let us hope that the outboard will soon have sufficient popularity to encourage importers, and that by the end of the summer we shall see it well established in China as a means of recreation or of conveyance.

With sincere wishes to the Motor Racing Committee of the Shanghai Yacht Club,

I am, etc.,

"STARTING ROPE."

Shanghai, May 9, 1928.

THE "Hankow Herald" of May 6 states:—The hulk of the good ship San Peh, once among the leading steamers to ply the Yangtze, has sunk at its moorings at Tatung, setting the elderly skippers and first mates discussing the change in China since the days it started its course to Ichang, 60 years ago. The San Peh had been used as a warehouse, after its sale four years ago. In a strong wind recently it sunk in eight fathoms and probably will form a spit—a sort of sand bank. Skippers of Yangtze vessels were warned at Wuhu not to stop too close to the station at Tatung where the San Peh hulk was moored.

SHANGHAI NEWS

COUNCIL'S PLAN TO SELL VICTORIA NURSING HOME

Decision Taken as Far Back as Last August But Without Knowledge of Expert Advisers

The letter published below forms part of Appendix A of the Economy Committee's report on Hospitals.

The Council decided not to publish these appendices owing to their length, but say that ratepayers can see them by applying at the Council's offices. Obviously, therefore, this letter may be printed for general reading.

It indicates that the Council had made up their mind to close the Victoria Nursing Home as far back as last August, that they did so without consulting the medical members of the Health Committee, or apparently the Health Commissioner himself, whose opposition to the project is not in doubt.

The cross-heads in the letter are ours.

Shanghai Municipal Council,
August 11, 1927.

The Secretary.

VICTORIA NURSING HOME CLOSURE

With reference to your S/O of August 5th on the above, I have to say that I regret I was not given an opportunity of making a statement, and that the Medical Members of the Health Committee were not consulted by the Council before they came to a final decision on the matter. With reference to my interview with the Economy Committee I only had indirect information about two specific subjects on which my opinion was desired and neither of these had reference to the Victoria Nursing Home.

I did not attempt to give a comprehensive report on the Victoria Nursing Home and hospital accommodation in Shanghai, but confined myself to the statement that, in the ordinary course of events, had the Council's original plan of rebuilding the Victoria Nursing Home on a larger scale in the Western District been carried out, as soon as that new Hospital was complete and in working order, the present Victoria Nursing Home would automatically have been closed. In answer to the question whether there would be sufficient hospital accommodation for the needs of the community if the Victoria Nursing Home were closed, I replied that apparently there would be at the present time, bearing in mind that the Country Hospital was only about a quarter full, the Victoria Nursing Home about half full and the General Hospital rather more than half full.

Naturally the Economy Committee wished to obtain as much support as possible for the fulfilment of its function and I attempted without prejudice to furnish them with the facts they asked for, and an opinion based on those facts. I did not suppose for one moment that the Council would act immediately on the recommendations of the Economy Committee without the fullest consideration, and without consulting the Heads of Departments, who are their permanent officials and their expert advisers, and the special Committees connected with each Department. Had I done so I should have asked that I be given notice of the subject in order to prepare a comprehensive report embodying all the facts and factors involved.

Would It Be an Economy?

With reference to the closure of the Victoria Nursing Home it is open to question in the first place whether even an immediate economy would be effected. Provision would have to be made forthwith for kitchens, etc., and for the staff of the Mental Block which is at present entirely dependent on the Victoria Nursing Home.

There is no provision for Mental cases at the Country Hospital. The cost of repatriating and compensating discharged nurses would have to be taken into account.

I have previously made communications to the Council concerning the future of the Victoria Nursing Home on July 12th, 1926, and January 18th, 1927, but with reference to closure, there are certain facts and factors I should like to put forward which in my opinion should have been fully considered before the final decision was made.

The Victoria Nursing Home has actually increased in popularity since the establishment of the Country Hospital, though the present year has so far been an extremely healthy one. It is well equipped

and most efficiently staffed and the building itself, with slight improvement, would serve for at least another five years. The following are some further important considerations:—

Points Not to Ignore

(1) The marked increase in the population of the Northern district and the rapid development of Shanghai. The foreign population has more than doubled itself within the last 12 years. Although the future is obscure, the probabilities are, that within the next few years, enormous developments will take place.

(2) Shanghai provides hospital accommodation for the foreign population of a very large area including the Yangtze Valley as far as Kiukiang, as far North as Tientsin and as far south as Swatow. Also for the foreign population of the French Concession, which is inadequately provided with hospital accommodation of its own. Shanghai is the great centre of medical and surgical specialists in China.

(3) It also provides for a large number of transient visitors, a large shipping population and a large proportion of the population living in hotels and boarding houses who need hospital accommodation when normally they would be nursed and treated in their own house.

(4) The abnormal insanitary environmental conditions, especially those productive of such diseases as Dysentery and Typhoid, and the tropical conditions of the summer necessitates an unusually large amount of hospital accommodation.

None Too Much Accommodation

The amount of hospital accommodation required for a community depends on several ordinary factors such as the character and the rate of the population, the housing and habits of the people in addition to the extraordinary factors present in Shanghai.

It is normally estimated that the number of beds required for general cases is from 1—2 per cent. or 5—20 a thousand of the population.

In the Army the number is 5 per cent.—10 per cent. or 50—100 a thousand but in the Army practically every case of sickness goes to hospital.

In Shanghai the number of beds in the Foreign Hospitals is:—

Victoria Nursing Home	72
General Hospital	235
Country Hospital	125

Total 432

The foreign population (excluding Japanese—14,000, who have their own hospitals) is approximately 17,000.

This gives approximately hospital accommodation for 2.5 per cent. or 25 a thousand of the population.

This is only slightly above the estimate under normal conditions and none too much, if enough, for the abnormal conditions in Shanghai. If provision was made for the Japanese the proportion would be reduced, by nearly half.

With reference to the Country Hospital it has 60 beds less than the number arranged for in the Council's proposed new Hospital in the Western District, and I can foresee that if Shanghai develops in the near future anything like it has in the past there will soon be a shortage of hospital accommodation if the Victoria Nursing Home is closed and new additional hospital

accommodation will have to be provided.

Finally, in view of the origin and history of the Victoria Nursing Home and of the fact that its creation was inspired by the benevolent spirit and patriotic enthusiasm of the British section of the community in those days, and that it was handed over to the Shanghai Municipal Council more than a quarter of a century ago, as a memorial to Queen Victoria "to perpetuate her great and glorious name for ever to the residents of Shanghai" (Mr. W. V. Drummond's speech at the opening ceremony March 27th, 1901) I am of opinion that the Council is under an obligation of honour to consult, through the British authorities, with the British members of the medical profession and the British members of the community before deciding that it shall cease to exist.

In view of the extreme importance of the step and the wide implications and issues involved, I am strongly of opinion that, before a final decision is made, a Commission composed of representative medical men and laymen should have been appointed to inquire into the Hospital and Nursing Service of Shanghai with special reference to their economy, adequacy and efficiency, and I would recommend that, if possible, this procedure be adopted in the interest of the Council and the Community.

Meanwhile I am preparing a report in accordance with the Council's instructions in your S/O of August 5th.

(Signed) C. NOEL DAVIS,
Commissioner of Public Health.

THE COMMUNITY CHURCH

Acceptance of Position of Pastor by the Rev. E. W. Luccock

A cablegram received last week by the Rev. C. E. Patton, of the China Council of the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions, announces the acceptance by the Rev. Emory W. Luccock of the call of Community Church to become its pastor at the earliest possible date. The cablegram indicates that Mr. Luccock will not reach Shanghai until toward the end of September.

Mr. Luccock came out under the Presbyterian Board in September, 1921, and was at the time he went home on furlough General Secretary of Nantao Christian Institute, Shanghai. Mr. Luccock received his A. B. from Wabash College and his B. D. from McCormick Seminary and also did some graduate work at Northwestern University. For two years he served as Associate Pastor at Oak Park, Ill. In 1921-22 he taught a course in religious education at the University of Nanking. During 1923-4 he was with the Community Guild in the Presbyterian work at Siangtan, Hunan.

Mrs. Luccock is a graduate of Mechanics Institute in the Home Economics course. She was an instructor at Mechanics Institute and later served as dietitian at Rochester Open Air School. From 1916 to 1919 she served as Field Secretary for the W. F. M. S. of the Methodist Episcopal Church and came to China under that Board in September, 1920, transferring to the Presbyterian Board at the time of her marriage with Mr. Luccock in 1923.

Mr. and Mrs. Luccock have two children, Caris Ruth who is four years old and Jean Esther who is two.

The following committee have been elected for the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce:

Library—Messrs. Lohfee Pah-hong, Chen Tih-san, Wu Wei-zu, Wang Hung-pin and Hsia Siao-fang.

Museum—Messrs. Zah Tz-kwen, Chen Yi-ding, Yeh Wei-chun, Wang Chi-chu, Wang Kai-an and Lan Wei-yu.

Night Schools—Messrs. Loh Yung-tshu, Wang Kai-an, Fu Tso-hung, H. Y. Moh, Koo Chih-san, Kao Chiu-mei and Wang Tso-lin.

Properties—Messrs. Tso Mei-yung, Tung Hang-sung, Loh Yung-tshu, C. P. Loh, Hu Hsi-seng, Chen Kung-yuan and O. S. Lieu.



Photo by Sanzetti

THE LATE MR. E. F. GOODALE

DEATH OF MR. E. F. GOODALE

Passes Away on Way Home Following Serious Illness

A cable was received in Shanghai on Monday giving the sad news of the death of Mr. E. F. Goodale, Treasurer and Comptroller of the Finance Department, Shanghai Municipal Council. Mr. Goodale was travelling to England on sick leave on board the P. & O. S. Mongolia and death took place on May 3 in the Red Sea. Burial was made at sea.

Mr. Goodale, who came out to China for the Municipal Council in October, 1907, stood high in the local community where he was widely known and respected. Before coming here, it is understood that Mr. Goodale was with a firm of chartered accountants in London, which was also his birthplace. Up to the time of his arrival in Shanghai to take charge of Municipal finances, the finances of the Council had been ably conducted under the supervision of Mr. Pond. It was obvious, however, that there would have to be a very much larger staff to take charge, and a reorganization of the whole system. Mr. Goodale was appointed two or three years after his arrival here to this task and with the realization of the importance of his work and the reorganization he had accomplished he was made Treasurer and Comptroller of the Finance Department in 1910.

War Savings Association

During the war an outstanding achievement of the late Mr. Goodale's took place. It was under his direction and supervision that the China & Far Eastern War Savings Association was organized and raised eventually about £2000,000 for the British War Loans. Since then another brilliant achievement was to be seen in the initiation of the Municipal Savings Bank, organized about eight years ago.

As far as can be ascertained the growth of this institution from its original conception by Mr. Goodale exceeded even his hopes at the time, his idea having been to provide a savings bank for the small investor who could put a few taels a month to his account in the bank and when the amount had reached Tls. 100, could share in the next issue of municipal debentures. Not only did the bank serve the small investor in this way, but large sums of money were also deposited by others having more to invest who got interim in-

DEATH OF A SHIP'S OFFICER

Found Shot Through the Head Aboard His Steamer

According to telegraphic information received from Swatow, Mr. F. W. Golding, second officer on board the C. N. S. Nanchang, was found dead with a bullet hole in his head Wednesday morning. The meagre details to hand suggest that deceased may have taken his own life.

The deceased was born in Sunderland and was 26 years of age. He came to Shanghai in September last year and joined the China Navigation Steamship Co.

GEN. Chien Ta-chun has ordered his men to maintain order and not vent their anger against any one in spite of the trouble at Tsinan.

Mr. Tung Saong-chin, Ph. D., who returned to Shanghai several days ago, is the first Chinese to obtain the doctorate in this subject from the University of Berlin. He was formerly engaged in translation work at the Commercial Press and, since going to Germany, he has contributed many articles to various scientific journals. As far as we have been able to ascertain, only another Chinese has specialized in this subject, this being a lady, Miss Kiang Ling-ping, who also studied in Europe.

terest and participated in every issue of debentures.

The late Mr. Goodale was a member of St. George's Society, on whose committee he served for a time, and of various Shanghai clubs. He was a keen golfer and represented St. George's frequently against St. Andrews' Society. Since he had been in Shanghai he had been elected a Fellow of the Society of Municipal Auditors.

Recent Departure from Shanghai

He left Shanghai on April 10 for Home, following a considerable period of illness, and it was hoped that a stay in England would restore his health. Mrs. Goodale, who was Miss Phillips before her marriage, and a sister of Mrs. P. W. Massey, left about a month before her husband for England where she now is. Besides Mrs. Goodale, the late Mr. Goodale is survived by two boys who are at school in England at the present time.

Mr. Goodale was 49 years old.

TRAMWAY OFFICIAL SHOT AT

Mobbed by Chinese During Attempt to Prevent Trams being used for Propaganda: Fire Opened by Gendarmes

Whilst seeking to dissuade students from posting anti-Japanese literature on the sides of tramcars in Boulevard des Deux Republiques, near the Fang Ping Chiao, a spot about a quarter of a mile from Pont St. Catherine, shortly after two o'clock on Wednesday afternoon, Mr. A. J. Headington, a British subject employed by the Shanghai Tramway Co. as an inspector, was assaulted and a member of the French Police Force, who attempted to intervene, received similar treatment.

The episode was of a very serious character, and it is obvious that Mr. Headington's life was in imminent danger while it lasted, as members of the Chinese gendarmerie fired upon him. From Mr. Headington we have secured a vivid account of the matter, showing the treatment he received in Boulevard des Deux Republiques, near the West Gate, where it occurred.

Mr. Headington said that while in Chekiang Road his attention was drawn by passengers to the notices which had been painted on the seats of the tram cars. He immediately set out for West Gate, having learned that students and others in Chinese territory were busy placarding the tram cars, and arrived there a little after 2 o'clock.

Unprovoked Attack

Alighting from the car, Mr. Headington approached a well-dressed Chinese and asked him if he would ask the students to desist from pasting handbills on the outside of the tram cars and from painting slogans inside on the seats and walls. The Chinese said that he would be glad to assist Mr. Headington, but upon the latter thanking him and wishing him good afternoon he retaliated with a blow across the face, saying at the same time that they were in Chinese territory and they would do what they liked. The Chinese shouted out and Mr. Headington was soon surrounded by an angry mob of

students and others, who began to search him for money and valuables, the while two of the Chinese gendarmes looked on without taking any steps to stop them.

Mr. Headington managed to break away from his assailants and ran for about 200 yards, while several shots were fired at him by the gendarmes, none of which, fortunately, took effect. Mr. Headington was then confronted by another Chinese gendarme, who fired point blank at him, the bullet going wide, but he deemed discretion the better part of valour and surrendered. A crowd soon gathered and attacked him, tearing his uniform, pulling off his buttons, striking him with their fists, and kicking him about the legs and body. A silver cigarette case, private papers, and about \$10 in money disappeared during the fray.

French Constable Felled to Ground

A French constable on duty then appeared and endeavoured to reach Mr. Headington to render assistance, but on drawing his pistol he was struck on the head and felled and at the same time Mr. Headington was dragged to the ground. About 12 soldiers then came on the scene and escorted them about a mile to a police station. After telephone messages had been exchanged with another station they were taken in a motor car to the Bureau of Foreign Affairs. One of the officials explained to Mr. Headington that the Chinese had no animosity against the British, but that the affair was due to the fact that the mob thought he was a Russian who was spreading propaganda, and apologized for the treatment that he had received at the hands of the mob. The official said that the Gendarmerie Commissioner would see that the soldiers responsible for the firing would be punished. Upon the arrival of representatives from the French and British Consulates, Mr. Headington and the French policeman were allowed to return to the Settlement.

DEATH OF MR. L. NELLEMAN

One of Shanghai's Most Enthusiastic Volunteers

We regret to announce the death of Mr. L. Nelleman, which took place on Monday at one o'clock. Mr. Nelleman had suffered for months from cancer, and medical skill could not avert death.

Deceased was about 57 years of age, and came to Shanghai in 1900, having spent several years in India and Hongkong. Upon arrival in port he joined Messrs. Hirsbrunner & Co., as watchmaker, which post he occupied until the time of his death. The late Mr. Nelleman, who was greatly attached to Shanghai, had a keen love for its environment, so keen that he never once availed himself of Home leave.

"Nelle," as he was affectionately called by taipans and griffins who had relied upon him to keep their watches right, had a host of friends both in the S.V.C.—he was a member of "B" Co.—and S.R.A.; had a very lovable personality, was always where duty demanded, always on time at the correct place, and above all, always loyal to his superiors.

Of small stature, "Nelle" was first in demand for such arduous marches as the Barnes Cup competitions, and usually finished a better soldier than many of the taller men in his and other units. An admirable fellow, and of retiring disposition, the late Mr. Nelleman preferred, in spite of suggestions by his superiors in "B" Co., Captain Cubitt, Captain Melville, and Lieut. (now Captain) Beutaght, to remain "just a private."

To comrades in the Corps, deceased was looked up to as one of its keenest shots. As an expert of many years' standing, Mr. Nelleman was never failing in a word of advice to recruits, and not a few of the advanced shots now in the Corps, owe many an inspiration to him. He represented Shanghai in interport contests on more than one occasion, and was an

ardent supporter of the Shanghai Rifle Association. A personal friend since 1904 vouches for the fact that he possessed probably the largest collection of shooting trophies in Shanghai.

It is understood that the late Mr. Nelleman was of Swiss birth, but that his family reside in Denmark.

The Funeral

Mr. Nelleman was buried on Tuesday afternoon at Pahnshiao Cemetery. A service was conducted in the Chapel by the Rev. E. Mortensen, after which the coffin was carried to the grave by a detachment of Sgt. Nelleman's old comrades in "B" Company, S.V.C. Following the rites at the graveside a firing party from "B" Company fired three volleys and the "Last Post" was sounded by the bugler.

Among those who attended the funeral were the Danish Consul-General, Mr. S. Langkaer, the Danish Vice-Consul, Mr. C. Brun, Major R. W. Davis, Capt. Marden, the Rev. E. Borst Smith, and a number of the late Mr. Nelleman's friends from the Danish and Swiss communities. Many beautiful wreaths were sent in memory of the deceased.

THE VOLUNTEERS

Routine Orders by Colonel H. B. Orpen Palmer, C.M.G., D.S.O., Commandant S.V.C.

Shanghai, May 4.

No. 69. Municipal Gazette:—The following extract from the Municipal Gazette dated April 27, 1928 is published for information.

Chaplains.—Captain the Rev. Father R. Jacquinet and Captain the Rev. A.C.S. Trivett, M.A., B.D., to be Majors.

Reserve Company.—2nd Lieutenant R. C. Vane Yarrow to be Lieutenant.

Reserve of Officers.—Captain S. S. Sellick resigns his commission.

Reserve Company.—The commission of Lieutenant R. P. Tilley is renewed from March 5, 1928.

Reserve of Officers.—The commission of Captain J. S. Hay is renewed from February 25, 1928.

SALARIES IN THE U.S. COURT FOR CHINA

Bill by Congressman Dyer to Secure an Increase: Approval by President: The Proposed Scale of Emoluments

It appears that problems which have confronted the officials of the United States Court for China—those which concern their living and household expenses—may be remedied in the near future, in view of the fact that a bill has been introduced in Congress by Mr. Dyer, U. S. Congressman, who has visited China on several occasions, which will increase their salaries by 25 per cent. Mr. Dyer, while in China, realized that the cost of living had increased and is now attempting to provide means whereby American Court officials' salaries will be placed on a basis commensurate with the cost of living of several years ago.

Mr. Dyer's Proposal

The Bill which Mr. Dyer introduced into the House of Representatives during the present session of Congress, on April 12, reads after the usual preliminaries, as follows:—

The Judge of said court (U. S. Court for China) and the District Attorney, who shall be lawyers of good standing and experience, Marshal, and Clerk shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and shall receive as salary, respectively, the sums of \$10,000 per annum for said Judge, \$6,000 per annum for said District Attorney, \$4,000 per annum for said Marshal, \$4,000 per annum for said clerk and the said Judge may, with the approval of the Secretary of State, and within such appropriations as may be made by Congress, appoint such clerical assistants and such other employees and incur such expenses as may be necessary to the proper conduct of the court. The Judge of the said court and the district attorney shall, when the sessions of the court are held at other cities than Shanghai, receive in addition to their salaries their necessary expenses during such sessions not to exceed \$10 per day for the judge and \$5 per day for the district attorney.

Sec. 2. The United States Commissioner at Shanghai, China,

shall hereafter receive an annual salary of \$5,000 in lieu of compensation fixed by the Secretary of State, and the Act entitled "An Act making appropriations for the Diplomatic and Consular Service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1921," is amended accordingly.

Presidential Approval

In connection with Congressman Dyer's Bill, President Coolidge transmitted the following letter to Congress:—

April 11, 1928.

The White House.

To the Congress of the United States:

I transmit herewith a report from the Secretary of State regarding certain legislation authorizing salary increases for the judge and other officers of the United States Court for China. I concur in the view of the Secretary of State and I therefore request of the Congress legislation amending section 6 of the act of June 30, 1906, Public No. 403, Fifty-ninth Congress, and the act of June 4, 1920, Public No. 238, Sixty-sixth Congress.

In the report of the Secretary of State the following paragraph occurs:—

Figures available in the State Department show that in the 13½ years since June, 1914, the cost of living at Shanghai has more than doubled, having increased approximately 122½ per cent. The increase would be still greater if 1927 prices were compared with those of 1906, when the salaries of the court officials were established.

Accordingly, I have the honour to recommend that the Congress be requested to amend section 6 of the act of 1906 (Public No. 403, 59th Cong., 34 Stat. 816), to authorize increases in salaries for the court officials mentioned above, i. e., Judge, \$8,000 to \$10,000; District Attorney, \$4,000 to \$6,000; Marshal, \$3,000 to \$4,000; Clerk, \$3,000 to \$4,000; and also to appropriate therefor.

THE MISSING U. S. VICE-CONSUL

Body Washed Ashore in Whangpoo River

The official appeal for information regarding the whereabouts of Mr. Walter B. Wilson, Jr., U. S. Vice-Consul, who has been missing since Tuesday last, resulted last Friday in a small item of interest, which may fix the time when Mr. Wilson was seen last. A foreigner, resident in the French Concession, makes the statement, that at about 7 o'clock, he saw the missing man, with whom he is acquainted, playing golf on the Race Course. He appeared to be in the best of spirits and occasioned no untoward comment from the informant. All cadets attendant on the course deny, however, having seen Mr. Wilson, they, of course, having only a photograph of him upon which to base their opinion.

Last Friday special officers were detailed to cooperate with police in Pootung. The Hangchow, Soochow, and Woosung authorities state that he did not arrive at any of these cities. It has also been ascertained that Mr. Wilson did not leave Shanghai by rail. In the meantime all parties officially concerned are continuing their searches.

Finding of Golf Bag and Clubs

Further information regarding the movements of Mr. Wilson came to light on Saturday morning, when the Chinese police reported that they had found his golf bag and several clubs on the Road to Woosung. On Sunday a Settlement detective went into the City to recover the property, which will be examined for clues as to his whereabouts.

It is believed in official circles that Mr. Wilson may have met with an accident on the banks of the Whangpoo. In this particular vicinity, conservancy work has been completed and a wall narrows the river considerably with the result that there is six feet of water at low water and over 20 feet at high tide, and a tremendous current. Should Mr. Wilson have got into the Whangpoo, at this point, it is believed that his body would have been washed out to sea, and that it will never be recovered.

It will be recalled that Mr. Wilson left his room in the Astor House about 6.30 a.m. last Tuesday, ostensibly to play golf, as was his daily habit. Hotel officials gave the matter no thought when he did not appear for tiffin, but in view of his punctual appearance at the Consulate, a friend investigated at noon and found that he had not returned.

Body Found

All questions as to his fate were set at rest at 11 a.m. on Tuesday when a Chinese policeman reported that the body of a foreigner had been washed ashore on the Shanghai side of the river somewhat below the Baptist College and opposite the high explosive storage station.

The Inquest

An open verdict that Mr. Walter B. Wilson, Jr., died by drowning, on May 1, in the Whangpoo River, was returned by the Coroner's jury in the U. S. Court on Wednesday morning before Mr. A. K. Kisel, Coroner. The jury was composed of Messrs. H. Longfellow, foreman, F. W. McIntyre, O. B. Gainborough, H. B. Campbell, R. L. Larsen, and C. F. Hauss. Mr. J. B. Davies appeared for the Government.

It will be recalled that the late Mr. Wilson disappeared after leaving his room in the Astor House on the morning of May 1, ostensibly to play golf. His body was found by a sampan man on Tuesday morning, almost exactly one week after it is believed that he got into the Whangpoo.

Difficulty of Identification

On Wednesday the jury, after viewing the remains at the Public Mortuary, returned to the American Court to complete the inquest. The first witness, Dr. T. B. Dunn, in giving evidence, said that, although the late Mr. Wilson was his personal friend, he could not definitely identify the body. He had, however, cut the initials W.B.W. from the shirt which deceased wore, and he saw papers which were found in a jacket pocket. In his opinion, death

was by drowning, there being no evidence of foul play.

The next witness, the night room boy at the Astor House, said that he saw Mr. Wilson leave his room, No. 115, at about 6 a.m. He carried a golf bag and clubs. Witness did not know if Mr. Wilson returned.

Mr. Kisel—How many clubs were usually in the bag?—About three or four.

Mr. Kisel—Did you speak to him that morning?—No.

Visit to the Golf Club

The No. 3 boy at the Shanghai Golf Club said that he knew Mr. Wilson—he was formerly a member of the Shanghai Golf Club.

Mr. Davies—Did you see Mr. Wilson on the morning of May 1?—I saw him at the Golf Club at about 6.15 a.m.

Witness also said that deceased carried his clubs but that he did not play; he wrote five letters. His clubs he left standing by his side. He wrote until 6.45 a.m., when he left the building.

Mr. Davies—What did he do with the letters?—He asked me to post them. He told me to post them on the next day. One letter was addressed to America. One was addressed to Mr. Sawyer, one to Mr. Cunningham, and one to the "China Press." Then Mr. Wilson walked off the course.

In reply to questions by Mr. Davies, witness said that Mr. Wilson appeared to be normal.

Mr. Kisel indicated deceased's golf bag and witness said that on the morning of May 1, there were more than two clubs in it. Questioned by members of the jury witness said that deceased wore his usual golfing costume. Other than instructing witness to post the letters, Mr. Wilson said nothing.

Deceased at Ward Road

Mr. C. F. Taylor stated that he saw a gentleman with a golf bag get off a bus at Ward Road at 8.25 a.m. and he wondered "where is the golf course here?" The next day witness read of Mr. Wilson's disappearance and notified the police. When Mr. Wilson left the bus he walked in an easterly direction along Ward Road. Witness could not identify the face of Mr. Wilson from the photographs in the newspapers, but the general appearance was the same. He could not identify the bag—produced in Court. He did not see Mr. Wilson get in the bus. Witness ascended the bus at Nanking Road and Honan Road corner.

A Chinese police sergeant stated that he was on duty last Friday on the continuation of Yangtseepoo Road, between the point and Woosung Road itself. He found a golf bag, after he had been told of its presence by a wood cutter. It was on the bank of the Whangpoo River. Witness identified the bag and said that there were two clubs and three balls inside. He had not seen anyone carrying it.

Finding of the Body

Mr. Charles B. Sarue, constable in the River Police, said that he was called upon to take charge of a body floating in the river. He found the body in the mud on the Shanghai side opposite the powder dump, about two miles below the Point. The body lay in a hole in the mud. Continuing he said that he used four boatmen to carry the body to his sampan and then he towed it to the station. Witness had searched for the missing man every day during the past week. He then described the body as being that of a middle-aged foreigner, with a striped tie and brown suit. His suit was a business suit.

His clothes were very tight. He wore no shoes or hat. In reply to the jury witness said that a ship's wash might have placed the body there, or a high tide. The body was partly covered with earth and Chinese were guarding it.

Det.-Supt. Condit, who had charge of the case, in giving evidence, said that Mr. E. S. Meiger, of the Whangpoo Conservancy, had informed the River Police that a body had been washed on the banks of the river. Together with Insp. Bourmes of the River Police, he had visited the spot and he watched Insp. Bourmes take a number of papers from deceased's clothing. Among these were a letter from the Shanghai Amateur Baseball Club addressed to Mr. Wilson and bank statements and other papers addressed to him. Witness had

FIRE IN N. SOOCHOW ROAD

Godown of National Commercial & Savings Bank Alight

Fire in the godowns of the National Commercial & Savings Bank, situated in North Soochow Road, occasioned a loss of about Tls. 250,000, on Wednesday night. The origin of the fire is unknown, although it is believed that a workman had dropped a lighted cigarette, which smouldered unnoticed. Another theory advanced is that of spontaneous combustion.

As the building is closed at night, the flames were not seen until 8.31 p.m., and when the Brigade arrived the roof had fallen in and the upper floor was a mass of fire. The firemen turned to with celerity and in a few moments six engines were pouring on huge quantities of water, pumped from hydrants and from the Soochow Creek. They Leyland 1,000-gallon pump did particularly effective work.

The fire was spectacular and attracted a large crowd which lined the South bank of the creek. The flames had got such headway that there was no chance to save the cargo on the upper floor which consisted of cocoons, Indian corn, and silk waste; and Captain Read ordered his men to save adjoining property, in the next godown, also the property of the Bank, consisting of a large quantity of leaf tobacco.

Four divisions fought the fire for 90 minutes, before getting it under control and a party remained throughout the night damping down.

GEN. Chien Ta-chun, Commissioner of Shanghai and Woosung Gendarmerie, fearing that Communists will take advantage of the present unsettled conditions to create trouble, has ordered his men to take special precautions. He has, nevertheless, ordered the protection of anti-Japanese student lecturing parties.

given instructions that the body should be removed to the Public Mortuary.

The Deceased's Worries

Mr. J. B. Sawyer, in charge of the U. S. Passport Office, who had been the late Mr. Wilson's superior, said that he had known deceased intimately for about seven years. As he knew that Mr. Wilson was very punctual in appearing for duty, he thought it strange when he did not come in on the morning of May 1. Witness visited his subordinate's room in the Astor House four times during the morning, and when he failed to appear in the afternoon he reported the matter to Mr. E. S. Cunningham, U. S. Consul-General. That afternoon Mr. Sawyer walked round the golf course to see if he could find any trace of the missing gentleman.

In reply to Mr. Davies, witness said that he received a letter at 7 p.m. on Wednesday. The envelope was addressed in Mr. Wilson's handwriting and he recognized the handwriting on the letter paper, although deceased had not signed it. The letter, intimated in its opening sentences that deceased desired to "end it all."

Witness, continuing, said that to all appearances, Mr. Wilson had seemed normal, although he had told Mr. Sawyer that he was worried about the financial affairs of a friend, Mr. Hodgins, regretting that he could not help him. On one occasion, however, he had asked witness if Mr. Fleming (who has just left for America) intended to prefer charges against him, Mr. Wilson. Deceased also laboured under the impression that Hodgins wished to injure his character. Only several days before he disappeared, Mr. Wilson told him that he had overheard one of the Consular stenographers say, "I'll get him yet." After the disappearance, Mr. Sawyer investigated and ascertained that the remark had never been made.

This concluded the evidence, and the jury returned the verdict as stated above.

Arrangements for the funeral are being made, after which the body will be sent to Mr. Wilson's home in Greenville, North Carolina.

DARING ROBBERY IN A BANK

Customers Held up in Nanking Road at Mid-day

A daring armed robbery took place in broad daylight on Wednesday in the very heart of the central district, when four armed men entered a Chinese bank at 69 Nanking Road and held up the inmates as well as a number of customers. Though many people passed by, nobody knew of what was happening inside, nor was any alarm given until half an hour after the affair had happened, during which time, naturally, the miscreants made good their escape.

The affair occurred at 11.50 a.m. and when there were a good number of customers to be attended to. The four men entered the place, drew pistols and warned everybody that there would be some shooting if there was any attempt to raise an alarm. They then proceeded to rob the customers, from whom they succeeded in getting \$2,390, after which they went behind the counter and took away another \$700. With this money stowed in their pockets they hid their pistols and quietly left the place, mingling with the many pedestrians who were passing at the time.

In all, the men were on the premises for half an hour.

THE "Eastern Times" says that some 200,000 leaflets and pamphlets were printed for distribution on Wednesday.

The Shanghai Dental Association, was formed at a meeting held at the Great Eastern Hotel on Thursday and the following were elected to the executive committee:—Drs. L. C. Chung, S. C. Ching, Mao Tz-hsiang, C. C. Chung, P. Szeu, Chen Sze-ming, Wang Cha-li, Wang Yasan and J. S. Ho.

ENCOUNTER IN THE EASTERN DISTRICT

Police Patrol Fired on by Armed Chinese Gang: Two Arrests

Whilst a party of police were on patrol duty in Haichow Road on Monday night at about 8 o'clock, they came upon a number of Chinese who were acting suspiciously. Upon being challenged, the men open fire on the police and exchanged seven shots, but none took effect. The police returned the fire, but, owing to the darkness and the nature of the roadside, mostly wheat-fields, it is not known if any of the desperadoes were injured. However, the police succeeded in making two arrests.

Mr. Ling Chi-tung, president of the Chungshan University of Honan, is visiting Shanghai, his aim being to appeal to the public of Shanghai to render all possible assistance in aiding the wounded men of the Nationalist armies. At the present time, in Honan alone, it is said, there are more than 10,000 wounded Kuominchun soldiers who are receiving no treatment and gangrene is setting in. A meeting was held on Sunday at the Chinese Bankers Club and it was decided that \$25,000 should be raised immediately for the purchase of medical supplies and that an appeal should be issued for doctors and trained nurses. A committee consisting of Messrs. H. H. Kung (chairman), T. V. Soong, Wang Pah-chun, C. T. Wang, Tsuyee Pei, K. H. Ling, Singloh Hsu, Yu Yaching, S. S. Fung, Koo Shing-yi, Wang Yi-ting, Lohfee Pah-hong, Wu Wan-tsai, W. S. New, Pong King-chow, O. S. Lie, Chuang Teth, Chu Ching-kiang, Wang Hsiao-tan, H. Y. Moh (hon. general secretary), and Y. M. Chien (hon. treasurer) was elected to take charge of the matter.

INSPECTION OF SHANGHAI VOLUNTEER CORPS

Over a Thousand Men on Saturday: Some Very Fine Performances before General Wardrop

The annual inspection of the Shanghai Volunteer Corps on the Polo Ground on Saturday was one of unusual interest as no such display was possible last spring owing to the disturbed conditions prevailing in the Settlement at that time. The presence of so many distinguished officers from the various Defence Forces and naval units now in Shanghai and the appearance for the first time of the Russian unit on an inspection parade helped to make the occasion a very noteworthy one.

Four Thousand Spectators

The inspection was carried out by Major-General A. E. Wardrop, who was accompanied by Col. Orpen-Palmer and several staff officers, and the large number of spectators, probably not fewer than 4,000, amongst whom were interspersed considerable numbers of military and naval observers of all nationalities, lent colour to a brilliant display which was carried out under almost ideal weather conditions.

The troops fell in at their allotted stations in good time, and, well before "zero hour" were marched into line on the Polo Ground facing west. General Wardrop, accompanied by Col. Orpen-Palmer, and several officers then inspected the Corps, each unit coming to the "slope" on his approach and standing "at ease" after he had passed an innovation—each company independently—which took the place of the former practice of bringing the entire Corps to the "slope" at the same time on the inspecting officer's arrival, worked out very satisfactorily, as it was always noticeable in the past that the different system of "manual" practised by the various national companies made the general appearance of the Corps somewhat ragged, however excellently each unit might have performed its work individually.

Previous preparation by the Headquarters Staff of the S.V.C. assured that the line was a good one and when it is remembered that the total on parade was 1,085 men, a large number of whom were highly trained soldiers, and some of whom were only partly trained recruits, it must be said that the appearance of the Corps was highly creditable. Certain weak spots could be observed—such as an occasional rifle badly sloped or a slight departure from the rigid attitude essential after the command "attention" was given, but these were surprisingly few and only served to call attention to the high general state of efficiency of the Corps. Ceremonial parades are always difficult even for the most highly trained regular troops, and considering the limited opportunities for practice which the Volunteers have had, there is no doubt that they acquitted themselves well on Saturday.

The March Past

After the inspection by the General the Corps marched past in column headed by the Commandant who joined the inspecting officer on the official platform after giving the salute. On the platform with the General were Mr. Stirling Fessenden, Chairman of the Municipal Council, several members of the Council and other officials, and it was pleasing to note the presence of several prominent Chinese officers and officials who were obviously very favourably impressed.

The march past was excellent in every respect and of a much higher standard than in previous years; a company would waver occasionally before approaching the saluting base, but always corrected itself promptly and the lines were perfect as they passed the General. If any criticism could be offered it is that a few of the men did not give the "eyes right" correctly or swing their right arms sufficiently, but here again the exceptions were extraordinarily few and detracted nothing from the general excellence of the parade.

Notes on the Units

If comparisons have to be made it is probable that the Machine Gun Co., would be voted the most impressive unit on the parade, with

the F.A.B. (4.5 Hows.) and Scottish close combatants for the honour. The F.A.B. dressing was perfect to almost an inch and the Light Gun Battery (2.75 guns) hauled by man-power also made a fine display. An examination of the guns of both batteries showed them to be in first-class condition, and regular officers were heard to express themselves very favourably in this connection after the parade.

A much-abused friend, the China pony, behaved exceptionally well, and permitted the mounted units to make an unusually good showing.

The Corps after resuming its position in the line, marched past in column of route and looked very businesslike, after which the various units dispersed at different points in accordance with Corps orders.

Cadets and Russian Co.

A noticeable feature was the attendance of the Public School Cadets, whose appearance showed that they had been well trained, but owing to their youth and small stature it was only natural that they should be handicapped at times in endeavouring to keep step with the grown-ups. They appear to be a most useful source of recruitment for the Corps in future years, and the moral and physical training and discipline which they go through cannot be otherwise than most beneficial to these youths of Shanghai.

Considerable applause was justifiably given to the Russian unit for their fine bearing and it was evident that they are an invaluable asset to the Corps.

On the whole, while there were minor faults inseparable from a "ceremonial" by a volunteer corps, the parade may be classified as one of the best in the Corps history and showed once again that Shanghai has a very efficient force to guard the Settlement against emergencies such as we have had in recent years and which may not be so far off.

The band of the Bedf. & Herts. Regiment functioned admirably, though it was felt that the time which they gave was a little too fast for some units who are accustomed to march past somewhat slowly. Their attendance on parade was most welcome and added another note of significance to a very noteworthy show.

THE CHURCH PARADE

On Sunday, the Corps turned out for the annual church parade. Previous to the services, the units fell in on The Bund fore shore at 9.30 a.m. and marched to the churches headed by bands in accordance with the arrangements made. After the services, they returned to The Bund and were dismissed, officers, warrant officers, and sergeants thereafter attending at H.M. Consulate-General where photographs were taken. Col. H. B. Orpen-Palmer commanded the Corps at the parade at which were present many officers of the North China Command.

At Holy Trinity Cathedral were present a representative number of the Shanghai Light House, American Troop, Field Artillery, Engineer Co., "A" Co., "B" Co., American Co., Reserve Co., and Cadets. The Very Rev. Dean Trivett, Chaplain, S.V.C., assisted by the Rev. T. Darlington, conducted the service. Lieut. R. C. Young, the Cathedral organist, played Wolstenholme's Allegretto and Fugue in E flat (St. Ann) (Bach) at the commencement of the service.

The Dean's Address

The Dean took for his text "There is a way that seemeth right unto man but the ends thereof are the ways of death.—Proverbs 16.25. He said in part:—The correctness of this statement is generally recognized in the physical realm. Most of us can recall instances in our personal experience that prove that the mere fact that a man believes himself to be right does not necessarily show that he is. A man may trudge along the wrong road fully persuaded that he has

taken the right one, but all his strong persuasion does not alter the fact that he has gone astray. We have seen sick folk who could not believe the seriousness of their condition, who were firmly convinced that there was only a trifling disorder—and yet to the trained eye the fatal symptoms were only too apparent. Many a man can look back and see how in business he had adopted a certain policy convinced it would bring success—made certain associations quite satisfied that harmony would be the result—but the policy had been disastrous and the association led to friction and bitterness. Yes, you will find that most people will readily admit that in the affairs of this life many ways that seem right unto men are in fact ways of death. . . . But rather we are concerned with the man who is not consciously selling himself to work evil—in fact he would be surprised and hurt if you called him a sinner. He accepts it from a clergyman. He rather expects to be told in Church that he is a sinner, but if he thought it was more than a preacher's licence—a mere piece of religious phraseology—he would probably regard it as an insult. Society is satisfied with him and he is satisfied with himself. Of such a man it is possible to use the words of our text. . . . The conscience is given to be our guide, but the guide will mislead unless it be instructed and disciplined.

Conscience is a God-given faculty, meant to tell us the will of the most high God, but alas! in so many of us it has been turned to the service of false gods. It can no longer be trusted. . . . When the compass is not to be trusted the mariner steers by the sun and the stars—eternally fixed and sure. And we may do the same. We have a chart in which the way is so clearly shown, that the way-faring man though a fool shall not err therein. And we have a sun by which we may steer our course. Looking unto Jesus. If you set him clearly before you—the figure that we have revealed in the pages of this book you need never go astray. . . . The past can be blotted out. And He who is our Saviour is our guide. "I am the way, the truth and the life, no man cometh unto the Father but by me." The service concluded with the hymn "O Worship the King."

At St. Joseph's

Addressing those who paraded at St. Joseph's, Father Jacquinot said:—

Another inspection of the Shanghai Volunteer Corps has taken place and what we saw yesterday was not a mere display of arms and equipment. What then was in evidence more than anything else was the heart, stout and true, within you making you brave. Gentlemen, you are still on duty. The inspection is not yet over. It is still taking place just now. You are being inspected by Our Divine King whose invisible presence in this Church is felt by every one of us.

Catholic volunteers, may I impress upon your mind once more that we have a two-fold duty first to Our Great God Greater of Heaven and Earth Who is Our Supreme Ruler and then to our fellow citizens in this International Settlement.

The divine dominion over all man is absolute because it consists in a complete ownership. Should anyone try and steal our property we then cry out:—"You have no right to take it. It is my own for I made it myself." The fact that we made that which we claim to be our own puts our natural right beyond dispute. How much more convincing still is God's divine claim over ourselves. He made us in an absolute sense of the word. We were not. He caused us to be from nothing.

God was made flesh, and this adds more, very much more, to our obligation. He took up a human soul and a human body just like ours and thus through Him, Our Divine Brother, we became the adopted children of God. The consequence of all this is that we should obey faithfully the Commandments of Christ Our Supreme King who is also our brother.

Of our duty to our fellow citizens I wish only to say that by becoming Volunteers you follow one of God's Commandments that we should love our neighbour. Our

SOURCES OF THE CHINESE NOVEL

Story Telling a Passion with the Chinese in Spite of Disapproval by Scholars: Natural Growth in the Country

A fascinating survey of "The Sources of the Chinese Novel" was presented at Tuesday's meeting of the Literary Department of the A. W. C. by Mrs. Pearl Buck, who has gained considerable distinction as a writer on Chinese subjects in America. Mrs. E. H. Cressy, the resigning chairman, presided, and before the address of the afternoon was started the following officers were elected for next year:—Mrs. L. C. Hylbert, chairman; Mrs. W. Lyon, vice-chairman; and Miss M. E. Fausnaugh, secretary.

Mrs. Buck began her discussion by saying that the Chinese novel was without honour in its own country, and that classic scholars rarely could be made to admit that it had any value as literature. It was something for women to read, and for children when the vigilance of their elders' supervision might be relaxed.

New Editions of the Works

Nevertheless the attitude was changing at the present time, and occasional new editions of various old novels were being put out by Chinese publishing houses, professed by scholars of the present generation, and it was the speaker's hope that in another generation or so there might be considerable material written by Chinese scholars on the subject. Mrs. Buck, who spoke fluently and easily on her subject, declared that Chinese novels were interesting primarily because the real life of the people was depicted, and not, as in the books of ethics and philosophy, their idealistic life. The tendency towards anonymity was touched on, and some of the complications arising out of this, and Mrs. Buck contrasted what she termed the cool, lofty and chaste literature in other forms with the "wild growth of the novel." Despite disapproval by scholars, story telling was a passion with the Chinese, she said, and all the compressed and repressed nature of their formal life seemed to have been put into stories.

The Novel Indigenous

The sources of the novel reached far back, and the speaker brought out her belief that it was indigenous to China, contrary to the theory held by certain other scholars. It came as a natural growth and the various stages might be traced through various dynasties. Beginning with the first of the series of Five Rulers, Huang Ti, there were "true writings" and "wild writings" or the gossip of the court,

etc. Then there was the "emperor's ear," so called through his duties of listening to the people in the streets and gathering information for the ruler. This man frequently had to write down his gleanings, which made a fascinating story material. Professional talkers were others who added to the beginnings of the novel, and the books of Confucius were other sources.

Religion had always been important in the formation of story literature, as the Chinese had long realized the force of the story over the uneducated mind. The Taoist element of the supernatural had filtered into this literature, and it might be said that the novel was the outgrowth of all forms of story telling. A natural climax came in the course of time, and the speaker gave a number of engrossing points about the growth in complexity and characterization as time went on. The same plot was used time and again, and there was an atmosphere of reality even when the story dealt with unrealities. Simple tales in the beginning became long drawn out volumes and various styles of writing could be traced. In the T'ang Dynasty the love story was contributed, and the narrative of Yang Kuei-fei formed material for many ensuing tales. Cock-fighting was introduced into stories at the time, also, showing the emperor's love of the sport.

The Use of Printing

In the Sung Dynasty, story telling was strengthened through the use of printing, but it was after this, when the Mongols came in, that the novel was really developed and illustrative of the life of the common people. The three novels of the period, "Suei Fu Chang," the "Three Kingdoms" and the "Record of Western Travel" were dwelt upon at some length by the speaker, and the relation of the novel to drama.

In conclusion, Mrs. Buck said that although, to the Western critic the Chinese novel might be tedious and unworldly, the error should not be fallen into of ignoring the "lifeline quality" of it. Western conception of the novel required it to conform to certain standards, but how many lives, the speaker questioned, conformed in this way? How many lives were co-ordinated in the same way that was required in a Western description of life. The Chinese novel recognized this fact, and left one with questions, just as one's own life left questions.

neighbours, gentlemen, are those who are so near to us. Your mothers and sisters and your children. Let us protect them from what has happened in so many places in this poor unfortunate and distracted China. You volunteered your services that you may do good to your neighbour.

Service at Union Church

Shortly after the main body moved off from the Bund, the Shanghai Scottish fell in under the command of Capt. A. Knowles, and, headed by their pipes and drums, marched to Union Church, where they were joined by a large congregation. The service, which was conducted by the Minister, the Rev. E. F. Borst-Smith, one of the S.V.C. chaplains, opened with the well-known hymn, "All people that on earth dwell," being followed by the metrical psalm "The Lord is my Shepherd." The other hymns were "Who is on the Lord's side," and "O Jesus, King most wonderful."

Mr. Borst-Smith preached from the words "The officers answered, 'Never man spake like this man.'" This was the verdict not of the personal followers of Jesus, but of men who had been sent by enemies to entrap Him in order that a conviction might be obtained. And instead of returning with their captive, they themselves came back captivated by His incomparable words, giving utterance to the opinion that "Never man spake like this man." These words, spoken under strange circumstances, have lived on, and during the twenty centuries that have elapsed since they were spoken nothing has happened to in any way modify their

truth or to dim their lustre, while thousands of things have happened to confirm their truth. There was something distinctive and unique about the majesty of Jesus which impressed men and women of His own day, and impress men and women still. Two of these distinctive marks noted by the preacher were (1) the words of Jesus are found to be throbbing with a matchless love; and (2) they are charged with a commanding authority. Was it any wonder then, that the verdict brought back to the authorities of Christ's own time should be "Never man spake like this man?" Concluding his sermon with a personal note of appeal, Mr. Borst-Smith said: "Since that day the claim of Jesus to authoritative speech has remained unchallenged, and most of the people who have been able to mould the life and thought of their fellow-men have owed their inspiration to Him, whereas the utterances of His opponents have long since been forgotten. Shall we not, then, give some of our time to listening to those wondrous words of Jesus—words which throb with love and are charged with power?"

At the close of the service, as the congregation left the church, Mr. Donald MacDonald, who presided at the organ, played a well-known Scottish air.

St. Xavier's Service

At St. Xavier's the Portuguese Company attended a Roman Catholic service, Father Jacquinot officiating. There were a large number of members of the company present and a large congregation filled the church to the doors.

THE ECONOMY COMMITTEE AND ITS HOSPITAL RECOMMENDATIONS

Too Much Dwelling on Figures: Medical Factors Ignored: The Need of Shanghai's Health

By Dr. E. L. MARSH

The practical business men to whom we owe this report base their recommendations upon certain figures without consideration of any factor other than economy.

The report leaves the impression that the recommendations are not dictated by those broad feelings of humanity usually connected with the subject of hospitals.

Reporting on the group of hospitals known as the Victoria Nursing Home, the main block of which forms the Victoria Jubilee Memorial, and all the separate additional buildings devoted to nurses' quarters, and the care of maternity cases, sick children, and mental patients, they find that all are run at what they consider a loss.

Serious Losses to Ensure

They also find that the new Country Hospital does not pay, and that this hospital and the General Hospital would be more remunerative if the group of hospitals forming the V. N. H. were eliminated except the mental block, the accommodation of which they suggest might be increased.

Their recommendations involve a loss to the community of 56 beds in a crowded district of the city; also the loss of two well equipped operating theatres, and the loss of a highly trained specialized nursing service.

If these recommendations are made effective, it leaves this large city so far as the care of the sick is concerned, mainly, if not entirely dependent upon the General Hospital and the Country Hospital.

The above outlines the considerations which influenced these practical business men to make their recommendations in the interest of what they call economy.

Paradox and Its Import

Now, one of the outstanding principles upon which the provision of the best form of medical care in hospitals should be secured to all classes of people is based upon the fact that hospitals are found to be of even greater importance, if that is possible, to the healthy in crowded communities than to the sick. For this reason hospitals at the present day occupy the most important position in the economy of cities. For it is found that the effect of the work of doctors, nurses, and of an efficient Public Health Service is to keep people on their feet and consequently hospital beds are often empty than full.

The more knowledgeable the doctors, the more highly trained the nurses, and the more efficient the public Health Service of a city, the more empty beds in its hospitals, for efficiency in these respects means that sickness is quickly recognized, treated, cured, and prevented from spreading.

The city with a high average of empty beds is indeed fortunate. Economy practised on hospitals and on the Public Health Service of a city which interferes in any way with the considerations which are touched in the above remarks is unsound and entirely wrong.

If the service performed by hospitals is considered from the broad social standpoint, it will not be difficult to appreciate the true import of figures which otherwise suggest nothing but monetary loss. These seeming losses really mean money saved on hospital fees, and

on loss of health and labour which otherwise would be a charge on the individual citizen or employer of labour affected.

The price paid for the public service performed by hospitals can never be met by payments from patients alone, and it is only just and proper that part of the expense of this public service should be a charge on the community.

Vital Points Overlooked

Looking now at the Economy Committee's recommendation to close the Victoria Nursing Home, and the effect of this upon the question of hospital provision in Shanghai, it may be said that no consideration can have been given by the Committee to the faulty structural condition of the old block of the General Hospital, which is not likely to be regarded as efficient for the purpose of treating the sick much longer, whereas the V.N.H. Jubilee Memorial has been reported as fit to function for another 20 years.

The Economy Committee's recommendation to close the V. N. H. has been made without any real regard to the convenience or necessities of the inhabitants of the Northern and Eastern districts. Any interference with the present site of the Maternity Hospital would mean that the easy accessibility which it provides to all classes, particularly of the poorer inhabitants in these populous districts, would be entirely lost to the city. To crowd all maternity cases into the Country Hospital as the Economy Committee suggests, is a mistake and undesirable. The Country Hospital was designed as an up-to-date Nursing Home and cannot be used for its proper purpose if maternity cases continue to overflow as they do at present into accommodation meant for ordinary medical and surgical cases which juxtaposition is entirely unsatisfactory and dangerous. A maternity hospital should be self-contained, and not form a large part of an ordinary hospital.

A Dangerously Low Figure

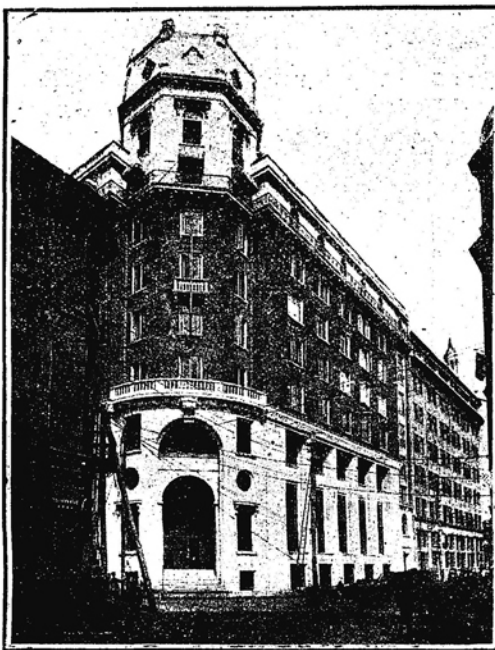
Moreover the elimination of the V. N. H. particularly in view of the necessity to close down and rebuild part of the General Hospital, would lower the bed accommodation in Shanghai to the dangerously low figure of less than 300 beds or roughly only 1.75 per cent, or 17 beds per thousand for a foreign population estimated at 17,000, exclusive of Japanese.

All communities are liable to epidemic scourges however efficient the Public Health Service may be, and provision must be made for such an eventuality by adequate hospital accommodation which Shanghai does not possess at the moment even counting the beds in the V.N.H. and those at present available in the General and Country Hospitals.

In conclusion I do not find that the Council has anything of practical moment to learn about hospitals in Shanghai from the recommendations of the Economy Committee which has not been fully considered and advised upon already by their Public Health Department and Health Committee, whose business it is to deal with the health problems of this city from the widest and wisest points of view of the interests of the whole community, rich and poor alike.

missioner of Agriculture, Industry & Commerce, was the speaker of the day. Mr. Pan urged the students to avail themselves of their school days and to devote themselves to the cultivation of their body, mind and character in order to prepare themselves for responsible positions in the days to come. The students should, he said, co-operate with the Nationalist Government through their rational obedience to the school rules and regulations and, through their singular devotion to their devotion to their task—which is study.

Dr. Herman C. E. Liu, the president, also delivered an address on construction revolution and exhorted the students to build up rather than no tear down.



THE NEW BUILDING OF THE JOINT SAVINGS SOCIETY AND CHINA AND SOUTH SEA BANK.

NEW SAVINGS BANK BUILDING

Joint Enterprise of Chinese Banks Now Nearly Completed: Interesting Problems of Light and Design and Solution

Even the lay mind, which undoubtedly, however lay, can appreciate a good building, must realize that there is more than mere building in the construction of one of the handsome erections to be seen everywhere nowadays in Shanghai. But it is doubtful if it, the lay mind is surely an "it," can fully realize, without going into the matter with one of Shanghai's many architects, all the minute and interesting details which have to be worked out before the actual building is even started.

Everyone knows, of course, that plans must first be drawn in white ink on blue paper, with confusing little diagrams interspersed on all spare space. But they would be astonished, and interested, if they were shown, as was this particular lay mind, the number of rough sketches of every portion of the building which had been made out by Mr. L. E. Hudec, the architect responsible for the design of the new building of the Joint Savings Society of the Yienyieh, Kinchen, Continental, and China and South Sea Banks, on the corner of Hankow and Szechuen Roads. There are little drawings, almost by the dozen, of towers that the architect designed but was not satisfied with, until he finally evolved the present tower. Small portions of the banking hall, detail work on the lift doors, the view from the entrance hall, the pillars etc. are scattered over the leaves of the sketch book, showing the gradual development up to the final designs settled upon.

Problems of a Narrow Street

When designing a building one of the main points to be considered is the angle at which the final erection will be viewed, and as can be seen from the accompanying illustrations, the angle in this case is short. The main decorations therefore of the exterior extend to 46 feet in height and from thence up to the roof and tower is brickwork. This, however, Mr. Hudec, who was also architect for the Country Hospital and also designed the American Club, explained, is not just brickwork, but a scheme of five shades of firing arranged to lighten the appearance. Light, it was explained, would come at a sharp angle over the buildings opposite. Therefore the ground floor must be open to receive as much as possible and the upper floors slightly closed to prevent too much glare. And this accounts for the huge windows on the lowest floor, and the comparatively small one higher in the building. The result of this being that the banking hall is easily one of the best lighted in Shanghai.

One of the most interesting side features of the building is the manner in which the main entrance

is controlled. The entrance faces directly on the cross-roads, so that a curved driveway is necessary. The hall immediately within has to be lighted from windows on either side of the entrance, and this means that folding or sliding doors of the required size are out of the question. Therefore, in contrast with the usual manner, the entrance to this building is closed after hours by means of a huge, rigid, drop curtain of bronze chain. When not needed this is drawn up into a special cavity built for it in the walls above the entrance. It is regulated by means of an electric motor.

Magnificent Banking Hall

The banking hall lies behind the entrance, and is really a magnificent arrangement of coloured marble. The decoration of the polychrome ceiling is also very effective. The three-fronted counter which separates the clerks from the public is marble, with steel lining, and throughout the hall there is a lavish though tasteful use of marble. The same design in decoration, individual though with a touch of classical feeling, has been carried out throughout the hall, and, in fact, the whole building.

The mezzanine floor above will be used by the book-keepers and on this floor also is a vast securities safe. One storey above this will

be occupied by other departments of the head office. The basement consists of four immense treasury vaults, with adequate protection against all handits and robbers, and on the ground floor there is, besides the hall, a most up-to-date safe deposit department. The five remaining floors have all been taken over by the German Dye Trust, and the roof instead of being flat, waste space, has been converted into club rooms for the employees of the banks, with kitchen, dining and billiard rooms, and lounge hall all complete, and with a roof verandah overlooking a wonderful view of Shanghai and the river.

History of Chinese Coins

Another interesting small point in the decoration scheme is the design used on the bronze lift doors. On the two lifts, side by side, are 10 panels, and in these is shown the development of the Chinese coin. The first shows the token used nearly 4,000 years ago and the last the copper cash as it is known to-day. It is a design which is at once extremely interesting and original, and presents an excellent appearance.

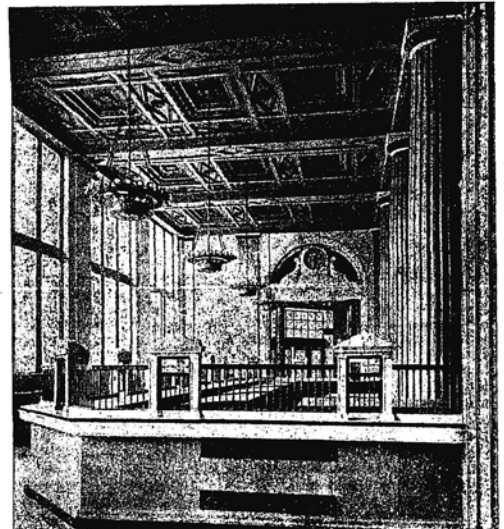
Many people seem to have the idea that the building is an expensive one, but this Mr. Hudec denies. The building is costly, certainly, but every dollar put into it has produced the utmost it could. The marble used externally is all from recently opened Japanese quarries, and that used inside is Italian. There has been no extravagant waste, and every piece of material used has been shown to its best advantage. The bronze work is partly imported from England and partly of local manufacture.

The general contractor for the building, which will be opened in a few weeks, is Kung Yih; external marble, Tankai & Co., internal marble, Finochario & Co.; bronze work and ornamental ironwork, Say Chong & Co. and Arts & Crafts; banking hall windows, Hopes; chain curtain, Haas & Somogyi, Budapest; electric installations, Andersen, Meyer; steel counters and banking hall steel furniture, Office Appliance Co.; vault doors and safe deposit, Mosler Safe Co. represented by Sinton Trading Co.; elevators by Otis; bronze entrance doors, Critall; plumbing, Doughty & Co. with Kersing Boilers; Sycee vault elevators, Sinton Trading Co.

The Commissioner of Public Safety has issued an order for the suppression of all kinds of indecent theatricals, films, books and pictures, as, it is said, they have a very bad effect upon public morals.

Dr. Loo Pao-fah, a former student of the Tung Chi Medical College, has graduated from the University of Berlin with honours and he expects soon to return to Shanghai. At the present, Dr. Loo is visiting Austria.

Vice-Admiral Li Ching-hsi, Superintendent of Customs, has notified the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce that orders have been received from the Nationalist Government whereby the Chinese language will be the official language of the Customs hereafter.



THE BANKING HALL OF COLOURED MARBLE

SHANGHAI COLLEGE

Humiliation Day not Observed by Students

May 4, the anniversary of the presentation of the 21 Demands by the Japanese Government, which is usually observed by schools throughout the country as a national humiliation day and a public holiday, was not so observed by the students of Shanghai College, who, on that day, continued their class work as usual. What was still more remarkable was the fact that it was the students themselves who wanted it this way.

A special service, however, was held and Mr. Pan Kung-chien, Com-

SPORTS AND PASTIMES

THE SPRING RACE MEETING

Wheatcroft Wins a Great Champions Race from White

Rosemary and Alligator

The Shanghai Race Club's Spring Meeting was a thorough success. Patrons were favoured by fine weather conditions and excellent sport.

The Champions was a triumph for one of the gamest and most honest ponies Shanghai ever has known, trained to the minute and turned out in irrefragable style, for which whoever was principally responsible justly may boast. Secondly, it was a fitting farewell to a jockey who has done a very great deal to make Shanghai racing what it is. Johnnie Heard shortly is going on leave, on his return from which he will be transferred to Hongkong, and probably it will be only on rare occasions that Shanghai again will see him in the saddle. He did not have a nursery ride on Wheatcroft, for he was up against clever jockeys and smart ponies and there was no room for miscalculations, whilst, when the race seemed at his mercy, he had to meet, in White Rosemary's amazing run, a circumstance which was not anticipated, and he did not go wrong. Heard is approaching the veteran's stage and deservedly must be congratulated on one of the best races he ever has ridden, just as it was one of the most interesting and exciting Champions for many years.

Pat and Alligator made the running throughout the greater part of the race and there was little change in positions till the straight. They started slowly, but races could be won at every distance on their times after that, even though the last quarter, dead into a strong wind, was rather slow. Wheatcroft had no cause to make it any faster, for no other pony seriously challenged him, although he had to go all out before he got rid of Alligator. White Rosemary was the surprise, and there can be little doubt but that, had he come clear a trifle earlier, he would have won the race. This pony has improved beyond all recognition. It was in the spring of 1926, as Kismet, the property of Mr. G. H. Stitt, that he came out as a Derby favourite, but only made third, since when he has done very little. Victor Haimovitch rode a great race on Alligator, and it is safe to say that the pony did everything of which it was capable. Firefly finished fourth, Prettylight fifth, New Zealand sixth, Quiet Eve seventh, and Pat last.

The meeting otherwise was noteworthy for producing the best collection of griffins Shanghai has had for many years. It also was the first occasion on which the starting gate (the pattern invented by Mr. R. F. Stewart, of Tientsin) was used throughout, and, in spite of one or two mishaps, the apparatus worked most satisfactorily.

The results follow:-

FIRST DAY

1.-The Wei-Hai-Wei Cup

Winner Tls. 600. Second Tls. 300. Third Tls. 150. For all ("Z" Class) China pony cross-breeds except 1st Class Ponies and those Griffins of the year that have won a flat race.—One mile.

1.—Mr. Day's ches Duke of Portland
Mr. M. M. Sokoloff 151 lbs.
2.—Mr. Eve's cream Moonlit Eve
Mr. J. Pote-Hunt 151 lbs.
3.—Messrs. Fay & Seth Brown Christmas Chimes
Mr. A. J. P. Heard 153 lbs.

ALSO RAN

Toeg & Springfield's Ben d'Or
Mr. O. Springfield 151
Ti-Loo's Double Eve
Mr. R. B. Tuxford 149
Miss Ada Law's Glen Falloch
H. Maitland 154
H. M. Hind's Leviathan
H. M. Hind 155
Allan's Orange William
C. Encarnacao 161
Stemson's Sunrise Dahlia
G. Pollock 153

A. N. Dallas's Theatreland
A. N. Dallas 161
Christmas Chimes and Leviathan were the first to break out from a very good start, but Orange William quickly was sent up and at the six furlong post was leading a somewhat straggling field, of which Ben d'Or was the last, but with Double Eve rapidly falling back. Moonlit Eve and Duke of Portland got up on the last turn and had a great race down the straight, with Duke of Portland always just in front, and he held on to win by a short head, with Christmas

Chimes beaten another two lengths.—Time, 2 min. 01½ sec.

2.-The Hart Legacy Cup

(Presented by the late Mr. James Hart) Winner Tls. 100, with Tls. 500 added by the Club. Second Tls. 300. Third Tls. 150. For all China ponies ("Y" Class).—Half-a-mile.

1.—Mr. Loh's bay Pioneer
Mr. C. Encarnacao 152 lbs.
2.—Mr. Toeg's dun Nith
Mr. W. Hill 152 lbs.
3.—Messrs. McBain & Sokoloff's grey Veteran
Mr. M. M. Sokoloff 152 lbs.

ALSO RAN

Toeg's Blue G. A. Harriman 152
Miss Ada Law's Le Rhone
H. M. Hind 144
Miss Ada Law's Montrose
V. Haimovitch 158
Kenjoy's Three Fours H. Maitland 158
A. V. White's White Mist
W. M. Wells-Henderson 149
A. V. White's White Birch
J. Pote-Hunt 155
C. O. C.'s White Sarnia
G. A. Pollock 153

Veteran and Three Fours were the best away, but both failed to hold the advantage and gave place to White Sarnia and Nith. At the furlong post, Pioneer came with a tremendous rush and carried on to win easily by three lengths from Nith, whilst Veteran, with a belated effort, managed to get into third, beaten another head.—Time, 56½ sec.

3.-The Hongkong Plate

Winner Tls. 600. Second Tls. 300. Third Tls. 150. For 2nd, 3rd and 4th Class ("Y" Class) China ponies.—Seven furlongs.

1.—Mr. Ciro's ches Prettylight
Mr. E. Moller 153 lbs.
2.—Messrs. Winsome & Hasty's grey The Warbler
Mr. W. Hill 152 lbs.
3.—Mr. A. V. White's grey Rosemary
Mr. J. Pote-Hunt 153 lbs.

ALSO RAN

Richmond's Bunny A. N. Dallas 152
Ciro's Husky E. B. Moller 150
Harry White's Don Philippe
C. Encarnacao 152
Miss Ada Law's Kilmory
V. M. Haimovitch 152
Liddell's Kingcroft W. Bowling 58
Dad's Mac Nab G. Pollock 155
Bailey & Heard's Mad Hatter
A. J. P. Heard 153
Harry White's Monument
C. A. Bowern 155

Talstern's Red Joss Lt. N. A. Bott 155
Bailey & Springfield's Sahara
M. O. Springfield 157
Toeg's Sinebow C. A. Harriman 152
Hunt's Spring Eve W. L. McCann 152
Robson's The Innocent Bird
W. N. Wells-Henderson 153
Mrs. W. McBain & Eve's Winter Eve
V. M. Haimovitch 155
Busaylight opened the running, but was quickly displaced by Sinebow, who led a fairly well-grouped field up to the half-mile post, where Sahara went into his second wind, placing several lengths in front, and he came into the straight a good two lengths clear of The Warbler and two or three more. Then Prettylight was forced to the front and, running strongly under the whip, he passed the post a winner by two lengths. There was a good tussle for places, The Warbler beating White Rosemary by a short head, and Don Philippe losing third by no more.—Time, 1 min. 46½ sec.

4.-The Griffins Plate

Winner Tls. 1,000. Second Tls. 500. Third Tls. 250. For China ponies ("Y" Class) Griffins of this Meeting.—Three-quarters of a mile.

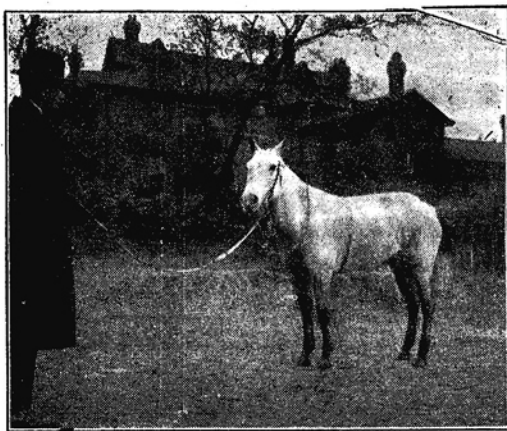
1.—Mrs. Gaby Speelman's grey Le Polisson
Mr. G. A. Pollock 155 lbs.
2.—Messrs. P. M. Lancaster & W. A. White's ches Sarnia II
Mr. W. L. McCann 147 lbs.
3.—Mr. Toeg's grey Campbell
Mr. V. Haimovitch 155 lbs.

ALSO RAN

We Two's Entry Badge
J. Pote-Hunt 155
Fred Kian's Fireworks H. Maitland 155
Burgor's Kalkan A. J. P. Heard 152
B. P. Lalaca's Lalacook
C. B. Bauld 153
Dixie's Miami C. Schwender 159
Mollers' Ltd's Milkylight
E. Moller 152

Allan's New York C. Encarnacao 153
McBain Bros' Sarnia S. A. Judah 155
Robson's The Chatty Bird
N. W. Wells-Henderson 152
Winsome & Hasty's The Gallinule
W. Hill 155
Day's Valleyland A. N. Dallas 152
Sarnia II, setting a smart pace, led the race, the greater part of a run which was lacking in incident until the end. On entering the straight, The Gallinule flattered for a while, but could not stay the pace, and the visitors stand, Le Polisson came away in great style and won comfortably by one and a half lengths from the game-running Sarnia II, and another neck from Campbell, who only just got up in time to claim a place from The Gallinule.—Time, 1 min. 39 sec.

5.-The America Challenge Cup and Cathay Stakes
Winner Tls. 600. Second Tls. 300. Third Tls. 150. The America Challenge



WHEATCROFT, WHO AGAIN HAS WON THE CHAMPIONS.

Cup to be won three times by the same owner goes with the stakes. The winning jockey to receive a similar cup on each occasion. Cups kindly presented by American friends, members of the Shanghai Race Club. For China Ponies ("Y" Class).—One mile and quarter.

1.—Mr. Eve's ches Quiet Eve
Mr. J. Pote-Hunt 153 lbs.
2.—Mr. Fred Elias's grey Firefly
Mr. H. Maitland 149 lbs.
3.—Messrs. M. Lancaster & W. A. White's grey Pat
Mr. W. Bowling 158 lbs.

ALSO RAN

G. C. Purdue's Coeur de Leon
A. Hughes 153
S. A. Judah's Meadowgreen
S. A. Judah 161
Day's New Zealand
S. A. Dallas 154
Toeg's Tyne II V. Haimovitch 158
Meadowgreen, hard ridden, showed the way in the early stages, but the field kept very well together and up to the six-furlong post four lengths would have covered the lot. Quiet Eve bringing up the rear. At this point, New Zealand took a pull, and Coeur de Leon went into the lead. At the half-mile, Firefly began to crack on the pace and established a three-lengths lead from Pat and Quiet Eve, though the latter was being taken so easily that the race seemed a certain win for him. The three drew well away from the rest, but it was not until the members stand that Quiet Eve was asked to win. He answered well, but the official verdict was only a neck from Firefly, with Pat another length and a half off in third.—Time, 2 min. 36½ sec.

6.-The Flying Handicap, "A" Class
Winner Tls. 700. Second Tls. 350. Third Tls. 175. A handicap for Shanghai Race Club 1923 Subscription Griffins.—One mile.

1.—Mr. R. Schlee's bay John Willy
Mr. W. N. Wells-Henderson 152 lbs.
2.—Messrs. Boyes & White's grey Silver Wing
Mr. J. Pote-Hunt 155 lbs.
3.—Mr. Mollers' Ltd's ches Wynn
Mr. E. Moller 158 lbs.

ALSO RAN

G. S. Hankinson's Brian Boru
C. Encarnacao 150
H. H. T. & R. D. B.'s Doca
Lt. N. A. Bott 142
Harry White's Don Basuto
V. Haimovitch 146
Mrs. Jack Liddell's Jimmy Winter
H. Maitland 152
M. O. Springfield's Perpetual Motion
G. A. Pollock 146
Bailey & White's Shellfire
W. Bowling 155

Doca and Don Basuto led the field, two lengths from Shellfire, with Wynn last, but they all ran well together and at the half-mile all had closed to three lengths, Shellfire and Don Basuto just in front. Doca here lost his jockey. They came into the straight in a bunch and when Don Basuto refused to do better, Perpetual Motion jumped out, but he, too, only lasted a few strides. After that there was a very exciting finish, in which John Willy got the better of Silver Wing by a half-length, and Wynn claimed third, another three-quarters off.—Time, 2 min. 07½ sec.

7.-The Flying Handicap, "B" Class
Winner Tls. 700. Second Tls. 350. Third Tls. 175. A handicap for Shanghai Race Club 1923 Subscription Griffins.—One mile.

1.—Mr. R. H. McNair's ches Stambar
Lt. N. A. Bott 149 lbs.
2.—Mr. Chadwick's grey Big Ching
Mr. W. Hill 152 lbs.
3.—Mr. J. V. Botelho's grey Fortissimo
Mr. J. Pote-Hunt 153 lbs.

ALSO RAN

Barfield's Dzingbo J. C. Bauld 143
Liddell's Hillcroft A. Hughes 150
Cire's Nightlight E. B. Moller 143
Harriman's Souvenir S. A. Judah 155
E. T. Byrne's Blarney
W. Bowling 147

Mr. Purcell's Cowhank
H. Maitland 145
M. O. Springfield's Desert Call
G. A. Pollock 143
They stretched out from the start behind Big Ching and The Trial Bird, with Stambar next, but closed up a little down the back straight, the leading positions remaining unchanged. At the Monument, Big Ching and The Trial Bird increased the pace and went out to a couple of lengths, but Stambar still held the lead, carrying into the straight, Stambar moved

up level with Big Ching and, when the latter bored out, got his head in front and kept it there in a rattling finish, with Fortissimo struggling hard in third, the verdict being a head and a neck.—Time, 2 min. 08½ sec.

8.-The Chinese Cup and Criterion Stakes
Winner the Chinese Cup and Tls. 1,000 added by the Club. Second Tls. 500. Third Tls. 250. The winning jockey will receive a cup. Cups kindly presented by Chinese friends. For China ponies ("Y" Class).—One mile.

1.—Mr. Liddell's grey Wheatcroft
Mr. A. J. P. Heard 155 lbs.
2.—Mr. Eve's grey Wedding Eve
Mr. J. Pote-Hunt 153 lbs.
3.—Mr. Day's black Poppyland
Mr. A. N. Dallas 155 lbs.

ALSO RAN

Miss Ada Law's Bantock
V. Haimovitch 158
Fred Elias's Firestone H. Maitland 152
Miss Ada Law's Glenlue W. Bowling 161
Reith & Lemarchand's Piccolo
W. N. Wells-Henderson 152
M. & L. G. W.'s Western Park
C. Encarnacao 152
J. Beudin & M. Speelman's Zanibar
G. A. Pollock 152

Western Park started badly, but all the rest got well away, with Wedding Eve and Wheatcroft making the pace. Wheatcroft was held in behind the field. At half the distance, Firestone was a length out from Wedding Eve, but all were well up except Piccolo. In the straight, Poppyland, Wheatcroft and Wedding Eve came away together, three lengths clear of Western Park, and the rest were out of it. Poppyland dropped away at the visitors stand and Wheatcroft, seemingly not fully extended, went on to beat Wedding Eve by three-quarters of a length, Poppyland following another two lengths off.—Time, 2 min. 04½ sec.

9.-The Pou-Ma-Ting Cup
Winner Tls. 600. Second Tls. 300. Third Tls. 150. For China ponies ("Y" Class), Griffins of this Meeting.—One mile.

1.—Mr. Toeg's bay Alligator
Mr. V. Haimovitch 155 lbs.
2.—Mr. Eve's grey Engagement Eve
Mr. J. Pote-Hunt 155 lbs.
3.—Mr. W. Two's roan Shorty McGee
Mr. H. Maitland 149 lbs.

ALSO RAN

M. O. Springfield's Desert Air
Lt. N. A. Bott 149
B. P. Lalaca's Lalacook
J. C. Bauld 152
Mrs. Gaby Speelman's Le Jasmin
G. A. Pollock 152
B. P. Lalaca's Luxmi
W. L. McCann 152
Dixie's Mobile C. A. Nammacher 147
Massachusetts's Mongol Boy
S. A. Judah 155

Allan's Perhaps So C. Encarnacao 155
Winsome & Hasty's The Teal
W. Hill 152
Powhattan's Teos A. J. P. Heard 153
Toeg took command, with Shorty McGee close up, but again there was very little in it all the way round. Alligator began to come through at the Monument and he won with the usual margin of three lengths, but he had to be very hard ridden to keep in front of Engagement Eve. Shorty McGee, who had been up all the time, stayed on for third, beaten another four lengths.—Time, 2 min. 06 sec.

10.-The Nanking Cup
Winner Tls. 600. Second Tls. 300. Third Tls. 150. For 3rd and 4th Class ("Y" Class) China ponies.—Three-quarters of a mile.

1.—Mr. Robson's grey The Snake Bird
Mr. W. Hill 151 lbs.
2.—Mr. Liddell's bay Double Chance
Mr. J. Pote-Hunt 155 lbs.
3.—Mr. F. B. Marshall's bay Cinchona Tree
Mr. V. Haimovitch 152 lbs.

ALSO RAN

Peach's Achilles
F. Reiber 154
Omekrik's Ardup Lt. N. A. Bott 147
Toeg's Black-and-Blue
G. A. Harriman 155
Swift's Brown Eagle L. Moses 150
Allan's Change Over
C. Encarnacao 155
Sport's Darv Devil J. R. Tirebois 152
Cire's Delight E. B. Moller 145
M. O. Springfield's Desert Fox
J. C. Bauld 152

H. & F.'s Ecarty A. J. P. Heard 155
Massachusetts's Frisco Boy
J. C. Bauld 151
Mr. Day's Go-on-land R. D. Parkin 144
L. K. T. Grey Camel R. D. Bolton 153

Matsumoto's Journalist

Kenjoy's Kalfalla C. Schwender 142
W. N. Wells-Henderson 152
M. M. Sokoloff's Madeira M. M. Sokoloff 152
J. C. Greig's Magic J. C. Greig 148
*We Two's Oh Kay H. Maitland 153
*Oh Kay finished first but was disqualified.
More's Orammore C. H. R. Oxlad 152
Dod's Profitable G. A. Pollock 149
Moulou's Quequeka L. A. Lewis 152
Dorman's Sapper A. Hughes 149
Powhattan's Serjeant Bufuz
M. O. Springfield 157
E. T. Byrne's St. Patrick W. Bowling 150
C. A. Nammacher's Taurus
C. A. Nammacher 155
Cire's Th Danant E. Moller 158
A. V. White's White Hawk
C. A. Bowern 153
Kimball's Zizi W. L. McCann 143
A. N. Dallas's Zululand

It was such a big field that one could make little of the race. Oh Kay and Cinchona Tree jumped out from the start and it was not until they were half-way down the straight that The Snake Bird and Double Chance started to come up, which they did very fast, but all the others finished down the straight. It was a very fine finish, Oh Kay just getting in by a head from The Snake Bird and another three-quarters from Double Chance. On returning to scale, a protest was put in against the winner for interference and was sustained, so that Cinchona Tree was given third.—Time, 1 min. 30½ sec.

11.-The Eclipse Stakes
Winner Tls. 800. Second Tls. 400. Third Tls. 200. For China ponies ("Y" Class) Griffins of this Meeting.—One mile and a quarter.

1.—Mr. Day's dun Cloverland
Mr. A. N. Dallas 155 lbs.
2.—Messrs. Gray & Leander's bay Busy Bee
Mr. H. Maitland 158 lbs.
3.—Mr. Robson's grey The Chosen Bird
Mr. W. N. Wells-Henderson 155 lbs.

ALSO RAN

Massachusetts's Billie Boy
S. A. Judah 155
Eve's Easter Eve J. Pote-Hunt 155
F. B. Marshall's Hickory Tree
G. A. Harriman 155
B. P. Lalaca's Laila J. C. Bauld 152
Mrs. Gaby Speelman's Le Jasmin
G. A. Pollock 152
Cire's Roverlight E. Moller 155
Billy Reynell's Sunshine
V. Haimovitch 155

Bill & John's Tom Peartree
A. J. P. Heard 153
Sunshine and Hickory Tree opened the running and the rest straggled somewhat for the first quarter, but the time was so slow that they had gathered again at Longfellow and thereafter ran in close order. Tom Peartree and Busy Bee went to the front after the half-mile, but Busy Bee was not going well and he soon fell away. Cloverland next challenged and, once in front, he did not meet with any opposition, easily beating Busy Bee very easily by four lengths, whilst The Chosen Bird, coming up strongly past the members stand, secured third place, another two lengths away.—Time, 2 min. 41½ sec.

12.-The Tsingtau Handicap
Winner Tls. 600. Second Tls. 300. Third Tls. 150. A handicap for all 1st Class China pony Cross-breeds ("Z" Class), and for China pony Cross-breeds ("Z" Class), Griffins of the year, that have won a flat race by time of entry.—One mile.

1.—Mr. Day's dun Bonnie Scotland
Mr. A. N. Dallas 145 lbs.
2.—Mr. S. N. Shendrikoff's bay Zorhan
Mr. W. N. Wells-Henderson 155 lbs.

ALSO RAN

Toeg's Fair Sport V. Haimovitch 152
Fair Sport and Sceptre ran neck-and-neck for the first half-mile, after which Zorhan was forced into the lead, and then Fair Sport apparently refused to race, for, even though Haimovitch put the whip on him, he would not go up. At the furlong post, Bonnie Scotland began to make up ground, then passed Zorhan and finished three-quarters of a length to the good. Sceptre came up to beat her stable companion, finishing two lengths behind Zorhan.—Time, 2 min.

13.-The Chingwantao Cup
Winner Tls. 600. Second Tls. 300. Third Tls. 150. For 4th Class ("Y" Class) China ponies only, to be ridden by jockeys who have not won more than five flat races anywhere under any conditions.—One mile.

1.—Mr. Reckenfeld's ches Jack Tar
Mr. R. M. Herfoss 155 lbs.
2.—Mr. Bicolore's bay Nuits St. Georges
Mr. A. J. Hickmott 160 lbs.
3.—Mr. Stur's roan Apple Sauce
Mr. P. Stang-Lund 158 lbs.

ALSO RAN

J. V. Botelho's Andantino
J. V. Botelho 159
Bicolore's Avignon C. A. Bowern 152
Day's Caprice J. R. Tirebois 151
Oldham's David Garrick
F. Reiber 159
Day's Geyserland C. H. Arnold 160
Toeg's H. A. M. Jensen 159
Swift's Moby Dick L. Moses 159
N. W. Wells-Henderson's Nyassaland
R. D. Parkin 155

Erin's Roydon R. D. Parkin 145
Allan's Thistle-down W. L. McCann 149
McBain Bros' Lincoln
L. R. B. Tuxford 150
McBain Bros' Young Jemmit
C. A. Nammacher 149
Another straggling race, with all the riding in the finish. Nuits St. Georges, who had been in the van with Apple Sauce till the way was seemed to be winning comfortably, but, when challenged by Jack Tar, there was no response, and the latter got home by two lengths, Apple Sauce coming in another length behind. Jack Tar won by a margin of 10½ sec.

SECOND DAY

1.—The Pari-Mutuel Cup

Winner Tls. 600. Second Tls. 300. Third Tls. 150. For China ponies ("Y" Class) China ponies only—Seven furlongs.

1.—Mr. Billy Reynell's grey
Mr. V. N. Haimovitch 158 lbs.
2.—Mr. Allan's bay
Mr. C. Encarnacao 158 lbs.
3.—Mr. Day's grey
Mr. A. N. Dallas 160 lbs.

ALSO RAN

Stay's Apple Sauce P. Stang-Lund 155
Bicolor's Avignon W. Bowling 147
More's Beautiful M. G. Davies 139
Swift's Brown Eagle M. M. Sokoloff 153
Day's Caprice J. R. Tirebols 147
Oldham's David Garrick L. A. Lewis 150

4. C. Purdue's Friar Tuck A. Hughes 157
L. K. T.'s Grey Camel C. H. R. Oxlade 153
Toeg's Han J. Pote-Hunt 155
Reefenick's Jack T. A. J. Heard 155

Bicolor's Nuts St. Georges R. H. Herlofson 155
Mur-Hol's Pilgrim Boy S. A. Judah 152
Erin's Roydon R. D. Parkin 147
Allan's Thistle-down W. L. McCann 142

From a very good start, Caprice and Biran were the first to show in front, but after a furlong the former had dropped back and Biran was out four lengths from Apple Sauce. He overtook Sahara at the furlong post and was very easily, whilst Prettylight was a poor third, the official verdict being many lengths, and the same—Time, 2 min. 0½ sec.

2.—The Chu-Ka-Za Cup

Winner Tls. 600. Second Tls. 300. Third Tls. 150. For China ponies ("Y" Class)—Three quarters of a mile.

1.—Mr. Eve's grey Wedding Eve
Mr. J. Pote-Hunt 155 lbs.
2.—Mr. Day's black Poppyland
Mr. A. N. Dallas 155 lbs.
3.—Messrs. M. & L. G. W.'s Western Park
Mr. C. Encarnacao 152 lbs.

ALSO RAN

Miss Ada Law's Beattock V. M. Haimovitch 158
Toeg's Blue G. A. Pollock 152
Fred Elias's Firestone H. Maitland 152
Eastwood & Hind's Le Rhone H. M. Hind 144

Toeg's Nith G. A. Pollock 152
N. L. Sparkie & E. Hayin's Warriors A. Hughes 158
Robson's The Innocent Bird W. N. Wells-Henderson 153
Winsome & Hasty's The Gallinule W. Hill 152

McBain & Sokoloff's Veteck M. M. Sokoloff 152
Mr. & Mrs. A. V. White's White Mist R. D. Parkin 139
Mr. & Mrs. A. V. White's White North W. Bowling 150

Nith and White Mist were left standing whilst White North was on the move when the tape went up, stretched out to a big lead from Firestone, Poppyland, and Blue, together. Just before the Monument, the field began to draw on White North, but he entered the straight a length to the good. Then Poppyland passed him, but leading Eve was coming up fast and promptly challenged. He got on terms at the furlong post and went on to win by a length, Western Park just failing by a short head to beat Poppyland for second—Time, 1 min. 29½ sec.

3.—The Grand Stand Stakes

Winner Tls. 600. Second Tls. 300. Third Tls. 150. For China ponies ("Y" Class) Griffins of this Meeting—One mile and a quarter.

1.—We Two's roan Shorty McGee
Mr. H. Maitland 150 lbs.
2.—Mr. Eve's grey Engagement Eve
Mr. J. Pote-Hunt 158 lbs.
3.—Massachusetts's brown Mongol Boy
Mr. S. A. Judah 150 lbs.

ALSO RAN

Billy Reynell's Sunshine V. M. Haimovitch 150
Day's Surplusland A. N. Dallas 155
Robson's The Innocent Bird W. N. Wells-Henderson 152
Winsome & Hasty's The Gallinule W. Hill 152

Powhattan's Toots A. J. P. Heard 152
M. O. Springfield's Desert Call L. A. Lewis 144
We Two's Entry Badge W. Bowling 150
B. P. Lalacna's Laila J. C. Bauld 147

Mrs. Gaby Speelman's Lee Jasmine J. A. Pollock 147
Mollers' Ltd.'s Milkylight Eric Woller 149
Allan's Perhaps So C. Encarnacao 150

Laila faked the tape and whipped round when it went up. Engagement Eve opened the running, but Pote-Hunt apparently willingly surrendered the lead to Toots and Perhaps So, who, after a half-mile, were two lengths out from Shorty McGee, then Engagement Eve and Mongol Boy. The field had closed up well for the last quarter and there was promise of a fine finish, for Shorty McGee, Engagement Eve, Mongol Boy, Perhaps So, and Milkylight were almost dead level. Shorty McGee and Engagement Eve drew clear and had a great duel, but the former always was just ahead and claimed the decision by a head. Mongol Boy, who answered gamely, was beaten another three-quarters—Time, 2 min. 29½ sec.

4.—The Peking Cup

Winner Tls. 600. Second Tls. 300. Third Tls. 150. For China ponies ("Y" Class) China ponies, 3rd and 4th Class—One mile.

1.—Mr. & Mrs. A. V. White's White Rosemary
Mr. J. Pote-Hunt 155 lbs.
2.—Messrs. Bailey & White's Shellfire
Mr. W. Bowling 157 lbs.
3.—Mr. M. O. Springfield's Desert Call
Mr. G. A. Pollock 152 lbs.

White Rosemary was the first to show in front, but after a furlong the former had dropped back and Biran was out four lengths from Apple Sauce. He overtook Sahara at the furlong post and was very easily, whilst Prettylight was a poor third, the official verdict being many lengths, and the same—Time, 2 min. 0½ sec.

Mr. Eric Moller 160 lbs.

ALSO RAN

Cire's Buyslight E. B. Moller 145
Harry White's Don Philippe C. Encarnacao 152
Liddell's Kingcroft A. J. P. Heard 160
Miss Ada Law's Beattock V. M. Haimovitch 158

Harry White's Monument S. A. Judah 155
Robson & Kenjoy's Pride H. Maitland 152
Hunt's Spring Eve W. L. McCann 155
E. T. Byrne's St. Patrick G. A. Pollock 150

Robson's The Snake Bird W. Hill 152
M. & L. G. W.'s Western Hill F. Reiber 148
J. Beudin & M. Speelman's Zanzibar C. A. Pollock 157

Sahara went away in his old style, many lengths from Spring Eve, who piloted the rest in a pack. Nothing happened until the half-mile was passed, when White Rosemary began to move up at a great pace. He overtook Sahara at the furlong post and was very easily, whilst Prettylight was a poor third, the official verdict being many lengths, and the same—Time, 2 min. 0½ sec.

5.—The Shanghai Derby

Winner Tls. 2,500. Second Tls. 1,000. Third Tls. 500. For China ponies ("Y" Class), Griffins of this Meeting—One mile and a half.

1.—Mr. Toeg's grey Alligator
Mr. V. M. Haimovitch 155 lbs.
2.—Messrs. Bill & John's ches. Tom Peartree
Mr. A. J. P. Heard 152 lbs.
3.—Mr. M. O. Springfield's Desert Call
Mr. J. Pote-Hunt 155 lbs.

ALSO RAN

Massachusetts's Billie Boy S. A. Judah 155
Gray & Leander's Busy Bee H. Maitland 158
A. N. Dallas 155 lbs.

Harry White's Don Lorenzo M. O. Springfield 158
Mrs. Gaby Speelman's Le Polisson A. Pollock 155
Robson's The Chosen Bird W. N. Wells-Henderson 155

Cloverland broke the tape the first time they lined up, but at the next attempt they were off in good order and Tom Peartree immediately jumped out to set them a good pace. Coming past the stands, he was leading by several lengths from Don Lorenzo and Busy Bee, with Cloverland and The Chosen Bird whipping in, but there was very little over the pack. At the mile, Don Lorenzo fell right away and the rest began to open out. Busy Bee just held on, Alligator and Election Eve, still several lengths behind Tom Peartree. At the half-mile, Busy Bee was given a reminder and he stayed with Alligator, but the leader at the Monument, Election Eve following closely. None of them now were going very fast and Haimovitch, evidently thinking Alligator was liable to fall, put the whip on him for a few strides, but it was not necessary, for he drew away and was never seriously challenged after he had turned into the straight. Tom Peartree was close pressed by Election Eve, but he was not passed and he claimed second by a neck, though his length put him the winner—Time, 3 min. 10 sec.

6.—The Shanghai Stakes

Winner Tls. 1,000. Second Tls. 500. Third Tls. 250. For China ponies ("Y" Class)—One mile and a half.

1.—Mr. Fred Kinn's grey Firefly
Mr. H. Maitland 149 lbs.
2.—Mr. Eve's grey Chilly Eve
Mr. J. Pote-Hunt 155 lbs.
3.—Mr. Hardy W. Fowler's dun Morning Flight
Mr. W. Hill 155 lbs.

ALSO RAN

Liddell's Howcroft A. J. P. Heard 158
S. A. Judah's Meadowgreen C. Encarnacao 161
Encarnacao's efforts to make Meadowgreen go out under the whip were unavailing and they ran in a group never more than one and a half lengths behind him. All the way to the half-mile, where Firefly went to the lead. Chilly Eve held on to his quarters and there was an exciting run down the straight. Firefly took setting home by a half-length. Morning Flight could not manage better than a poor third, four lengths away—Time, 3 min. 12½ sec.

7.—The Shanghai Race Club Handicap, "A" Class
Winner Tls. 700. Second Tls. 350. Third Tls. 175. A handicap for Shanghai Race Club 1928 Subscription Griffins—One mile and a quarter.

1.—Mr. Mollers' Ltd.'s ches. Wynk
Mr. Eric Moller 154 lbs.
2.—Mrs. Jack Liddell's bay Jimmy Winter
Mr. H. Maitland 148 lbs.
3.—Messrs. Hayes & White's Silver Wing
Mr. J. Pote-Hunt 155 lbs.

ALSO RAN

Chadwick's Big Ching W. Hill 151
J. V. Botelho's Fortissimo C. Encarnacao 152
R. Schlee's John Wily W. N. Wells-Henderson 155
M. O. Springfield's Perpetual Motion G. A. Pollock 155

R. H. McNair's Stembur N. A. Bott 144
They ran raggedly through the earlier stages and the racing was all in the last burst, where Wynk, hanging on to a slight lead, finished a neck and a half ahead, respectively, after then Jimmy Winter and Silver Wing—Time, 2 min. 46 sec.

8.—The Shanghai Race Club Handicap, "B" Class
Winner Tls. 700. Second Tls. 350. Third Tls. 175. A handicap for Shanghai Race Club 1928 Subscription Griffins—One mile and a quarter.

1.—Mr. & Mrs. A. V. White's White Rosemary
Mr. J. Pote-Hunt 155 lbs.
2.—Messrs. Bailey & White's Shellfire
Mr. W. Bowling 157 lbs.
3.—Mr. M. O. Springfield's Desert Call
Mr. G. A. Pollock 152 lbs.

ALSO RAN

White Rosemary was the first to show in front, but after a furlong the former had dropped back and Biran was out four lengths from Apple Sauce. He overtook Sahara at the furlong post and was very easily, whilst Prettylight was a poor third, the official verdict being many lengths, and the same—Time, 2 min. 0½ sec.

4.—The Peking Cup
Winner Tls. 600. Second Tls. 300. Third Tls. 150. For China ponies ("Y" Class) China ponies, 3rd and 4th Class—One mile.

1.—Mr. & Mrs. A. V. White's White Rosemary
Mr. J. Pote-Hunt 155 lbs.
2.—Messrs. Bailey & White's Shellfire
Mr. W. Bowling 157 lbs.
3.—Mr. M. O. Springfield's Desert Call
Mr. G. A. Pollock 152 lbs.

White Rosemary was the first to show in front, but after a furlong the former had dropped back and Biran was out four lengths from Apple Sauce. He overtook Sahara at the furlong post and was very easily, whilst Prettylight was a poor third, the official verdict being many lengths, and the same—Time, 2 min. 0½ sec.

4.—The Peking Cup
Winner Tls. 600. Second Tls. 300. Third Tls. 150. For China ponies ("Y" Class) China ponies, 3rd and 4th Class—One mile.

1.—Mr. & Mrs. A. V. White's White Rosemary
Mr. J. Pote-Hunt 155 lbs.
2.—Messrs. Bailey & White's Shellfire
Mr. W. Bowling 157 lbs.
3.—Mr. M. O. Springfield's Desert Call
Mr. G. A. Pollock 152 lbs.

1.—Mr. & Mrs. A. V. White's White Rosemary

Mr. W. N. Wells-Henderson 152

2.—Mr. Harriman's bay Souvenir

Mr. S. A. Judah 152 lbs.

3.—Mr. Harry White's black

Mr. V. Haimovitch 152 lbs.

ALSO RAN

E. T. Byrne's Blarney W. Bowling 152
G. S. Hankinson's Brian Boru C. Encarnacao 152
Purcell's Cowichan H. Maitland 152
M. O. Springfield's Desert Call L. Moses 152

Barrfield's Dingbobo J. C. Bauld 152
Liddell's Hileroff A. Hughes 158
Cire's Mightylight E. B. Moller 152
Robson's The Trial Bird L. A. Lewis 155

The Trial Bird had a hectic career out on his own up to the last quarter, by which time he was finished, Brian Boru and Don Basuto following him. Brian Boru failed to stay and White Lodge came through and away to win as he pleased by many lengths from Souvenir, whilst sheer hard riding placed Don Basuto third, four more lengths away—Time, 2 min. 42½ sec.

9.—The Siccawac Cup

Winner Tls. 600. Second Tls. 300. Third Tls. 150. For China ponies only—One mile and a quarter.

1.—Mr. Day's grey New Zealand
Mr. A. N. Dallas 158 lbs.
2.—Mr. Campox's bay Old Bill
Mr. H. Maitland 152 lbs.
3.—Mr. Dod's grey Mac Nab
Mr. G. A. Pollock 150 lbs.

ALSO RAN

Miss Ada Law's Kilmorey V. Haimovitch 147
P. M. Lancaster & W. White's Pat W. Bowling 158

They started very slowly, allowing Old Bill to set the pace. He quickened up down the back straight, where he took a length's lead from the other four covered by a blanket. At the Monument, Pat joined Old Bill. New Zealand had an easy ride through the last quarter, and Old Bill, fighting MacNab on one side and Pat on the other, stayed on to make second from MacNab by a neck, two lengths behind New Zealand—Time, 2 min. 41 sec.

10.—The Scurry Stakes

Winner Tls. 600. Second Tls. 300. Third Tls. 150. For China ponies ("Y" Class), Griffins of this Meeting—Seven furlongs.

1.—Mr. Eve's grey Easter Eve
Mr. J. Pote-Hunt 150 lbs.
2.—Mr. Mollers' Ltd's grey Roverlight
Mr. Eric Moller 150 lbs.
3.—Messrs. P. M. Lancaster & W. White's Sarnia II
Mr. W. L. McCann 152 lbs.

ALSO RAN

Toeg's Campbell V. Haimovitch 155
Fred Elias's Cash First G. A. Pollock 144
Fred Elias's Fireworks H. Maitland 147

F. B. Marshall's Hickory Tree G. A. Harriman 150
Durgor's Kalgan W. N. Wells-Henderson 147
B. P. Lalacna's Lalacook W. Hill 151

Mrs. Gaby Speelman's W. Hill 151
Le Vert Galant G. A. Pollock 149
B. P. Lalacna's Luxmi J. C. Bauld 147
Dixie's Miami N. Schwenker 145

Dixie's Mobile N. Schwenker 147
Allan's New York C. Encarnacao 150
S. A. Judah's Soutz J. A. Judah 152
McBain Bros's Squeak A. B. Bown 150

Day's Valleyland C. A. Dallas 148
Fireworks was smartly away from Sarnia II and Valleyland, with the rest in procession. They went round in a long strait, but eight or nine of them gathered so well approaching the last quarter that they came into the straight in line abreast. Easter Eve immediately showed superiority and, breaking out, had no difficulty in winning by a head. Roverlight followed, whilst Sarnia II, again refusing to run straight, took third, two lengths off the second—Time, 1 min. 47½ sec.

11.—The Tientsin Plate

Winner Tls. 600. Second Tls. 300. Third Tls. 150. For 3rd and 4th Class ("Y" Class) China ponies only—One mile.

1.—Mr. Dod's brown Mackay
Mr. G. A. Pollock 152 lbs.
2.—Mrs. Jack Liddell's brown Double Zero
Mr. H. Maitland 158 lbs.

ALSO RAN

Dod & Bert's Adelphi W. N. Wells-Henderson 155
Omekrik's Astrup Lt. N. A. Bott 147
Allan's Change Over C. Encarnacao 155
F. B. Marshall's Cinchona Tree V. Haimovitch 152

M. O. Springfield's Desert Fox J. Bauld 152
Liddell's Double Chance J. Pote-Hunt 155
Day's Go-on-land F. Reiber 147

J. C. Grock's Mule J. C. Grock 147
Swift's Moby Dick L. Moses 147
More's Grammer P. H. R. Oxlade 153
Moulou's Queerska L. A. Lewis 152

Marcel Bordes's Sea Phosant N. Schwenker 147
Toeg's Sinchow G. A. Harriman 156
Eowford's Tabbyet W. Bowling 150
Robson's The Canteen Bird W. Hill 151

Cire's The Damsel E. B. Moller 155
McBain Bros's Tincan T. Tuxford 145
Powhattan's Wardle A. J. P. Heard 145
McBain Bros's Young Handit N. Schwenker 142

Kimball's Zizi L. A. McCann 147
A. N. Dallas's Zululand A. N. Dallas 155

The big field did not behave too well behind the gate and got away very raggedly. Cinchona Tree, Double Zero, and Sinchow being up in front, they struggled round in a long strait.

MacKay came strongly for the post and won by a margin of one and a half lengths from Double Zero. Double Chance seemed to have the remaining place, but Judah brought Frisco Boy up and secured third on the post, beaten another length and a half—Time, 2 min. 08½ sec.

12.—The Hankow Handicap

Winner Tls. 600. Second Tls. 300. Third Tls. 150. A handicap for China pony Cross-breds ("Z" Class)—One mile.

1.—Mr. Toeg's dun Spearmit
Mr. V. Haimovitch 156 lbs.
2.—Mr. Toeg's grey Canadian
Mr. H. Maitland 155 lbs.
3.—Messrs. McBain & Sokoloff's ches. Vasylock
Mr. M. M. Sokoloff 155 lbs.

ALSO RAN

Toeg & Springfield's Ben d'Or L. A. Lewis 142
Day's Bonnie Scotland A. N. Dallas 152
Eve's Carnival Eve J. Pote-Hunt 149
H. M. Hind's Leviathan W. Bowling 148

This was another of Mr. Toeg's triumphs of the day. Haimovitch brought in Spearmit in a good style, closely followed by Canadian, ridden by Maitland. The owner received a great ovation as his ponies were led in.

13.—The Wuchang Cup

Winner Tls. 600. Second Tls. 300. Third Tls. 150. For 3rd Class ("Y" Class) China ponies only—Three-quarters of a mile.

1.—We Two's bay Oh Key
Mr. H. Maitland 158 lbs.
2.—Mr. Dod's grey Profitable
Mr. G. A. Pollock 149 lbs.
3.—Mr. F. B. Marshall's dun The Duke
Mr. J. Pote-Hunt 147 lbs.

ALSO RAN

Peen's Achilles V. Haimovitch 154
Toeg's Black-and-Blue G. A. Harriman 155
Sport's Dare Devil R. Tirebols 152
Cire's Delight E. B. Moller 145

H. & F.'s Ecstasy A. J. P. Heard 155
Kenjoy's Kalifa W. N. Wells-Henderson 152
M. M. Sokoloff's Madeira M. M. Sokoloff 152
A. N. Dallas's Royal Lancer A. N. Dallas 150

Dorman's Sapper A. Hughes 150
Robson's The Canteen Bird W. Hill 151
Mr. & Mrs. A. V. White's White Hawk C. Encarnacao 152

Oh Key led from start to finish, getting away to a big lead from the gate and holding on to win by three-quarters of a length from Profitable, who was a half-length better than The Duke—Time, 1 min. 30½ sec.

THIRD DAY

1.—The Yangtze Cup

Winner Tls. 600. Second Tls. 300. Third Tls. 150. For China ponies ("Y" Class)—One mile.

1.—Messrs. P. M. Lancaster & W. White's Pat
Mr. W. Bowling 158 lbs.
2.—Mr. Hardy W. Fowler's dun Morning Flight
Mr. W. Hill 155 lbs.
3.—Mr. Eve's grey Wedding Eve
Mr. J. Pote-Hunt 163 lbs.

ALSO RAN

Miss Ada Law's Beattock V. M. Haimovitch 163
Fred Elias's Firestone H. Maitland 147
Beith & Lemarchand's Piccolo J. C. Greig 147
M. & L. G. W.'s Western Park C. Encarnacao 152

Pat set a fast pace and led from start to finish, coming in being six or more lengths out and never less than the four by which he eventually won from Morning Flight, who came very close to him in the last furlong, to beat Wedding Eve by three lengths for second—Time, 2 min. 03½ sec.

2.—The Kiangsu Cup

Winner Tls. 600. Second Tls. 300. Third Tls. 150. For China ponies ("Y" Class)—Two miles.

1.—Mr. Campox's bay Old Bill
Mr. H. Maitland 152 lbs.
2.—Mr. F. B. Marshall's dun Larch Tree
Mr. W. N. Wells-Henderson 152 lbs.
3.—Mr. Allan's grey Bubbly Jack
Mr. C. Encarnacao 147 lbs.

ALSO RAN

Stag's Apple Sauce J. Pote-Hunt 149
Liddell's Howcroft A. J. P. Heard 155
Robson & Kenjoy's Pride W. Hill 152

Old Bill and Howcroft shared the pace-making all the way, but neither were allowed to get very far away, the other four running neck-and-neck. Apple Sauce dropped out in the back straight. Old Bill led into the straight, but from the bend he came right away and won easily by three lengths from Larch Tree and the same again from Bubbly Jack—Time, 4 min. 21 sec.

3.—The Racing Stakes

Winner Tls. 600. Second Tls. 300. Third Tls. 150. For 2nd, 3rd and 4th Class ("Y" Class) China ponies—One mile.

1.—Miss Ada Law's grey Kilmorey
Mr. V. Haimovitch 152 lbs.
2.—Mr. F. B. Marshall's dun The Duke
Mr. J. Pote-Hunt 149 lbs.
3.—Mr. Dod's grey Profitable
Mr. G. A. Pollock 146 lbs.

ALSO RAN

Liddell's Kingcroft W. Bowling 158
Harry White's Monument S. A. Judah 155
N. L. Sparkie & E. Hayin's Pride of Warriors A. Hughes 158
Cire's The Damsel E. B. Moller 150

Robson's The Innocent Bird W. N. Wells-Henderson 153
Winsome & Hasty's The Gallinule W. Hill 152
Kenjoy's Three Fours H. Maitland 155

The juniors ran a pretty race. They covered the first half mile, except for Dingbobo and Blarney, in very close order behind Brian Boru, and even when entering the straight all had a chance of catching the leader, but Kenjoy's Souvenir, J. A. Judah 157, Fortissimo was a winner from the visitors stand, but even then it was a close thing, for Big Ching ran him very close. Kenjoy's Souvenir, himself only beat Don Easuto by as much—Time, 3 min. 22 sec.

Prince of Warriors opened the running at a smart pace, The Damsel leading the rest. At Probe's the main body were packed and Prince of Warriors was out to five lengths, but he came back rapidly from there to the last quarter. Rounding the turn, Profitable flattered for a short distance, but, as soon as Kilmorey moved up, the race was over and he finished three lengths to the good, going easily. Passing the members stand, The Duke overhauled Profitable, to secure second by another three lengths—Time, 2 min. 04 sec.

4.—The Rubicon Plate

Winner Tls. 600. Second Tls. 300. Third Tls. 150. For China ponies ("Y" Class), Griffins of this Meeting—One mile and a quarter.

1.—Mr. Eve's grey Election Eve
Mr. J. Pote-Hunt 155 lbs.
2.—Mr. Powhattan's grey Toots
Mr. V. Haimovitch 149 lbs.
3.—Messrs. Gray & Leander's bay Busy Bee
Mr. H. Maitland 158 lbs.

ALSO RAN

M. O. Springfield's Desert Air Lt. N. A. Bott 144
Harry White's Don Lorenzo C. Encarnacao 153
B. P. Lalacna's Lalacook J. C. Bauld 147
Mollers' Ltd's Milkylight Eric Moller 150
Massachusetts's Mongol Boy A. S. Judah 155

We Two's Shorty McGee A. J. Heard 156
Robson's The Chosen Bird W. N. Wells-Henderson 155
Winsome & Hasty's The Gallinule W. Hill 152

LAW REPORTS

H. M. SUPREME COURT

HYING NYIH KUNG SZE v. YORKSHIRE INSURANCE CO.

In H.M. Supreme Court last Friday Judge Sir Peter Grain delivered judgment in the case of Hying Nyih Kung Sze v. the Yorkshire Insurance Co., Ltd. Mr. A. Covey appeared for the complainants, who claimed Tls. 1,227.32 together with interest and costs from the defendants, with whom nine houses in Nantao were insured, four of which had been destroyed or damaged in a fire which took place in January, 1927. Mr. M. Reader Harris appeared on behalf of defendants who contended that there had been a misdescription of the buildings.

Judge Sir Peter Grain said:—The plaintiffs carry on business under the name Messrs. Hsing Nyih Kung Sze in Shanghai on premises situated in Hsing Nyih Lee Alleyway off Sih Loh Foo Dah Kai, Nantao. These premises were insured against fire in the Yorkshire Insurance Co. in 1924 for Tls. 5,000 and this policy was renewed from time to time up to August 1927, when a fire took place on the premises and four out of the nine buildings insured were destroyed or damaged by fire.

The plaintiffs claim Tls. 1,227.32 from the insurance company for the loss sustained and also claim interest on that amount until payment is made.

Description on Insurance Policy

In the insurance policy the description given of the premises insured is:—

"On the buildings of nine two storied brick and timber built and tiled roofed hong, included gate house thereto the property of the insured known as 28/36 Hsing Nyih Lee Alleyway off Sih Loh Poo Dah Kai situate on Lot No. 104 in the Nantao district of Shanghai."

By the statement of defence of the defendant insurance company it is pleaded that there was a misdescription of the property when the premises were insured and that the description set out on the policy is a material misdescription.

By the conditions of the policy endorsed thereon

(1) "If there be any material misdescription of any of the property hereby insured or of any building or place in which such property is contained or any misrepresentation as to any fact material to be known for estimating the risk or any omission to state such fact, the company shall not be liable upon this policy so far as it relates to property affected by any such misdescription, misrepresentation or omission."

Hongs or Shops?

The misdescription alleged by the insurance company is that they were described as "hongs" and ought to have been described as "shops." The premises were also insured in the New Zealand Insurance Co. and in that policy the buildings are described as "occupied as shops" and not as "hongs" and the New Zealand Insurance have paid the damages caused by the fire on January 24, 1927.

The defendants further plead that by clause 13 of the conditions endorsed on the Policy,

"If the claim be made and rejected and an action or suit be not commenced within three months after such rejection all benefit under the policy shall be forfeited."

And they allege that the claim was rejected by a letter dated April 4, 1927, addressed to Mr. Joseph Tuck, a Chinese lawyer who was then representing the plaintiffs, in which the insurance company stated:—

"We would refer you to the wording of your clients policy in which the premises affected were described as hongs and numbered 28/36 Hsing Nyih Lee Alleyway, whereas in point of fact, the premises destroyed or damaged were not hongs but shops and actually situated on Lee Ma Road. The general conditions of the policy having been violated, there is no legal liability for the loss your clients have suffered."

The action of the plaintiffs against the insurance company was not commenced till August 11, 1927.

The premises destroyed and damaged by fire are open fronted shops facing the Sih Loh Poo Dah Kai or Lee Ma Road although numbered as if in the alleyway.

The premises situated in the alleyway are "hongs" and not "shops." It appears that the insurance was effected by a broker named Loo Shu-sun. The plaintiffs say he was the agent of the insurance company, and the defendants say he was the agent of the plaintiffs.

The plaintiff's manager says in his evidence that Loo came to him and asked for business and he gave him the Yorkshire Insurance to carry out and sent a man with Loo to inspect the property. And later on from time to time gave Loo the premiums to pay to the compradore of the Insurance Co.

And Loo appears to have from time to time received from the manager, Koo Tsun-ming, Tls. 48 to pay to the insurance company as premium but only paid Tls. 24 to the compradore (Pam) of the insurance company which was the premium arranged for by the compradore for the insurance. The difference between the Tls. 48 and Tls. 24 appears to have been appropriated by the broker, Loo, as his commission.

With regard to this matter the broker now professes complete forgetfulness of the sums paid and received by him. But the compradore states that he never received more than Tls. 24. The evidence shows clearly that Loo the broker was the agent of the plaintiffs and not of the defendant insurance company.

A Higher Rate for Shops

The officers of the insurance company state that there is a recognized difference between hongs and shops. That a hong is a residential business establishment and is rated for fire insurance at a lower rate than shops, and Loo the broker himself says that if he had called them shops when effecting the insurance the premiums would have been higher. And says further that he cannot remember whether he said shops, that it was not necessary for him to say so as they could go and see for themselves as he had given them the numbers.

The plaintiffs maintain that as far as the Chinese are concerned there is no difference between hongs and shops, and one witness for plaintiff states that it is a mere matter of custom whether the business premises are called "hongs" or "shops." That it is usually the foreign business houses that are called "hongs" while hotels are called "shops" (rice, cook shops), that it is called a fruit "hong" but a tailor's "shop."

But the balance of evidence is in favour of the defendants' contention that there is a difference, and it appears to be recognized that a higher premium has to be paid on a "shop" for the insurance than for a "hong."

An Admission as to Shops

In the admission of facts by the plaintiff on November 19, 1927, it is admitted that the premises were occupied as Chinese "shops" but that they were insured as "hongs."

The compradore of the insurance company states that Loo the broker told him after the fire that he had insured the premises as shops as by doing so he got more commission out of the insurers. With regard to clause 13 of the conditions, there is no doubt that the proceedings were commenced too late, and counsel on behalf of the plaintiffs has been unable to resist this plea, but states it is an unreasonable condition. This has not been pleaded and I do not think that if it had, it could be called an unreasonable condition.

After the rejection by the insurance company of the claim on April 4, 1927, the plaintiffs instructed their Chinese lawyer, Mr. Joseph Tuck, he made a further claim by letter on behalf of his client on April 21, 1927, and then did nothing further until May 3, 1927, when he wrote to the compradore (S. Pam) of the insurance company stating that the insurance company had repudiated the claim and that he should hold the compradore liable for the misdescription and loss of payment and that if he did not pay the claim criminal proceedings would be taken against him in the Provisional Court.

Nothing further was done in the matter until July 22, 1927, when

Mr. Covey on behalf of plaintiff again applied to the company for payment and finally the writ was issued August 11, 1927.

General Principles in Insurance

I am satisfied that the broker Loo was acting as the agent of the plaintiffs. The general principles of agency in insurance matters is that the knowledge of the agent employed to effect an insurance is deemed to be the knowledge of the assured, so that if such agent fails to disclose a material fact or if the agent is guilty of misrepresentation the policy is void.

The manager of the plaintiff states that he cannot read English and did not do so. But it is the duty of the applicant for an insurance policy to read the statement made before signing the policy and he must be taken to have read and adopted them. Bigger v. Rock-life Assurance Company (1902) 1 K. B. 516 And there is no doubt that the plaintiff may and could have had the description of the premises translated before he signed the policy but he left it all to the broker.

And although I fear that the plaintiffs have in this case been deceived by the Chinese broker Loo, nevertheless they are bound by the description given of the premises.

I am satisfied on the evidence before me that there has been a misdescription of the premises under clause 1 of the conditions of the policy. And there has also been a breach of Clause 13 of the conditions in not commencing the action within three months of the rejection of the claim. Consequently the policy is void and there must be judgment for the defendants with costs.

DUNN SING-YI v. MECHANICAL EQUIPMENT CO.

Judge Sir Peter Grain gave judgment on Saturday in the action of Dunn Sing-yi against the Mechanical Equipment Co., finding in the main for plaintiff, who for a period was compradore for the defendant company. The case involved a claim for salary, money advanced, and commissions, totalling Tls. 30,204.45. Mr. M. Reader Harris appeared for plaintiff during the hearing, and Mr. A. Covey represented defendant.

The judgment follows:—

This is one of the many cases which come before the Court in which a Chinese business man, called a compradore, finances a foreign firm. In the present case, one Dunn Sing-ye enters into an agreement with the Mechanical Equipment Company dated April 21, 1926, the material parts of the agreement being as follows:—

The plaintiff, Dunn, agrees to finance up to Tls. 15,000 the work that the Company may secure, paying all bills for material labour etc. for works duly approved by Dunn and the Company.

That under no consideration can the plaintiff Dunn pay out a larger sum than Tls. 15,000.

The Company agrees to pay the compradore, Dunn, Tls. 200 per month as salary and expenses, this to include the salaries of his employees. And to pay "the actual bankers' interest on all outstanding moneys advanced to the Company and commission on all orders secured by the Company and by Mr. S. Y. Dunn as follows:—

There is then set out in the agreement the rate of interest payable in jobs brought in by Dunn and those brought in by the Company. The agreement is for two years, with notice as to continuance.

On January 1, 1928, the agreement was terminated by the defendant Company dismissing the plaintiff. But the plaintiff does not claim damages for termination of the agreement before the expiration of two years.

The plaintiff by his statement of claim alleges that Tls. 30,204.45, made up of moneys advanced, salary and commission and interest are now due to him.

Statement of the Defence

The statement of defence consists mainly of counter claim by the defendant Company against the plaintiff, viz: A claim for Tls. 939.50 for non delivery of materials; Tls. 157.24 loss of exchange in purchase of more gold dollars than necessary at the time; Tls. 2,326.20 in connection with pur-

chase of refrigerators which the defendants state should be credited to them; also Tls. 200.10 on a contract with the Hongkew Hotel and Tls. 160 a loss caused by strike of employees.

By the Article 205 (3) of the China Order-in-Council 1925, "unless such consent is obtained and filed as aforesaid, a cross-action or counter-claim shall not be brought in the Court against a plaintiff being a foreigner."

The "consent" refers to Article 205 (2) "the consent in writing of the competent authority on behalf of his own nation to his submitting to the jurisdiction of the Court." It is admitted by the counsel for the defendants that these conditions have not been complied with.

Counsel for the plaintiff applied at the trial that these paragraphs of the statement of defence should be struck out and the counsel for defendants stated that he was unable to resist the application and accordingly they were struck out.

The defendants further plead that contract No. 12 on which the plaintiff had advanced Tls. 7,842 has not yet been paid, as it was not yet completed but would be two months after the filing of the defence (March 19, 1928) and that final settlement would not take place till three months after completion. The defence also query the amounts due on interest and commission. And finally the defendants allege that the items already referred to as counter claim totalling Tls. 3,783.5; the amount to be collected from the Hongkew Hotel Tls. 14,015.75; overcharge on commission Tls. 1,821.71; overcharged interest Tls. 1,233.81; and the amount due on No. 12 contract Tls. 7,842, (not yet due) should be deducted from the plaintiff's claim of Tls. 30,204.45 and the sum due is Tls. 1,458.24.

Therefore the counter claim being struck out the amount which must be admitted by the defence to be due to the compradore is Tls. 5,241.28.

It is not denied by the defence that the sums set out in statement of claim were advanced by the plaintiff, in fact it is admitted by counsel for defence that they were advanced.

The Amount Advanced

It is very difficult for me to arrive at the exact amount advanced. Money was from time to time advanced to pay for materials and expenses by the compradore and when monies were received by the Company for contracts completed the compradore paid himself back the moneys advanced.

The plaintiff alleges that by the end of May, 1927, he had advanced over Tls. 15,000 and that then the defendants brought in a contract for the Sicawei Convent which he, the compradore, asked to finance and it appears that although he did not accept the contract according to the agreement between himself and defendants by signing it, he did in fact verbally agree to finance it indirectly by guaranteeing a credit account opened on behalf of the Company at the Commercial Savings Bank for Tls. 24,000. The payment for the contract of the Hongkew Hotel has been deferred until a test of the heating apparatus has been made.

The plaintiff has offered to take over the full payment for this contract in liquidation of the amount owing subject to the test being completed. The plaintiff also agrees that this shall be done. All that is necessary is for the parties i.e., the proprietors of the Hongkew Hotel, the plaintiff and the defendant to come to some arrangement as to making the test at an early date. Which I feel sure can be done if all the parties are reasonable. This sum, whatever may be finally paid over will, therefore, be deducted from the plaintiff's claim, if this suggested arrangement is carried out.

With regard to the interest due, the plaintiff alleges that in accord with the agreement he has charged "the actual bankers' interest" charged to him by the bankers from whom he borrowed. Now I must assume that this differed from time to time.

Plaintiff's Account Book

The plaintiff has put in an account book showing the sums advanced and interest charged from time to time, and counsel in opening the case for the plaintiff stated

that the interest charged was the published bank rate charged from time to time. It is impossible for me to find time to go through all these items, as the advances on which interest is charged in the account book put in by plaintiff vary from a thousand taels and over as items advanced to small sums such as Tls. 13.58, Tls. 1.87 and such items as 14 cents and 43 cents. Moreover the money collected on contracts has to be set off against the monies advanced. This is a case for an accountant and not for this Court. Therefore there will have to be an account taken, or a sum agreed to by the parties as to the exact amount of interest due. The same procedure applies to the amount of commission due.

With regard to the Hongkew contract; if the plaintiff takes over the total payment on this contract, although strictly by the agreement the plaintiff is entitled to commission "on all orders secured," if am of opinion that the commission on that contract cannot be charged by the plaintiff, as the plaintiff will receive the full value of the contract, and the defendant Company nothing at all.

If the suggested arrangement is carried out it will be a variation of the contract by mutual consent and the words "commission on all orders secured" need not apply. I cannot quite understand the reason for the compradore not having collected his salary of Tls. 200 per month at any time, during the existence of the agreement. But it is undoubtedly due to him and as far as I can see from the statement of claim no interest is claimed on salary due.

There is a further question to consider and that is whether commission is due on contracts not yet paid for and on contracts cancelled.

The Matter of Commission

I am of opinion that commission is only due at the present time on such sums of money as have been paid either for contracts completed or on such sums that were paid on account of contracts in the course of completion. It has been suggested by counsel for the plaintiff that as the plaintiff was dismissed before completion of the agreement, that therefore these sums become due, but this has not been pleaded nor any damages for breach of the agreement. There are two contracts which were accepted No. 49 and 95, but were afterwards cancelled and another No. 105 which was accepted but the persons contracting died and the contract was not started. By the agreement between the plaintiff and the defendants the plaintiff is entitled to commission "on all orders secured" by either the Company or the compradore at definite rates of interest. But clause three of the agreement describes in detail what is called "the actual *modus operandi*" of charging the commission. On reading this clause as a whole, especially the part "When a collection is made (the payment on the contract)," Mr. S. Y. Dunn will deduct from the sum collected a proportionate part of the money he advanced on this job and also proportional commission due to him" etc., etc.

If a contract is never carried out this "*modus operandi*" under the agreement cannot be carried out as no payment has been made to operate upon. Therefore, on reading the contract as a whole I decide that no commission can be charged on the contracts not carried out.

For the reasons already stated I give judgment for the plaintiff as follows:—

Judgment for the amount of salary due from April 1925 (10 days in April) to end of December, 1927, without interest.

Judgment for the plaintiff for the sums of money advanced to the defendant Company and such interest on those amounts advanced that shall be found due on an account being taken and such as may be found due on commission.

From this sum must be deducted the commission claimed for contracts 94, 95 and 105.

If an arrangement can be come to between the parties for the plaintiff to take over the full payment for the Hongkew Hotel then no commission to be charged by the plaintiff on that contract.

As regards the non-completed contracts: Judgment for the plaintiff for commission on such money as has already been collected and for the remaining commission when

the complete payment is made. The sums of money claimed by the defence as a counter-claim I have already struck out.

I must reserve the question of costs because there are several questions to be considered, firstly the payment into Court by the defendants of Tis. 1,458.24 and further that with regard to the commission charged on contracts 94, 95 and 105 and the commission on contracts not finally paid for, my judgment is in effect judgment for the defendant Company.

KING DAVID'S VIEW ABOUT LIARS

On April 30 in H.M. Supreme Court, before his Honour Judge G. W. King, Santa Singh, on whose behalf Mr. A. M. Preston appeared, sued another Indian, Makham Singh, in order to recover \$250 which he had lent the defendant. During the hearing Makham Singh said that in January, 1926, he had lent Santa Singh \$500 to pay for his passage to Mexico. This had never been paid back and Makham Singh was bringing an action against him in the same Court on May 7. Judge King then adjourned the case until on Monday when both actions were tried together, as Makham's suit was really a counter-claim arising out of the first action.

In the first case, it was admitted by both parties that the money had been lent, and two promissory notes were produced. Makham Singh, however, denied that he still owed the money, claiming that in December, 1926, he paid back \$250 to Santa Singh. Santa Singh had also demanded \$60 as interest on the loan, but the defendant again denied this also, saying that there had been no mention of interest. The notes, which were dated April, 1926, and August, 1926, and were for \$100 and \$150, respectively, made no mention of interest.

Santa Singh denied that this money had ever been paid back and said that in December, 1926, he was in hospital as a mental case. He went first to the General Hospital, where he stayed only one or two days, and then to another hospital in the French Concession. They did not want him there and he therefore went to the Victoria Nursing Home. Gulla Singh, a friend, gave evidence that he had taken Santa Singh to these hospitals and had been prepared to pay the bills for him.

Regarding the counter-claim, Makham Singh said that on January 10, 1926, he and Santa Singh were in the telegraph office. Makham had there given Santa \$500, as he was his friend and said he needed the money to buy his passage to Mexico. He produced a promissory note to this effect, the note also not mentioning interest. Makham, moreover, said he would have asked for interest if Santa had left Shanghai, but, as he had not done so, he would only ask for his \$500.

Santa Singh denied having signed the note, and further claimed that he was still in the hospital as a mental case on January 10, 1926. He could produce no evidence beyond that of Gulla Singh.

"That reminds me," said the Judge, "of something I have just been reading. David said in his haste all men were liars; if he were alive to-day he would have said it in his leisure. If he had tried many Sikh cases, he would!" Judge King then adjourned the case.

Tuesday's Session

Mr. Preston said that at the General Hospital there was a reference to one "Santah Singh," aged 30 years, who had been taken on September 10, 1926, but had been discharged the same day. At the bottom was a note written in ink to the effect that the patient had been transferred to the mental ward. The Victoria Nursing Home had "Sikh Singh" entered for September 10, and discharged on September 22, with a note in another reference of Santa Singh, both aged 30 years, and these Mr. Preston took to be the same man. Ste. Marie Hospital had reference to an Indian patient, age 30 years also, from December 9 to December 13 but no name was given. There was no record that he was in one of these hospitals on January 10, 1927.

Judge King, after summing up,

gave judgment for the plaintiff in the first case.

In the second case Judge King said that the signature purported to be that of Santa Singh. If written by him, it must have been done while he was still a mental case. It was not like his signature on the summons brought against him by Makham Singh. Santa Singh also denied writing it and said he had never had any intention of going to Mexico, which, looking at the man, Judge King was inclined to believe. He therefore gave judgment for the defendant with costs.

HALL & HOLTZ v. HYND

In H.M. Supreme Court on Monday morning before Judge G. W. King, Messrs. Hall & Holtz Ltd. brought a case against Mr. E. M. Hynd. Plaintiffs claimed that \$97.94 was due to them from Mr. Hynd for goods supplied. The defendant did not appear in Court and Judge King gave judgment for the plaintiffs, with costs.

ECHO OF SHIPPING STRIKE

In H. M. Supreme Court before Judge G. K. Wing, Mrs. F. Krilova brought a case on Thursday against Mr. D. Stewart, whom she sued for \$112.75, alleged to be due for rent of a room from July 4 to September 15, last year, and also for various articles supplied by the complainant.

The defendant was not in court and was unrepresented. He had been served the summons on board his ship, and it was stated that he had said at that time that he thought the amount had been paid, but would like to discuss the matter with a friend who had been with him. He had since left Shanghai with his ship, and had left no instructions.

The plaintiff said that Mr. Stewart boarded at 23 Route Zay Zong for the period mentioned, while there was a shipping strike, and after that date he went back to his ship. He had agreed verbally to pay \$90 a month. He had paid \$60 a month, which was for meals, but for the room the complainant had received nothing, and was now asking \$30 a month—\$70 for the whole time. Plaintiff was a dress-maker, and had made pyjamas, ties, handkerchiefs, and socks for Mr. Stewart, none of which had been paid for. He had only said he had no money to pay with; he had never refused to pay or disputed the amount.

Judgement was given in plaintiff's favour for the amount claimed and costs.

H. M. POLICE COURT

TRAFFIC CASES

Two traffic cases were dealt with in H.M. Police Court last Friday by Judge G. W. King, when Insp. D. Ginnane appeared on behalf of the Municipal Police.

In the first case Mr. Yinson Lee was charged with having made a right turn from Chungking Road into Manila Road, against the signal of the Chinese constable on duty on the other side of the cross-roads. A lorry which was in Manila Road had been forced to pull up very abruptly to avoid a collision. Mr. Lee admitted having made the right turn but said that he had not seen the policeman until he was in the middle of the road. A Sikh policeman was standing on the corner of Chungking and Manila Roads, and Mr. Lee had thought that he had something to do with regulating the traffic, which he had not. The Sikh gave no signal and Mr. Lee therefore thought he could make his turning. Judge King entered a conviction and cautioned Mr. Lee.

In the second case, Mr. C. P. Rakusen was charged with a similar offence, that he made a right turn into Nanjing Road, from Honan Road, when the red light was against him. Mr. Rakusen was not in court, and after evidence of the serving of the summons had been taken, and that of the Sikh constable on duty at the time, 7.50 p.m. on May 2, Judge King ordered a fine of \$5.

ILLEGAL MILK

In H.M. Police Court on Tuesday before Judge G. W. King, an Indian, Jagat Singh, employed at the Tong

Ka Doo Wharf, Footung, was charged with selling milk in the Settlement, while not possessing a licence. Inspector C. Powell appeared for the Municipal Police.

Mr. J. E. Fensham, called as witness, said that he was an inspector in the Health Department of the S.M.C. On April 26 he was in North Szechuen Road when he saw the accused on a bicycle carrying two large milk cans. Later he found the man in the compound of the Shanghai General Hospital where he had just handed the Chinese watchman a bottle of milk. Witness asked him if he had a licence, but the accused said he came from Footung and had not got one. The accused was then taken to the station.

Jagat Singh's defence was that he was not selling milk, he took it round only to his villagers and friends, but when questioned by the judge admitted that he was paid for the milk.

In his evidence Mr. Fensham said that the accused bought the milk at 10 cents a pint and sold it again at 10 cents and five coppers, but that he did not own a dairy.

Judge King ordered a fine of \$10, but warned the accused to get a licence immediately, for if he were found again without one the fine would be much heavier.

U. S. COURT FOR CHINA

CLAIM AGAINST MOTOR CAR FIRM

Richard M. McDonald brought a civil action against Mark L. Moody Fed, Inc., U.S.A., in the United States Court on Tuesday morning before Judge Milton D. Purdy. The plaintiff was represented by Mr. F. J. Schuhl, and the defendant by Mr. C. S. Franklin.

The plaintiff claimed that the defendant had made an agreement with him to pay him the sum of \$500, which was the equivalent of one month's salary, together with a first class passage to San Francisco, roughly gold \$346, and travelling expenses to Milwaukee, roughly gold \$200. These amounts were to have been paid when the plaintiff's services terminated, not later than October 31, 1927.

Plaintiff's Agreement with Mr. Moody

Replying to Mr. Schuhl the plaintiff stated that he was engaged for the Shanghai firm by correspondence over three years ago. Last June the firm made arrangements for his transportation to America, and he was prepared to sail, but a week prior to the departure of the vessel Mr. Moody asked him to remain longer. Plaintiff told him that he was not satisfied with the previous settlements, and then Mr. Moody offered a fortnight's vacation in Tsingtao with fare paid, also promising to pay passage and expenses to America, and a month's pay, if plaintiff would stay until September or October. Plaintiff then asked him to settle the dispute about commission, and a compromise was arrived at. On September 30, plaintiff wrote to the firm calling their attention to the terms of the arrangement but received no reply. Another man was appointed to take his place—according to the Desk Hong List. At that time the financial position of plaintiff was very low, and temporarily he went to work for Mr. Honigsberg in order to make living expenses. In December he again approached Mr. Moody regarding transportation, and Mr. Moody said: "I will not do anything for you while you are with Honigsberg. If it had been anyone else, it might be different."

Cross-examined by Mr. Franklin plaintiff said that he came out on the suggestion of Bowers, an employee of the firm, but the firm paid his passage. He received no letter regarding return passage.

Employment with Messrs. Honigsberg

Mr. Franklin produced a letter written by defendant to plaintiff last year stating that a passage had been booked, but that, if it was not availed of, Mr. Moody could undertake no further responsibility. Mr. Franklin also produced a letter from Messrs. H. S. Honigsberg & Co., Inc., offering an agreement to plaintiff till February, 1928, at a monthly salary of Tis. 550, and asked plaintiff if it were not true

that he did not approach Mr. Moody from September to December, and that in December plaintiff had trouble with Honigsbergs. Plaintiff denied the latter.

Mr. Franklin pointed out to the Judge that plaintiff resigned from the firm on September 30, 1927, and had already then entered into an arrangement with another firm. The reason why firms in Shanghai paid for the transportation of late members of their staffs was in order that they could not take up positions with competitive firms.

The Judge reviewed the evidence, and then found for the plaintiff in the sums of:—G.\$346 (passage); G.\$150 (travelling expenses); and \$500 (one month's salary).

AFFAIRS OF CIE. ORIENTALE DE CAPITALISATION

A decision and judgment was given in the U. S. Court for China on Thursday, by Judge Milton D. Purdy, in the case of Messrs. Alexander McLure, Tom Griffin, John Alexander Turner, doing business as co-partners under the name and style of Seth, Mancell & McLure, together with Wang Tszekong, Wong Ting-juh, Chin Chan-tay, receivers and liquidators of the Compagnie Orientale de Capitalisation, plaintiffs, against Messrs. O. G. Steen, W. I. Eisler, J. Harold Dollar and the Realty Syndicate Inc. His Honour ordered judgment for the plaintiffs against Mr. Oscar G. Steen, in the sum of Mex. \$123,542.90, together with their costs in the action.

The action, it will be recalled, His Honour said, was commonly referred to as the C.O.C. case and concerned the conversion by the defendants of 358 shares of stock of the Realty Syndicate, Inc., of the admitted worth of \$114,657, and alleged to have been the property of the C.O.C. The action was brought by the receivers and liquidators of the C. O. C. under appointment duly made for that purpose at the Shanghai Provisional Court. Mr. Steen and the Realty Syndicate Co., both American citizens, were the only defendants upon whom service of process was obtained, and at the conclusion of the trial of the case, plaintiffs consented to a non-suit as to the Realty Syndicate Co., upon the ground that no evidence had been produced going to show liability on the part of that company. As the case stood, therefore, the only defendant before the court was Mr. Steen.

Organization and Purpose

From the evidence in the case it appeared that the C. O. C. was organized under French law in January, 1920, with a capital of Mex. \$100,000 divided into 1,000 shares of the par value of \$100 each, and in addition, 600 founders shares without any nominal value, the holders thereof having no right to interfere in the company's business or to attend general meetings of the shareholders, but only having the right to participate in the profits in accordance with a clause in the articles of incorporation.

The purpose of the company was for "transacting insurance business of every kind, especially schemes for the encouragement of thrift or 'capitalisation' as prescribed by the laws and decrees for promoting, developing and encouraging thrift and prudence, and also for the purpose of transacting business dealing with the creation of a capital sum or sums by means of one or more payments which will be issued by the company and redeemable either at a fixed date or by drawings.

Purchase of Mr. Gatton's Stock

In the summer of 1924, Mr. O. G. Steen and his associates W. I. Eisler, J. Harold Dollar and G. O. Wooten, having received information that one S. Gatton, the owner of 660 shares of the C.O.C. desired to sell his stock, paid Gatton the sum of \$100,000 for it. Upon delivery of the stock to Mr. Steen and his associates, the old Board of Directors of the C.O.C. resigned and a new Board was elected, consisting of Mr. Steen and his three associates the defendants. Between that date and the end of 1924, additional shares of the stock were purchased by Mr. Steen and his associates for the sum of \$25,000, whereby ownership was acquired of 881 shares out of a total of 1,000 voting shares which had been issued by the company.

G. O. Wooten was placed in charge of the business as tempo-

rary manager, and shortly after, in November 1924, one Joe Eichwal was placed in charge. Examination of the books of the company by Mr. Steen and his associates showed that the financial condition of the company was not at all satisfactory, and thereupon Messrs. Steen, Eisler, Dollar and Wooten, donated to the company 358 shares of the Realty Syndicate Inc., a corporation the stock of which was entirely owned by them. This took place on December 31, 1924. In 1925, as most of the business of the firm was conducted with Chinese, the C.O.C. naturally suffered a loss owing to the disaffection of the Chinese following the May 30 Incident. In the latter part of 1925 Mr. J. Harold Dollar left Shanghai permanently, and resigned from the Board of Directors of the C. O. C. In 1926 the company required a certain amount of reorganization owing to a new French ordinance and eventually the directors comprised Messrs. Steen, Eisler and Wooten, and Marcel Heimendinger, G. Richet, and P. H. de Ramon as French Directors.

Entire Capital Lost

On October 31, a balance sheet was made and showed that the company had lost its entire capital stock of \$100,000 and in addition the sum of \$84,465.60, from the mathematical reserve. In consequence of decisions by Mr. Steen and his associates the fact became known that they were desirous of selling their controlling interest in the stock of company. In January 1927 Mr. A. C. Mack, who claimed to represent a group of Chinese interests, came forward to buy 840 shares leaving to Mr. Steen and his associates 41 shares. The memorandum known as Exhibit F in the case in reply to Mack's request to Mr. Steen was as follows, "Turn over C. O. C. shares, letters of resignation from Board, Eisler, Wooten and Steen. Mex \$200,000 securities pay into C. O. C. We take R. S. Shares." A few days thereafter, Mr. Steen was advised that the Chinese interests for whom Mack was acting were represented by a British lawyer named Kentwell, a man named Young and a Chinese named Miao.

"With the financial affairs of the company in such a precarious condition, it was of course natural, 'the judgment states,' that Mr. Steen and his associates should be anxious to find some way whereby they might be able to recoup at least a part of their losses of \$241,000, occasioned by their investments in this then totally insolvent corporation." Such was the situation in the latter part of January 1927, when Mr. Steen, in behalf of himself and his associates, put forward this proposal or the disposition of their stock with the privilege of withdrawing from the treasury of the company the 358 shares of Realty Syndicate stock of the acknowledged value of \$114,657.

The Modus Operandi

The plan was to require Kentwell and his associates to pay into the C.O.C. \$200,000 first as securities, which, as finally agreed, should be money, whereupon Steen and his associates were to deliver to Kentwell 840 shares of the C.O.C. stock and Steen was to be permitted to take from the treasury of the company \$114,657 of its investments in the shape of the 358 shares of Realty Syndicate stock donated three years before.

What actually took place was that on the morning of January 26 Kentwell and his associates appeared at Steen's office with a writing in Chinese which they claimed was a letter from the manager of the China Savings Bank, stating that a transfer had been made of \$200,000 from the account of a Chinese by the name of Vie Kee, in the China Savings Bank, to the credit of the C.O.C. Investigation proved that this letter simply stated that Vie Kee would transfer or authorize the transfer of \$200,000 from his account in the bank to the C.O.C. Upon being informed that the \$200,000 was to be transferred, actually, Wang the manager of the bank modified the letter to read that the sum had actually been placed to the C.O.C. credit. It will be observed that Mr. Steen did not know why Vie Kee was at that time and neither does it appear that Vie Kee was consulted by the manager of the bank when it was claimed that Wang changed the Chinese letter in question. When Mr. Wang was called as witness for the

plaintiff he testified in positive terms that no such transaction had ever taken place and the books of the bank brought into court for examination.

No Deposit of Any Kind

In this connection the judgment reads, "I find from the evidence that no monies of securities of any sort whatsoever were ever deposited in the China Savings Bank and that if Mr. Steen honestly believed that such a deposit of \$200,000 had been made he was the victim of a gross fraud which was perpetrated upon him by Kentwell and his associates. I find that neither Kentwell nor his associates had any right, title or interest in and to the 358 shares of the Realty Syndicate stock which on January 26 belonged to the C. O. C. company and that neither of these groups of men, nor any persons composing same, ever acquired any title to said 358 shares of stock, either by such pretended sale or otherwise."

In concluding His Honour stated, "I have no difficulty in reaching the conclusion that neither \$200,000 nor any other sum of money was ever paid or credited to the account of the C.O.C. on January 26, 1927, as claimed by defendant. The proposition of Kentwell and his associates to invest \$200,000 in the C.O.C. in its then state of hopeless insolvency, was so extraordinary and unusual as to be calculated to arouse the gravest suspicions in the mind of any reasonably prudent person as to the bona fides of the proposed purchases. Kentwell's questionable reputation in the community at that time, which in a general way at least was known to Mr. Steen, was naturally calculated still further to increase such suspicion."

Men Capable of Fraud

"Finally, the action of Kentwell and his associates, after they acquired the management and control of the C.O.C. in appropriating all of that company's assets to their own use and leaving \$5 in the treasury when the receivers took possession of the affairs of the company in June 1927, satisfies my mind that they were men who were capable of perpetrating a fraud, which they apparently did perpetrate upon Mr. Steen when they falsely represented to him on January 26 that his credit of \$200,000 had been transferred on the books of the bank to the C.O.C."

"The rule of law to be applied in the determination of the question as to whether title to the property passes to the purchaser in cases of purchase and sale of personal property is clearly stated in the case of the Elgee Cotton cases, as follows: If by the terms of the contract the buyer is bound to do something as a condition, either precedent or concurrent, on which the passing of the property depends, property will not pass until the condition is fulfilled, even though the certificate may have been delivered." Other citations were also given by Judge Purdy.

Company's Title to Stock

In conclusion, "Holding as I do upon the evidence of the case that Oscar G. Steen, the defendant, appropriated these 358 shares of Realty Syndicate stock, which at the time of the appropriation were the personal property of the C.O.C. and that said company had never parted with its title thereto, it follows that the plaintiffs are entitled to judgment against Oscar G. Steen for the value of said shares of stock, which is admitted by the defendant to have been Mex. \$114,657 at the time of such appropriation. Plaintiffs will also be allowed as a part of their judgment herein, interest on said sum of \$114,657 at the rate of six per cent. per annum, from January 26, 1927, to the date of entry of judgment, amounting to Mex. \$8,335.99."

THE U. S. CUSTOMS' POUND OF FLESH

In the U. S. Court for China, on Thursday, before Judge M. D. Purdy, an action was brought by Mr. J. B. Davies, acting District Attorney, in connection with an alleged offence by Mrs. H. Reesman under the American Customs regulations.

Mr. F. J. Schuhl, representing the defendant, said that she pleaded

guilty and he proposed to ask for leniency. Her business was the export of goods from Shanghai to Honolulu and the United States. In the present instance she had made nothing whatever by the invoices presented to the Consulate and the Customs and which formed the subject of the prosecution. It was true that some of the merchandise shipped was under-valued, which was a common practice in Shanghai, but there was no intent to defraud. The only people who could benefit were the purchasers, because she was the buyer. For instance, an order might be received here for a dozen shirts. She might buy them for \$12 a dozen and she would have an invoice showing she did not pay so much, and this would be enclosed with the goods when shipped, so that it would be seen by the Customs, who would value the goods accordingly. The Customs had the right to put a value on any goods, but they usually took the invoice value, although they were not compelled to.

The Judge—And I suppose another letter would give the price

at which she really bought them? Mr. Schuhl—Yes. She did not intend to defraud, but only did what she understood everyone else was doing and which she thought was all right.

The Judge—If she had given the proper price, the Customs officials still would have the right to fix a higher valuation?

Mr. Schuhl—Yes. She bought at retail prices, but thought she had a right to state wholesale prices, which were from 10 to 20 per cent. lower. I think this is the first case of the sort that has been before the Court and I ask for leniency in view of the fact that the defendant did not intend to defraud.

Mr. Davies said that, for a consignment of goods over G.\$100, a Consular invoice had to be obtained and it was in connection with such a case that action had been taken. He understood it was quite right that many other people were doing the same thing and the intention was to put a stop to it.

The Judge—Do other nationals do the same thing?

Mr. Davies—I believe they do.

The Judge—It is an offence in their case?

Mr. Schuhl—I believe their shipments are stopped.

Mr. Davies—I do not believe any other nationals could be punished for doing the same thing as regards the United States. They might be prosecuted on a charge of defrauding the United States Government, but whether it would be an offence under their laws I cannot say.

The Judge said that, if it were not for extraterritoriality, there would be some question whether Americans could be prosecuted in America on such a charge. Certainly they could not be prosecuted here, and a foreigner certainly could not be. He thought everyone had the same disposition, if they sent or took goods to America, to value them at the wholesale price, even though they were bought retail, though undoubtedly it was a violation of the statute. However, as there was extraterritoriality here, Americans were living under

the American law, and, though foreigners might do the same thing with impunity, in the case of Americans it was an offence. Should a foreigner who had done the same thing eventually go to the United States, it might be possible to charge him as having committed the offence in the United States, although he had not previously been there, but that would be a matter for argument. He thought that all American citizens in China should be very careful about the statements they made to consular officers with regard to goods shipped to the United States. He did not personally believe the defendant had any real appreciation of what she was doing, but, like all practices of a questionable character, though it might go on for years without being detected, eventually something would come of it. He was sure that, just as the defendant had not deliberately intended to do anything wrong, so also she would not again

(Continued on Page 250.)

SMOKE CAPSTAN




THEY'RE DEPENDABLE

68-617

This advertisement is issued by the British-American Tobacco Co. (China) Ltd.

LAW REPORTS

(Continued from Page 249.)

be involved in any similar trouble, and therefore he would only impose a fine of G.\$200.

PROVISIONAL COURT

ARMS IMPORTATION INTO CHINA

When the case against two Chinese who were arrested on April 16 by police on duty at the Garden Bridge, when 11 Mauser pistols were found in their possession, came up for hearing at the Provisional Court, last Friday called on the accused called (on *suppoca*) Capt. Clarke, Director of Criminal Intelligence, as witness.

Questioned, Capt. Clarke said that, on April 24, Chen, the third accused in the case who was arrested on information given by the others came to him and said that a Chinese detective had attempted to extort money from him, saying that if he did not comply with the request he would implicate him in an arms case that he was investigating. This interview took place before Chen had been arrested, said witness.

From investigations made by the police, it is alleged that Chen, who was at one time an interpreter to the Danish Consulate-General, obtained his supplies from Japanese vessels arriving from European ports and that he had acted as a selling agent in Shanghai. One of the men arrested on Garden Bridge said that he was an employee of Chen's while the other claimed that he was a buyer, and identified some of the money found in Chen's house when it was searched by the police. The case was remanded to permit of further inquiries being made.

A FORTUNE TELLER'S TRIALS

Taking up a considerable portion of the time of the Provisional Court last Friday morning, a Chinese fortune-teller told to the Judge the trials and tribulations of his profession.

He appeared before Judge Hsiung as complainant in a case wherein he charged an unemployed compatriot with the theft of some clothing and bedding, in all valued at \$100. Accused, he said, came to his house at 2264 Yangtsepo Road on Wednesday, and said that he had been sent by his master to ascertain what fee would be required to tell the fortunes of his master's family. Witness said the fee would be \$10, and in response to the servant's request for a commission on the transaction promised that he would reward him suitably. They exchanged names and addresses, and it was agreed that accused should return on Thursday between noon and 2 o'clock in the afternoon. When accused did not arrive at 2 o'clock, the fortune-teller went out. Accused, however, duly arrived after 2 o'clock and at once proceeded, in the fortune-teller's absence, to ransack the house after gaining entry. He packed his booty on a wheelbarrow and, when questioned by a watchman, produced the fortuneteller's card, at the same time saying that he had his permission to remove the articles. He had not gone far when the alleyway watchman came on the scene and questioned his comrade about the matter. The former became suspicious and chased the thief, who was later arrested by a constable.

The accused admitted the crime and was sentenced to one year and four months' imprisonment.

THE SALE OF INDECENT LITERATURE

The proprietor of the Kwang Ming Book Shop, 95 Honan Road, was charged in the Provisional Court last Friday with publishing indecent literature entitled "The Description of Sex in Poems and Songs".

Insp. Mason said that an inspection of accused's sales record book showed entries marked in red pencil of the book in question, and it was noticed that copies had been sent to Tientsin and other places in China. The book had also been widely distributed in Shanghai.

P.-C. S. O'Rourke said that on April 25 accused's shop was visited but no copies of the book were

found on the premises. The book produced was bought in Foochow Road, but accused was the publisher of it.

Accused said that he was only an agent for the sale of the book since April 11. He had now stopped its sale altogether.

Insp. Mason said that the Commissioner of Police had received a number of letters from Chinese schools asking for the sale of such books to be prohibited as they sometimes found their way into schools and perverted the scholars' minds. A fine of \$30 was imposed.

USING FRAUDULENT TRADEMARKS

Two cases of considerable interest to the agents of foreign manufacturers were before the Provisional Court on Tuesday morning, each being in connection with the fraudulent imitation of trademarks.

The first was one in which Mr. A. Krisel on behalf of the Standard Laboratory Inc., brought an action against Yang Shing Hosiery Factory, 1271 Chekiang Road, for fraudulently imitating the trademark "Stacomb," the name of a commodity which is guaranteed to make the hair lie flat.

Judge Liang and Deputy Stevens heard the case.

Trademark Duly Registered

Mr. Krisel, on behalf of the prosecution, stated that the company had registered the trademark "Stacomb" in Peking, and he produced a certificate to that effect. The commodity, he said, was first introduced into China in 1924, and the company had spent from four to five thousand dollars a year in advertising it. Year by year the business had increased until during the past year it reached considerable proportions. A great many imitations of the trademark had made their appearance on the local market and it had been found that the firms producing the imitations were using fictitious names, and that, as a result, it had been impossible to trace the actual manufacturers. As an instance, one of the names on the label was "Le Berry Chemical Co., New York, U. S. A." Inquiries were made and it was found that no such company existed. The packages bearing the imitation labels produced, were purchased at the Bai Foong Hosiery Co. in Nanking Road, and the proprietor of that store had stated that he had purchased them from the Yang Shing Hosiery Factory, and that the latter had told him that they could supply as many cases as he required at the rate of \$45.80 per dozen jars. That was the reason why action had been taken against defendants.

A Lot of Imitations

Carl Crow, an advertising agent, stated that he had advertised "Stacomb" for four years. He had noticed a lot of imitations on the market and accordingly informed the manufacturers. The company had spent \$20,000 on advertising.

Replying to the Judge, Mr. Krisel said the witness who purchased the packages produced was a Chinese lawyer named Liang, but at present he was in Nanking. There was no written evidence as to the manufacturers, but that would be proved by the lawyer.

S. B. Ellis, assistant manager of Dodge & Seymour, sole agents, said the sales of "Stacomb" were:—1914—nil; 1925—\$3,150; 1926—\$7,862; 1927—\$35,395. For 1928 the sales were expected to reach \$50,000 (all gold dollars). The retail price was \$1 per jar, but the imitations were being retailed at 75 cents.

Mr. Krisel told the Bench that he had not filed a claim for damages. He was only desirous to stop the fraudulent imitations being made.

Judge Liang fixed the trial for May 15.

The "Lysol" Case

The second case was that in which the manager of Hsin Yuen Co., 1A Kiangse Road, is charged with having fraudulently imitated the "Lysol" label. Mr. Krisel again appeared for the prosecution.

Court Inspector Mason stated that he had served the summons on the defendant but he was not in Court. When he served the summons he also searched the premises and found five bottles of Lysol with the alleged spurious labels.

Mr. Krisel asked for a warrant. The Judge stated that owing to

a clerical error the wrong date had been entered on the summons, and remanded the trial till May 15.

Other Provisional Court Cases

N. Shkolnik, a Russian barber, and a Chinese, were charged with having caused the death of a Chinese by beating him with their clenched fists, and a remand was ordered until May 15.

A clerk with an alias charged with misappropriating \$27,500 the property of the National Commercial Bank, strongly denied that he had caused false entries to be made in the books of the bank. The accused was arrested on Monday. For the complainant it was stated that as the offence was committed in Tientsin the books could not be obtained for two weeks. The accused was remanded till May 23, being released on shop security of \$10,000.

MISCELLANEOUS CASES

A Russian woman, I. Stanikova, was charged at the Provisional Court last Friday with being drunk and incapable at 9 p.m. on Thursday at 890 Kungping Road, and further with wilfully damaging one window and six panes of glass in a police cell. Accused's defence was that she was not drunk at the house in Kungping Road. "I was sick with a headache when the policeman came and arrested me. I do not know why I was placed in the cell. I thought that I was in hospital, so I broke the window to escape," said accused. She also told the Court that she had only a few friends in Shanghai, and that her husband had deserted her in Harbin. Accused was fined \$1 on the first charge and \$5 on the second, or six days' imprisonment as an alternative.

Early on Monday morning two Chinese police constables, on the Foochow Road Jetty, regarded with suspicion a shoe case which was being carried by a Chinese.

They interrogated the proprietor who replied, "only shoes." But an examination revealed two Mauser pistols, and in the man's belt four other Mausers were found. While the Chinese with the box was being searched his companion made an attempt to escape. He was ultimately captured and six Mausers were found in his belt. The two accused were brought before the Court, and as far-reaching developments are expected they were remanded in custody.

Vladimir Kachanoff, merchant, and E. L. Viatkin, both Russians, were charged with having broken into 25 Broadway on April 14, and with having stolen dresses, with stockings, etc., to the value of \$3,125. The former was found not guilty, and the latter was sentenced to one year's imprisonment.

A Russian named Bogdanoff attempted to burgle the premises of H. W. Barrows, at 25 Ningkuo Road, on March 7. On Monday he was sentenced to two months' imprisonment.

A Chinese shopkeeper answered a charge of receiving stolen property, the property being four dozen spoons bearing the Y.M.C.A. crest. He got off very lightly, for it was proved that the spoons were not stolen from the Y.M.C.A. but from the workshop in Shanghai where the spoons were being manufactured. Ten dollars or seven days was the verdict.

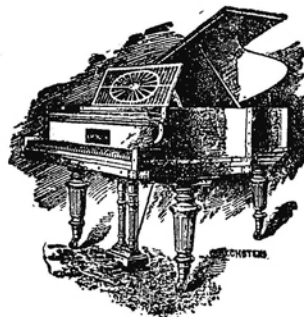
E. W. Wallace (an unrecognized American) and his wife (a Russian), were again brought before the Provisional Court on Thursday. They were arrested in Shanghai on receipt of a telegram from the Hongkong Police, and were charged with having committed fraud in Hongkong.

On Thursday the Shanghai police proffered further charges against them. That Wallace at Hongkong, concerned with Mal Maloney of Shanghai, between March 2 and April 15 fraudulently received from Kong Yan-man \$1,760, and that Mrs. Wallace unlawfully conveyed the money. When arrested the notes, it is alleged, were found near. The case was remanded.

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34 NANKING ROAD

FOREIGN TELEGRAMS

THE THRONE OF RUMANIA

Prince Carol with Baggage Packed Ready to Respond to any Overture: Invited to Leave England

London, May 7.

While Prince Carol, who is staying in Surrey with the son of the late Rumanian Premier, M. Jonescu, awaits, his baggage packed, a call from the Peasants' Party to "return to Rumania as King," Reuter's correspondent at Bucharest wires that as a climax to the campaign of the National Peasant Party to overthrow the Liberal Government and demand new elections a gigantic gathering of a quarter of a million peasants from all parts of the country was held yesterday at Albajulia in Transylvania. The gathering adopted a resolution demanding the resignation of the Cabinet and the formation of a peasant government.

There were no incidents. The Government had despatched troops to Albajulia as a precaution. There was talk of the peasants marching on Bucharest, but while the tension is very great the Government considers that "the political situation is unchanged."

It is noteworthy that the question of Prince Carol was not mentioned at the meeting at Albajulia.

Action by British Authorities

Later.

It has now been learned that the British authorities, learning on May 5 that two commercial aeroplanes had been chartered, presumably to fly with Prince Carol to Rumania, took action to prevent the departure of the machines, as the authorities were not satisfied that the Prince possessed the necessary papers to land in Rumania.

Prince Carol and his companion, Mme. Lupescu, it may be recalled, have been staying in Surrey as the guests of a Rumanian business man for the past week.

Political Intrigue Repudiated

May 7.

Prince Carol, interviewed by Reuter to-day, emphatically denied that he had engaged in political propaganda in England or that he had chartered aeroplanes to take him to Rumania, adding: "I came to England for rest and sport, but we are not always masters of events, which sometimes move faster than we expect."

The Prince also denied that he had chartered aeroplanes to distribute a manifesto all over Rumania announcing his readiness to take the Throne, though he had drafted a manifesto at Monte Carlo long ago, which he had dated May 5, in order to prevent bloodshed, as he had learned that the Peasants' Party would meet on May 6 and the Government might endeavour to prevent the meeting.

If he returned to Rumania he would travel in perfectly ordinary and open fashion, the Prince concluded.

The attitude of the Rumanian authorities towards Prince Carol is authoritatively outlined in London as follows: Prince Carol's actions are those of a private individual in view of his renunciation of the succession and his undertaking not to return to Rumania for 10 years without the consent of the Government. There is no backing in Rumania for the aspirations attributed to the former Crown Prince, it is asserted.

Closely Followed by Detectives

Prince Carol's movements were followed with close attention by interested British quarters last night. His departure from his Surrey home early in the evening gave rise to wild rumours until it was discovered that he and Mme. Lupescu and their host, M. Jonescu, had only gone to a London cinema (where the programme included a film entitled, "We are all gamblers").

Mr. Jonescu, interviewed at one o'clock this morning, said that they had been in touch telephonically with friends in Rumania and other places in the Continent. Prince Carol, he declared, was ready to return when the country called him and, if necessary, would strike.

The house in Surrey in which the Prince and Mme. Lupescu are staying is being strongly guarded by the police. It appears that Scotland Yard detectives have searched the neighbourhood of Godstone, in Surrey, as the result of information to the effect that an aeroplane is being concealed there.

Prince Carol to be Invited to Leave England

May 8.

Following a conference to-day between Home Office and Foreign Office officials, it was decided that Prince Carol of Rumania should be asked to leave England.

Not Expelled But Not Wanted

May 8.

A question regarding the position of Prince Carol of Rumania was asked in the House of Commons to-day by Commander the Hon. J. M. Kenworthy (Labour). The latter described the issue of a manifesto by Prince Carol calling on the people of Rumania to oust King Michael and instal himself (Prince Carol) on the Throne as a breach of the comity of nations, which, he declared, justified the request that the Prince should leave the country forthwith.

The Home Secretary, Sir William Joynson-Hicks, replying to Commander Kenworthy, announced that, after consulting the Foreign Secretary, he had caused Prince Carol to be informed that his presence in England was no longer welcome and that he should terminate his visit without delay.

Replying to further questions, the Home Secretary said that Prince Carol had been allowed to land in England on April 25 for a temporary visit of two months. No assurances had been invited from him that he would not engage in intrigues and political activities.

Questioned in regard to a statement in the press that the so-called "Rumanian plot" was a newspaper "stunt," Sir William Joynson-Hicks said that Prince Carol had promised to send him a full statement on the matter.

Scotland Yard informs the Prince it is authoritatively stated that there is no question of deporting Prince Carol but as the activities of himself and his friends are likely to embarrass Rumania, which is a friendly country, he will be politely informed that his presence in England is no longer welcome.

A Scotland Yard official this morning visited the Surrey house where Prince Carol is staying and acquainted the Prince of the decision reached at a conference of officials of the Home and Foreign offices to-day that he must leave England after a "reasonable time" in which to arrange his departure. Prince Carol's host, M. Jonescu, interviewed by Reuter, declared: "The impossible has happened—the Prince has got to leave England. This sad news was conveyed verbally by Inspector Haynes. No reason was given."

M. Jonescu added that Prince Carol was lunching at the Savoy to-day. After that he intended to see some greyhound-racing but was too upset to enjoy the latter. The Prince was surprised and unhappy and felt the position very keenly.

Definite Instructions to Leave

May 9.

A high official of the Surrey Constabulary to-day visited Prince Carol and informed him that, unless he complied with the request of the Home Office to leave the country as soon as possible, a Home Office expulsion order would be enforced.—Reuter.

Congress Passes Off Quietly

Bucharest, May 7.

The Peasants' Congress at Albajulia has passed off quietly and without incident. The Government provided special trains to take home several delegations at the latter's

request. M. Maniu, the Peasants' leader, is on his way to the capital to interview the Regency.

M. Inca, Minister of the Interior, in a statement with reference to the Congress, scouted the idea of revolutionary agitation.—Reuter.

Rumanian Peasants Excited

Vienna, May 8.

According to private advices from Bucharest, the resolution adopted by the Peasants' Conference at Albajulia was more drastic than officially admitted. The resolution empowered the people to use all means to remove the ruling Government and declared that while the Rumanian people are menarchially inclined they are capable of choosing a form of government more suitable to the interests of the country. The Congress constituted itself a "National Assembly" to await the decision of the Council of Regency.—Reuter.

An Abortive Rising

Berlin, May 8.

The German press is obliged to rely mainly on Vienna and Budapest for news of the situation in Rumania, where the newspapers are being severely censored. Some foreign journalists at Bucharest are reported to have been arrested for attempting to evade the censorship.

It is disclosed officially that 30,000 peasants, marching on Bucharest from the Congress at Albajulia, were persuaded or reaching Fejuch to return to their homes. There were some clashes with the gendarmerie at various stations, where the peasants tried to entrain without purchasing tickets, and numerous arrests were made, but otherwise all is quiet.—Reuter.

Bucharest, May 9.

Political circles applaud the correctness of the British action with regard to Prince Carol, which "curtails the ex-Crown Prince's misguided and adventurous ambition."

Prince Carol's last manifesto has not evoked an echo in Rumania. His cause has long been definitely abandoned by all parties. Towns all over the country are decked with bunting in preparation for the celebration of the national festival tomorrow.—Reuter.

RELIEF FOR COTTON INDUSTRY

£1,500,000 a Year Less in Local Taxation

London, May 9.

In the House of Commons, to-day, at question-time, a representative of the Board of Trade stated that it had been estimated that, under the Budget proposals, the cotton industry would be directly relieved of £1,500,000 a year of local taxation.—Reuter.

REWARDS OF CRITICISM

Hungarian Writer Sentenced by White Regime

Budapest, May 8.

The Court of Appeal has reduced the sentence on the famous writer and politician, Louis Hatvany, to four years' imprisonment, a fine of 6,000 pengoes, 10 years' deprivation of political rights and the payment of 250,000 pengoes damages to the Treasury.

Hatvany was sentenced three months ago to seven years' imprisonment, a fine of £500 (about 14,000 pengoes), the payment of £17,500 (about 500,000 pengoes) to the Treasury, the payment of the costs of the prosecution and 10 years' loss of political rights. These drastic penalties were inflicted in consequence of his writings criticising the White régime in Hungary while he was in exile after the downfall of the Communist régime.—Reuter.

AMERICAN MARITIME DISASTER

New York, May 7.

A Government dredger working in the channel off Staten Island was rammed to-day by a steamer and sunk. Nineteen of the crew are missing.—Reuter.

BRITISH INDUSTRIAL CRISIS

Dyer's Threaten Strike and Cotton Spinners Lockout

London, May 4.

A proposal to reduce the wage of cotton-workers by 12½ per cent. is contained in a resolution passed by the General Committee of the Federation of Master Cotton-Spinners Associations at Manchester. The resolution is an important development in the cotton crisis.

A copy of the resolution has been sent to members of the Federation, with two ballot-papers, one for the American section and one for the Egyptian. Members are asked to vote whether they are willing to leave the question of a reduction of wages to be dealt with by the Federation Committee and to close the mills if it is necessary to enforce the demand.

The trade unions of the dyeing industry have sent an ultimatum to the employers, declaring that, failing a satisfactory settlement of the wage dispute by the second pay-day in June, they will instruct their members to cease work.—Reuter.

DISASTROUS FEN FIRES IN HOELAND

Drentsche District a Raging Furnace: Flames Spreading

Amsterdam, May 4.

Extensive fires are raging in the low marshy districts of Drentsche, a frontier province in northeast Holland. It is feared that only a cessation of the wind, combined with heavy rain, can end the conflagration, which is spreading, owing to the inadequacy of fire-fighting facilities in the sparsely populated moorland region.

The district round Emmen, on the German frontier, is now a raging furnace. Many houses are burning and an area several miles in extent has been evacuated. Atmospheric conditions there resemble an eclipse of the sun. Dense, suffocating smoke-clouds are visible for miles.

The Drentsche fen fires are assuming catastrophic proportions. Twenty houses have been destroyed in one village. A man aged 60 is believed to have been incinerated, and eight workmen narrowly escaped death by swimming in a canal.—Reuter.

SIR ALFRED MOND

Report of His Being Raised Shortly to Peerage

London, May 6.

Sir Alfred Mond yesterday announced that he will not again contest the Carmarthen division for which he now sits in the House of Commons.

Rumours have been current that Sir Alfred Mond will be elevated to the peerage in the King's Birthday Honours List and this announcement is regarded as confirming the report.

If Sir Alfred Mond becomes a peer there will be a by-election in Carmarthen.—Reuter.

BIRCHING FOR SEDITION

Useful Example from Hongkong

London, May 7.

Replying in the House of Commons to-day to Miss Ellen Wilkinson (Labour), who urged an inquiry into the sentence of three months' hard labour and a birching, which was passed on Yeung Ping-wong, a Chinese, at Hongkong, for possessing seditious literature, the Secretary of State for the Colonies, Mr. L. S. Amery, said that the sentence was in accordance with the laws of Hongkong and called for no special inquiry.—Reuter.

WASHINGTON, May 4:—The Democrats in the Senate are fighting to secure tax reductions in 1929 of \$325,000,000, instead of the \$210,000,000 in sight announced by the Treasury.—Reuter.

THE U.S. MERCHANT MARINE

Construction Fund to Assist Private Owners

Washington, May 6.

The House of Representatives to-day passed the Jones-White Shipping Bill, which is designed to develop the privately-owned American merchant marine. The Bill combines the Jones Bill—which has already passed the Senate and which would continue the operation of the Shipping Board—and the Bill drafted by Mr. White, chairman of the House of Representatives Committee, which is described as a compromise. The Bill provides, *inter alia*, for the granting of long-term foreign-mail contracts and for the Government entering into the marine insurance business.

One of the provisions of the Bill increases the Construction Fund from \$125,000,000 to \$250,000,000.

It is reported that President Coolidge is opposed to one of the features of the Bill, as passed by the House of Representatives, which enables the Shipping Board to authorize the sale of any Government vessel on an affirmative vote by five or seven members, whereas the original Bill, as passed by the Senate, required a unanimous vote, but the Congressmen responsible for piloting the Bill through the House of Representatives doubt whether the Bill will be vetoed.

The cost to the Government for operation of the Bill, they declare, will not exceed \$10,000,000 a year.—Reuter.

MANCHESTER COTTON CRISIS

Breakdown of Conference: Suggestion to End Agreements

London, May 3.

Important decisions are expected to be taken at Manchester tomorrow, when reports concerning the breakdown of the recent cotton conference will be submitted to the executive committees of the Master Cotton Spinners' and Manufacturers' organizations.

It is understood that the Federation's Wages Committee will recommend that the agreements be ended.—Reuter.

NORTH POLE FLIGHT

Airship Italia at Her Base at Shitzbergen

Oslo, May 5.

The airship Italia has left for Spitzbergen, which is to be Gen. Nobil's base for his attempted flight over the North Pole.

May 6. The airship Italia, in which General Nobil will make an attempt to reach the North Pole, has arrived at Spitzbergen, the base of the flight.—Reuter.

A CHANNEL COLLISION

Navy Store-ship and Greek Merchantman: 12 Lives Lost

London, May 4.

H. M. S. Bacchus, the store-ship of the Mediterranean Fleet, to-day collided with the Greek steamer Joannis Fafalios, in the Channel. The latter sank. Her crew of 22 were picked up by the Bacchus, which is now reported to be sinking. It is stated that she has been abandoned by her own crew and the survivors of the Greek steamer.

Later. The store-ship Bacchus (2,000 tons) has been towed into Portland harbour. Ten of the crew of the Joannis Fafalios were drowned, while two others died after being rescued.

Inquiry to be Held

May 6.

A Board of Trade inquiry is to be held into the collision during a fog in the English Channel between the Royal Naval auxiliary vessel Bacchus and the Greek steamer Joannis Fafalios. The Greek steamer was sunk with the loss of 12 of her crew, of whom five were brothers.—Reuter.

OUR COURTEOUS FRIEND KING AMANULLAH

A Royal Snub to Moscow: The Hint Accepted

Riga, May 5.

It is reported from Moscow that, owing to the reluctance of King Amanullah of Afghanistan to participate to-day in the ceremony of handing over the aeroplanes purchased from subscriptions by the people to the "Our Reply to Chamberlain" fund, the Soviet has decided to postpone the ceremony until His Majesty's departure.—Reuter.

No Military Alliance With Russia Proposed

Moscow, May 7.

It is officially stated that the reports published abroad that King Amanullah of Afghanistan has refused to enter into a military alliance with Russia are not true. "The King," it is declared, "has neither accepted nor rejected any such project, seeing it has never been proposed."—Reuter.

American Financiers' Contract

New York, May 8.

A group of American financiers recently concluded a contract with King Amanullah in Paris in connection with important oil and mineral concessions in Afghanistan which the concessionaires will handle for a long term of years, after which they will return the properties to the Afghanisthan Government.

A Long Lease for Working of Properties

May 9.

Official details regarding the statement that a group of American financiers recently concluded a contract with King Amanullah, in Paris, in connection with important oil and mineral concessions in Afghanistan, which the concessionaires will handle for a long term of years, after which they will return the properties to the Afghanisthan Government, have hitherto been difficult to obtain. A lawyer, Mr. Daniel Strachan, who claims to have handled the negotiations in Paris in February, is reluctant to divulge the scope of the agreement, pending the conclusion of definite arrangements.

State Department officials, interviewed by Reuter to-day, confirmed the receipt of a report from Mr. Strachan, whom they requested to supply copies of contracts and the certificates of incorporation of the Afghan-American Company, which Mr. Strachan is forming. A reply has not yet been received.—Reuter.

AVIATION TOLL IN AMERICA

164 Fatalities Last Year: Pilots' Errors Responsible

Washington, May 3.

It is officially stated that there were 164 fatalities in aviation accidents in the United States in 1922, of which 48 per cent. were due to errors on the part of the pilots.—Reuter.

Peterboro, New Jersey, May 9.

Lieut. Royal Thomas, who last week unsuccessfully attempted to beat the world's flying endurance record, crashed here to-day and was killed. His companion, Lieut. Westervelt, was also killed.

It transpires that Lieut. Royal Thomas and Lieut. Westervelt were engaged at the time of the disaster in a test flight in preparation for a secret flight, at an early date, to Rome.—Reuter.

MOSCOW CALLS THE TUNE

Bombay, May 9.

Mr. Joshi, President of the Bombay Textile Labour Union, has received 21,000 rupees from Moscow.—Reuter.

DUNKIRK May 10:—The Mayor of Baillieu has been arrested on a charge of appropriating about Frs. 5,000,000, which sum had been subscribed for the reconstruction of churches in war-devastated areas.—Reuter.

A FRANCO-AMERICAN FILM ARGUMENT

France Applies Quota Idea: Right to Negotiate Direct

Paris, May 4.

The decree, issued on February 18, laying down that a quota of one French film must be sold in the United States for every four American films produced in France has given rise to considerable acrimony in French and American film circles. It has brought Mr. Will Hays, the American film magnate, from America to negotiate for modification of the "ruinous" conditions, as a consequence of which American cinema establishments in France have threatened to close down, thereby rendering idle 8,000 French employees.

An agreement has now been reached, not modifying the quota, but ameliorating the method of its application by substituting import licences for block booking, thereby enabling French producers to negotiate direct with American firms.—Reuter.

THE EMANCIPATION OF BURMA SLAVES

Expedition Releases 1,028: Any Remaining Declared Free

Rangoon, May 6.

The expedition under Mr. J. O. T. Barnard, despatched to the Burmese "Triangle," early in the year, to continue the work of releasing slaves, has concluded its task and returned to Myitkyina. The expedition, which released 1,028 slaves, was everywhere received in a friendly spirit. It is believed that there are now no more slaves left in the "Triangle."

In the course of a durbar attended by the Naga and Kachin chiefs, the Commissioner of the Saginai division announced the complete abolition of slavery. He said that henceforth no further right to possess slaves or to receive compensation for their release would be admitted. Any slaves who still remained unproduced were declared free in law.—Reuter.

THE CAPITULATIONS IN PERSIA

Decree to Abrogate Them: Tariff System to be Enforced

Teheran, May 4.

A decree abrogating the Capitulations and subjecting foreigners to the jurisdiction of the national courts operates from May 10, which will probably be proclaimed a national holiday.

The Majlis to-day passed a Bill creating new maximum and minimum tariffs. Minimum tariffs have been accorded to Russia.—Reuter.

SUBMARINE TRAGEDIES

U.S. Rescue Ships Increased: Deep-Seq Diving School

Washington, May 7.

The Navy Department has authorized an increase in the number of submarine rescue vessels to five; and the establishment of a deep-sea diving school.—Reuter.

AMERICAN SAFEGUARDS IN NICARAGUA

Managua, May 9.

The United States Marine headquarters announce that the police and patrol duties of all provincial departments will be taken over by the Nicaraguan National Guard, commanded by a United States officer, as soon as the necessary units have been formed and trained.—Reuter.

Moscow, May 8:—As a result of the preliminary inquiry into the charge against the persons arrested in the middle of March, framed as "a revolutionary conspiracy to wreck the coalmines of the Shakhits district in the Donetz coal-basin," 50 Russians and three Germans will be charged with "economic counter-revolution."—Reuter.

BRITAIN AND PEACE PACT

Consideration of All Suggested Methods

London, May 4.

It is understood that the reply of the British Government to the Note of the United States Secretary of State, Mr. F. B. Kellogg, proposing a multilateral treaty for the outlawry of war, is nearly ready and will welcome the proposal.

The diplomatic correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph" says that the British Government has proposed to the Governments of the United States, Germany, Italy and Japan that a conference of jurists, representing these Powers and France, should be held at an early date to study the legal aspects of the drafts of the proposed treaty, submitted by Mr. Kellogg and by M. Briand, the French Foreign Minister, for the outlawry of war.

Later.

With reference to the report that the British Government has proposals for a peace pact, Reuter understands that, in the course of conversations through the usual diplomatic channels, the opportunity was taken to ascertain the views of the other interested Powers. Different methods of procedure have been mooted, including a conference of jurists, but the British Government, for many reasons, among which is the necessity of consulting the Dominions, has not reached a definite conclusion in regard to what method is most likely to contribute to a successful result.—Reuter.

German—U. S. Arbitration Treaty

Washington, May 5.

The Conciliation and Arbitration Treaty between Germany and the United States was signed to-day.

May 9.

The reply of the Italian Government to the United States' proposal for a multilateral treaty for the outlawry of war has been received by the State Department.—Reuter.

RACE MEETING TRAGEDY

200 Injured When Stand in Aus- tralia Collapses

Sydney, May 5.

Two hundred spectators at a pony race-meeting on the race course at Rosebery were injured to-day as a result of the collapse of the grandstand owing to a large crowd rushing to it during a heavy shower. A large number of persons had miraculous escapes, especially the occupants of tea-rooms beneath the stand.—Reuter.

OBITUARY

Count Pourtales

Breslau, May 5.

The death has occurred of Count Pourtales, who was the German Ambassador at St. Petersburg in 1905.—Reuter.

Barry Pain

London, May 6.

Barry Pain, the well-known novelist who excelled in his writing of Cockney mentality and humour, died yesterday after a long illness.

Sir W. M. Goodman

May 6.

The death has occurred, at the age of 82, of the Hon. Sir William Meigh Goodman, K.C., who was called to the Bar at the Middle Temple, in 1870. He was appointed Attorney-General, British Honduras, 1883, and became Chief Justice, 1886. In 1889 he was appointed Attorney-General, Hongkong, and became Chief Justice of the Supreme Court there in 1902, holding office until his retirement in 1905.—Reuter.

Mr. H. E. Pratt

Sydney, May 7.

Mr. H. E. Pratt, the Minister of Customs, collapsed and died to-day while addressing a public meeting. The hall was crowded as it was Mr. Pratt's sixty-third birthday.—Reuter.

GERMANY'S SECRET MILITARISTS

Members of the Rossbach Corps Sentenced

Berlin, May 6.

After a trial lasting three weeks, three former members of the "Rossbach Corps," an illegal military organization, were convicted in the Stettin Court to-day on a charge of shooting their comrade, Willie Schmidt, in 1920, because the latter was suspected of informing the Inter-Allied Military Commission where the "Rossbach Corps" hid their arms.

A former lieutenant named Heines was sentenced to fifteen years' penal servitude, a former sergeant named Ottow was sentenced to four years' imprisonment, while a workman called Froebel received a sentence of three years' imprisonment. Five others were acquitted.

The jury, in delivering their verdict, "guilty," recommended the prisoners to mercy expressing the opinion that they had acted out of love for the Fatherland.—Reuter.

AUSTRIAN MONARCHIST THREATS

Leader Arrested Over Demand for Bela Kun's Extradition

Vienna, May 9.

The retired Colonel, Gustav Wolf, leader of the Austrian Monarchist Party, was arrested to-day, following the publication of certain pamphlets, issued by his party, which said that the party requested the Hungarian Legation to urge the breaking off of diplomatic relations with Austria, should the Government of Hungary fail to secure the extradition of Bela Kun, the head of the short-lived Communist Government in Hungary in 1919, who was arrested here on April 27 on charges of being a member of a secret society and of returning to the country contrary to an order against his return. If these representations were ineffectual, the pamphlets declared, Hungarian troops should be sent into Austria.—Reuter.

INTERNATIONAL SILK CONGRESS

Agreement on Codification and Sale Conditions

Paris, May 9.

The congress of the International Silk Federation opened here to-day. Codification of methods and conditions of the sale of raw silk were agreed upon and will be shortly introduced in producing countries. The Federation has appointed an executive committee, with M. Fougere as president and Mr. Y. F. Farrel, Great Britain, as treasurer. Resolutions have been passed declaring the necessity for special definitions of artificial silks.—Reuter.

ALSACE AND LORRAINE

France Will Never Agree to Separation

Paris, May 6.

Speaking at Metz to-day, the Premier, M. Poincare, declared that France would never give up one inch of territory in Alsace or Lorraine, nor would she agree to the creation of neutral or autonomous control of these provinces. Such a course, he added, would only be the forerunner of new conflicts.—Reuter.

MANNING'S FLIGHT TO AUSTRALIA

London, May 7.

News has been received in London that Wing-Commander E. R. Manning, the Australian, who departed from Lympne, Kent, on April 23 in a 35-HP monoplane on a solo flight to Australia, following Captain Bert Hinkler's routes, crashed at Homs, Syria, but was not hurt.—Reuter.

GERMANY'S LEANING TO SOCIALISM

Coming Elections Expected to Favour the Left

Berlin, May 9.

The country is warming up to the preparations for the elections on May 20, which, whatever the fortunes of the various parties, will doubtless leave the principal party leaders in possession of their seats under the prevailing system of proportional representation. Students of politics anticipate that the recent marked swing to the Left will be reflected in an increase in the representation of the Socialists, already the strongest party, and probably a decrease in the ranks of the Right parties, like the German Nationals, at present the second strongest party, and the People's Party, of which the Foreign Minister, Herr Stresemann, is a member, while the Extreme Nationalists will doubtless suffer heavily as regards seats, as they have already suffered as regards personnel, through the actual or prospective resignation of Gen. von Ludendorff, Admiral von Tirpitz, Prince Bismarck, and Count Bernstorff.

The Communists, with several million supporters, expect to gain seats. Hence, though the elections are unlikely to provide a sensational surprise, the new Reichstag is expected to differ considerably from the last.—Reuter.

ATLANTIC FLIGHT'S LURE

Capt. Courtney to Make Another Attempt

London, May 4.

Capt. Courtney, who attempted an Atlantic flight from east to west in September, but gave up at Corunna, is making another attempt this month in a Dornier-Napier flying-boat, which is being tested at Pisa. She is of German design, built in Italy, and has two British Napier engines developing over 1,000-h.p.—Reuter.

New York, May 5.

A prize of \$12,500, offered by M. Alwen Gren, of Stockholm, for a successful flight from Europe to America, was presented at a dinner last night to Baron von Huehnfeld, the owner of the Bremen, who handed it over to Fraulein Herta Junkers, insisting that she give it to her father, who built the aeroplane.—Reuter.

ROUND UP OF COMMUNISTS IN CAIRO

Cairo, May 8.

The documents seized in connection with the arrest of the 18 Communists here on Sunday night show that the persons arrested, none of whom are Egyptians, had direct relations with Moscow, whence they received funds for propaganda to induce Egyptian youths to go to Moscow to study Bolshevik principles.

May 7.

The police last night rounded up a number of Communists, effecting 18 arrests. These are mostly Italians and Greeks, who, it is understood, are being deported.—Reuter.

FEARS FOR PRESIDENT OF VENEZUELA

New York, May 8.

An unconfirmed report has reached New York that President Gomez of Venezuela has been assassinated.—Reuter.

London, May 9.

The Venezuelan Legation in London denies that President Gomez has been assassinated, and says that he is in excellent health and the situation in Venezuela is normal.—Reuter.

REST ORDERED FOR THE POLISH PREMIER

Warsaw, May 10.

Marshal Pilsudski, the Polish Premier, who is suffering from a paralytic stroke, has been ordered by his doctors to take a long rest.—Reuter.

ANOTHER WARSAW INCIDENT

Attempted Murder of Soviet Representatives

Berlin, May 5.

A message from Warsaw states that a Russian *émigré* yesterday fired a revolver into a car in which M. Lizareff and another member of the Soviet Legation were driving. M. Lizareff was wounded in the hand by a bullet, while his face was cut by splintered glass. The assailant was arrested.—Reuter.

Poland's Regrets

Warsaw, May 5.

The Russian *émigré* who yesterday fired a revolver into a car in which M. Lizareff and another member of the Soviet Legation were driving is named Georg Wojciechowski.

A representative of the Polish Foreign Minister to-day called at the Soviet Legation and expressed his Government's regrets at the occurrence. He gave an assurance that the assailant would be severely punished in accordance with the law.—Reuter.

Strong Soviet Note

Moscow, May 7.

The Government of Soviet Russia has sent the Polish Government a Note in connection with the recent attempt at Warsaw on the life of M. Lizareff of the Soviet Legation, protesting against the alleged passivity of the Polish authorities as regards "White" *émigré* terrorist organizations.

The Note recalls the murder of M. Volkoff last year and the participation of Voitzekhovskiy in the plot. It declares that the name of the latter was among a list of very active members of "White" Russian terrorist organizations. This list, the Note proceeds, was communicated to the Polish Legation with the remark that any further sojourn of these persons in Poland would jeopardize the relations between the two countries. Despite this, the Note declares, the Polish Government took no measures for the liquidation of terrorist organizations, while the attitude of the Polish press towards terrorist attempts amounted to direct encouragement.—Reuter.

AN EGYPTIAN PRINCE'S ESCAPE

Arrest of a Asylum Attendant After Incident in 1925

London, May 10.

The dramatic escape of the Egyptian Prince Seif ed Din from an asylum at Ticehurst, Sussex, in 1925 accompanied by two asylum attendants has been recalled by the arrest of John Bastone, one of the Prince's attendants at Ticehurst, on his arrival yesterday at Dover from Jaffa, on a charge of aiding and abetting the other attendant, named Pilbeam, to assist the Prince's escape.

A warrant for the arrest of Bastone and Pilbeam has been out since the escape.—Reuter.

MILITARY RESPONSIBILITY FOR RIOT ACTION

Calcutta, May 9.

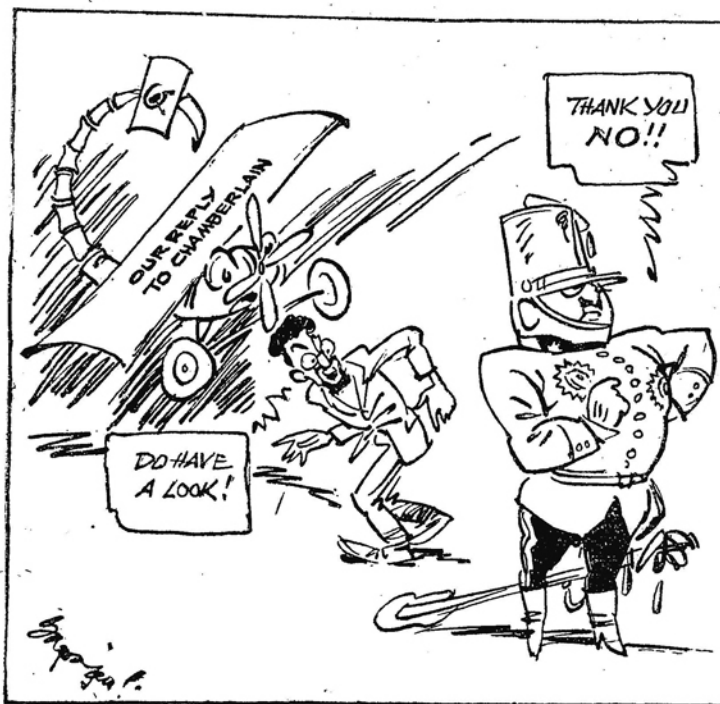
The District Magistrate, reporting on the military firing during the railway strike riot here on March 28, severely censured Capt. J. H. Christie, commanding the Eastern Frontier Rifles, who opened fire on the orders of the Superintendent of Police.—Reuter.

PRINCE KROPOTKINE KILLED

Nice, May 5.

Prince Jean Kropotkine, a nephew of the well-known anarchist, was involved in a street brawl last night with the result that some American sailors hit him on the head. The blows were not heavy enough to kill ordinarily, but the Prince's skull had been trepanned during the War. A post mortem examination revealed that he died from cerebral haemorrhage.

The Prince fought under Wrangel against the Bolsheviks and lately was employed at a film studio as an electrician.—Reuter.



DIPLOMACY IN A DIFFERENT ASPECT

AN INSULT TO FRENCH PREMIER

Autonomists' Defending Counsel Suspended for Month

Colmar, May 5.

The disorderly scenes which have marked the trial of the Alsatian autonomists have culminated in the suspension to-day of Maitre Fourrier, one of the counsel for the defence, who had applied the word "blunder" to the action of M. Poincaré in connection with Alsace. The Public Prosecutor demanded legal action against the speaker for an offence to the Premier. The hearing was suspended amid tumult.

On resumption, the Court expressed the opinion that Maitre Fourrier's word was a grave offence to M. Poincaré and a breach of the oath taken by barristers never to lack respect for the public authorities. The Court suspended Maitre Fourrier for a month. He is thus unable to continue pleading the autonomist case.

Other counsel for the defence have sent a letter to the Minister of Justice, protesting against Maitre Fourrier's suspension.—Reuter.

SEAGULL AEROPLANE INVENTOR'S DEATH

Crashes Whilst Experimenting with Moving Wings

Curtiss Field, N. Y., May 4.

Mr. Bonney, the inventor of the "seagull" aeroplane with moving wings, crashed and was killed to-day while making experiments.—Reuter.

COCAINE IN AUSTRALIA

Sharp Penalties for Importing or Possession

Sydney, May 7.

Under a new proclamation of the Customs Act, persons illegally importing or being in possession of cocaine or any of its derivatives will be liable to be sentenced from three months' to three years' imprisonment or to pay a fine not exceeding £500.—Reuter.

LONDON, May 3:—Sir Gilbert Clayton received a cordial welcome on his arrival yesterday at Jeddah, where he proceeded for conversations with Ibn Saud, King of the Hedjaz and of Nejd, which are expected to begin next week.—British Wireless through Reuter.

BULL MOVEMENT IN NEW YORK

4½ Million Shares Change Hands

New York, May 7.

The Stock Market reopened to-day with amazing strength. An enormous volume of business was done.

The first sales were a block of 10,000 Radio Corporation shares at 191, a rise of nearly 9 points, and 8,500 General Motors shares at 210, a rise of 5 points as compared with Friday's closing figures. The Exchange was closed on Saturday.

Later, Over four and a half million shares changed hands during the day, Radio Corporations making a new record of 205, while aeroplane stocks were very active, Aeros jumping up 9 points and Curtiss 18.—Reuter.

THE U.S. PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN

Mr. Walsh Leaves Field to Governor Al Smith

Washington, May 4.

Democrats are all agog because Senator Thomas J. Walsh of Montana has practically withdrawn from the campaign for Presidential nomination in favour of Governor Al Smith of New York State. Senator Walsh bases his action on Governor Smith's victory in the primaries.—Reuter.

PRIZE PLAY AND NOVEL

The Pulitzer Competition Winners

New York, May 7.

"The Strange Interlude" has been adjudged by the Pulitzer Prize Committee the best American play in 1927. The author, Eugene O'Neill, has been awarded a \$1,000 prize.

Thornton Wilder has also been awarded \$1,000 for his novel, "The Bridge of San Luis Rey."—Reuter.

NEW ARGENTINE PRESIDENT

Buenos Aires, May 5.

The final returns of the Presidential election, which was held on April 1, show that ex-President Irigoyen, who held office from 1916 to 1922, polled two-thirds of the votes of the country. The present President, Dr. de Alvear, relinquishes office on October 12.—Reuter.

THE RUBBER EXPORT DUTY

No Reduction in Singapore Till Further Considered

Singapore, May 7.

In the Legislative Council to-day, replying to unofficial Members who urged reduction of the rubber export duty, the Colonial Secretary, Sir Hayes Marriott, stated that he did not propose to take action until the matter had been further considered. The Government's present intention was to re-enact the Rubber Assessment Ordinance when restriction disappeared. Members of the Legislative Council would be consulted with regard to the rate of assessment to be imposed when the price of rubber dropped below 35 cents.—Reuter.

London, May 7. In the House of Commons to-day in reply to a question, Mr. Amery, the Colonial Secretary, stated that the Rubber Advisory Committee last met on December 18. He had invited the members to continue to act as long as the Stevenson Restrictions continued in force.—Reuter.

ECHO OF THE TEAPOT DOME SCANDAL

Mr. Rockefeller Calls on Prominent Oil Man to Resign

New York, May 9.

A first-class sensation has been created in financial circles as the consequence of Mr. John D. Rockefeller calling on Col. Robert Stewart, chairman of the board of the Standard Oil Company of Indiana, who recently gave evidence before the Senate Teapot Dome oil inquiry committee, to resign. Col. Stewart is one of the leading figures in the oil industry and it is declared that Mr. Rockefeller's action is due to his desire to "purge the oil world of harmful, undesirable elements."—Reuter.

PARIS TO TOKYO BY AIR

Captain Doisy En Route: Departure from Paris

Paris, May 8.

The well-known aviator, Captain Pelletier Doisy, accompanied by M. Gonin Carol, hopped off at 5.57 this morning on the first stage of a flight from Paris to Tokyo.—Reuter.

Bucharest, May 9. Capt. Pelletier Doisy, who is flying from Paris to Tokyo, has arrived here.—Reuter.

LONDON TO INDIA WITHIN A WEEK

Dutch Air-Line to Batavia: To Australia in Two Weeks

London, May 9.

It is learned from a Dutch source that a regular air-service between Holland, India, and the Dutch Indies will be inaugurated this summer. Special triple-screw Fokker monoplanes, driven by three British Armstrong-Siddeley Lynx engines, are now being built for the service, which will bring London within a week of India and 10 days of Batavia.

It is expected that the Australian Air Transport Company will connect with this service and run a section between Batavia and Australia, thus bringing London within a fortnight of Australia. It is stated that the passenger fare from Holland to Batavia will be £300.—Reuter.

COPY OF STEVENSON SCHEME IN U. S.

Farm Relief Bill, Vetoed Before, Passes Representatives

Washington, May 4.

The House of Representatives, by 204 votes to 121, to-day passed the McNary-Haugen Farm Relief Bill. Members of the Republican Party have not succeeded in securing the omission of the equalization fee. President Coolidge last year vetoed similar legislation as being unconstitutional.

The Bill seeks to establish a loan fund of \$400,000,000 for farmers and an equalization fee to assist marketing surplus agricultural commodities profitably. The Bill is criticized on the ground that it closely follows the principles of the Stevenson Rubber Restriction Scheme, inasmuch as it provides for Government control and supervision of farm prices.—Reuter.

LOST IN THE DESERT

Found by British Aeroplane Too Late

Jerusalem, May 6.

A message from Beirut states that a charabanc containing twenty pilgrims, while crossing the desert from Bagdad to Beirut, lost its way. A British aeroplane located the vehicle, but all the passengers were dead when help arrived.—Reuter.

Motor Cars Rescue a Stranded Pilgrim Party

Cairo, May 9.

Though reports from Beirut stated that a charabanc containing 20 pilgrims, while crossing the desert from Bagdad to Beirut, lost its way, with the result that all the passengers were found dead when help arrived, later information shows that three six-wheeled cars, sent out to locate the charabanc, found only one passenger dead and two missing. The latter, however, were found later. All the survivors have reached Damascus.—Reuter.

THE ZINC MARKET

Possible Restriction Forecast

Brussels, May 7.

An international meeting of European zinc producers here to-day unanimously adopted a resolution in favour of stabilizing the market by the restriction of production if necessary. Oversea producers will be invited to co-operate.—Reuter.

THE FLAPPER'S VOTE PASSED

London, May 7.

The House of Commons to-day passed the third reading of the Equal Franchise Bill without a division.

This measure, which has been dubbed the Flapper's Vote Bill, extends the franchise to young women from the age of 21.—Reuter.

THE LATEST BEST EVER

America Claims Seaplane Endurance Record

Philadelphia, May 5. The United States naval seaplane PN-12 has landed at the Navy Yard at the conclusion of a 36-hour secret endurance flight. Officials claim that this beats the previous seaplane endurance flight record by over seven hours.—Reuter.

ALBANY, N. Y., May 9:—The jury in the case of Mrs. Florence Knapp, who has been indicted for felonies and misdemeanors in connection with the 1925 State Census, disagreed in their verdict and have been discharged. Mrs. Knapp is the only woman ever to have been elected to State office in New York.—Reuter.

SATURDAY'S TELEGRAMS

BRITISH PROPOSALS TO OUTLAW WAR

Meeting of Jurists Called Off: Comments Made for Consideration by Dominions

London, May 10.

In the course of the debate in the House of Commons, to-day, on the Foreign Office Estimates, replying to questions asked by Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, leader of the Labour Party, in regard to the United States' proposal for a multilateral treaty for the outlawry of war, the Foreign Secretary, Sir Austen Chamberlain, said:—

"We must take a little time to consider the relation of the proposed obligation to our existing obligations. Mr. Kellogg's speech has shown the possibility of reconciling our obligations with the new declaration he has invited us to make. His Majesty's Government have concluded an examination of the proposal, and their comments and suggestions for a reply to the United States are already on their way to the Dominions."

The Foreign Secretary declared that he had tentatively suggested a meeting of jurists to go more fully into the subject, but withdrew the proposal immediately he learned that it had not commended itself to one of the governments concerned. The discussions, therefore, would now proceed through the ordinary diplomatic channels. When the replies of the Dominions had been received, the Government hoped to reply to the United States that they desired to co-operate for the conclusion of a pact for the outlawry of war.

Mr. Locker-Lampson, the Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, winding up the debate, said that the consultations with the Dominions were being made telegraphically. He hoped the results would be known in a very few days.—Reuter.

Washington, May 11.

The Senate has approved the new arbitration treaties with Germany and Italy and the supplemental conciliation treaty with Germany. These treaties are the two already negotiated or being negotiated with 19 foreign Governments, to replace expired treaties.—Reuter.

CALCUTTA STRIKE RIOT

Clash With Police and Military: Injuries on Both Sides

Calcutta, May 10.

There was an ugly development in the labour situation to-day. Strikers from the Lilloah workshops held up tram-cars and motor-cars at Howrah, opposite Calcutta, compelling passengers to descend. The police, attempting to disperse the crowds, encountered a fusillade of brickbats.

Several police and a few men of the Eastern Frontier Rifles and the East Indian Railway Auxiliary Force were slightly injured. Nineteen of the strikers have been taken to hospital. A dozen arrests were made.—Reuter.

A SOUTH AFRICAN MINE DISASTER

Johannesburg, May 4.

Thirteen natives were killed and five seriously injured to-day in a disaster to a "skip" at the East Rand Proprietary mines. The cage got out of control and crashed 150 feet to the bottom of the shaft.—Reuter.

BRAZIL QUITTING LEAGUE OF NATIONS

Geneva, May 8.

The Brazilian Government, replying to the request of the Council of the League of Nations to Brazil not definitively to leave the League, states that Brazil regrets that it cannot see its way to go back on its decision.—Reuter.

TERRIBLE DISASTER FROM LANDSLIDE

Italian Train Wrecked: Many Injured or Killed: Houses Swept Away

Rome, May 10.

A terrible double disaster occurred to-day at a railway cutting near Grottamare, on the east coast of Italy, when thousands of tons of earth came down in an avalanche on the line, sweeping down two houses. A moment later, a passenger train dashed into the debris. The coaches of the train turned a somersault and were shattered to splinters.

Six corpses have been extricated from the remains of the houses and three from the wreck of the coaches. At least 18 persons have been injured.

All traffic on the line has been brought to a standstill.—Reuter.

THE CAPITULATIONS IN PERSIA

Tariff Treaty Signed with Britain: Facilities for Air Liners

Teheran, May 11.

Simultaneously with the recent decree abrogating the Capitulations and subjecting foreigners to the jurisdiction of the national courts as from May 10, the Tariff Autonomy Treaty between Great Britain and Persia was signed.

The Treaty is based on the present Persian minimum tariff and provides for reciprocal most favoured nation treatment.

An exchange of Notes between the two Governments regulates, *inter alia*, the question of the facilities to be extended to Imperial Airways' liners that fly over Persia when the company's air service is extended to India.

The Persian Government states that it intends to establish a government aerodrome and to negotiate with the company regarding its use.

The question of the safeguards to be accorded to British nationals in Persia in view of the abolition of the Capitulations is also regulated.—Reuter.

RUBBER EXPORT QUOTA

Move for the Release of Additional 10 Per Cent.

Singapore, May 10.

In spite of the recent official decision not to alter the rubber export quota, the Planters Associations of Malaya is seeking the views of district associations regarding the advisability of requesting permission to release an additional 10 per cent. and to ask for further releases before November next. Perak associations strongly favour the appeal.—Reuter.

PRINCE'S BELATED REGRETS

Home Office Refuses Carol's Assurances: Insistence on Departure

London, May 10.

Replying to questions in the House of Commons, to-day, the Home Secretary, Sir William Joynson-Hicks, announced that he had received a communication on behalf of Prince Carol of Rumania, regretting that he had unintentionally caused embarrassment to the Government and giving an assurance that, if he were allowed to remain in England, he would not exercise any political activities.

The Home Secretary said that, after consulting Sir Austen Chamberlain, he had been reluctantly compelled to reply that an unfortunate impression had already been created and could not be removed by any assurances for the future. Directions had already been issued and could not be withdrawn.

Replying to a supplementary question, Sir William Joynson-Hicks expressed the hope that Prince Carol would be gone by Monday.—Reuter.

A HAPPY SOLUTION OF EGYPT CRISIS

Gratitude to Sir Austen Chamberlain: Effort to Prevent Recurring Difficulties

London, May 10.

Replying to a question from Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, in the House of Commons, to-day, Sir Austen Chamberlain said that fresh negotiations with the Egyptian Government would be useless until time and experience had done their work. In the meantime, he declared, His Majesty's Government would do everything to make it possible to conduct the relations between Great Britain and Egypt without these recurring crises and without resorting to grave warnings or moving ships.

The Foreign Secretary stated that the Egyptian Premier, Nahav Pasha, had asked Lord Lloyd, High Commissioner for Egypt, to convey to him (Sir Austen) his gratitude for the conciliatory and friendly spirit which had inspired the happy solution of the recent crisis.—Reuter.

DEPRESSION IN SUGAR INDUSTRY

Belgium Asks League for International Convention

Geneva, May 11.

Belgian members have asked that sugar be placed on the agenda of the first session of the Consultative Committee of the Economic and Financial Section of the League of Nations, opening on May 14, in view of the depression in the sugar industry. They suggest the expediency of endeavouring to conclude an international convention on the lines of the 1922 Convention.—Reuter.

MADONNA AND CHILD

Record Price for Raphael Paid by Sir J. Duveen

New York, May 11.

The "New York Times" says that Sir Joseph Duveen has purchased Raphael's "Madonna and Child" from Lady Desborough for £875,000, or nearly \$1,000,000 more than the record sum paid for Gainsborough's "Blue Boy."

Sir Joseph Duveen is credited with the intention of leaving the picture in England for the time being, his purpose being to avoid possible ill-feeling over its transference to America. It is stated that he will eventually sell it at cost price to the nation or to any public institution in Great Britain.—Reuter.

SPECIAL ARTICLES

"THE MARKS OF THE LORD JESUS"

A Sermon Preached in the Holy Trinity Cathedral, Shanghai, On April 22, 1928, by the Dean, the Very

Rev. A.C.S. Trivett

"I bear branded in my body the marks of the Lord Jesus."—Galatians 6:17.

It is a graphic figure St. Paul here uses in his letter to the Galatian Christians. It may have been suggested to the Apostle by the slaves he would see everywhere about him, human chattels who bore the brand of their owner. Or again it may have been suggested by his surroundings. Some think he was a prisoner when he wrote this epistle and everything about him would be marked and stamped with one sign of the Imperial Caesar, clothes, utensils, chains, even the guard had stamped on the palm of his hand the initial of the Emperor declaring to all the world whose servant he was.

And Paul says I also bear the mark of my Master. "I also bear branded in my body the marks of the Lord Jesus." He did quite literally. He might pull up his sleeve and there would be revealed a great mark that he had received at Philippi. And there on his shoulder and back the scars of the wounds that almost cost him his life when he was stoned at Lystra. And so his body was stamped and marked with the signs of his Master. "These marks," said St. Paul "declare to all the world, whose I am and whom I serve."

But there were other marks than those physical ones which marked Paul as Christ's man. Certain signs and marks which every Christian ought to display. This moving I shall speak of one and I hope on succeeding Sundays to speak of some of the others. And the first I wish to talk to you about is one that Paul following in the footsteps of his Lord and Master possessed in a unique degree—loyalty. Loyalty is one of the most characteristic marks of the Christian man or woman.

St. Paul was one of the most loyal of men. It was his loyalty to a mistaken cause that made him a relentless persecutor. But after that day on the Damascus Road he transferred his allegiance to Jesus Christ and in that loyalty he never wavered. It was manifested in everything that he said or did thereafter. It cost him position, worldly possessions, even his friends. But he was Christ's man, a Christian, and he was content to bear the loss of all things if he might win his Master's well done good and faithful servant.

One of the most moving and dramatic moments in the coronation service is that when, after the king has been crowned, his chief subjects come forward to kneel down and do him homage. One after another, archbishops, princes and peers kneel down, take off their coronets and pronounce the words of homage, "I do become your liege man of life and limb and of earthly worship and faith and truth I will bear to you to live and die against all manner of folk." De we realize that to be a Christian in the true sense of the world means nothing less than that. We are Christ's liege men of life and limb. And we are utterly committed to him. "Faith and truth to bear unto him, to live and die for him." Just as the Lord's of the realm swear to be true to our Sovereign at the Coronation.

This personal devotion to the risen, living, Lord Jesus is the heart of true Christianity. If a man will be a real Christian he must do more than just assent to a creed and go to Church. He must enter into a personal relationship with Jesus Christ. Let him be in command of his life. Not on specified occasions, once a week, but every day and all the days.

It is always in this personal way that God in Christ offers Himself to men. In the days of his flesh our Lord taught and lived the life of personal reliance and communion that is to be the privilege of every Christian. He is revealed as our leader and our guide, our ever-present helper and defender, the friend

who will never leave us nor forsake us. But he also came to found a kingdom. And that he might found that kingdom it was necessary that he should break the power of sin and death. And to that end he gave his life upon the Cross of Calvary. It is not an unusual thing for men to lay down their lives for King and country, but here is a King dying for his subjects.

Sin means separation, it is going away from God, closing our hearts to Him, building barriers against Him. Now it would be impossible to have mutual love and loyalty, unless those barriers are taken away, and so He died. We may not understand the how of it, nor the why. Let the theologians puzzle over those things, those who accept it as the Gospel, the good news, will find it is true.

"He died that we might be forgiven. He died to make us good. That we might go at last to heaven. Saved by his precious Blood."

Can we without our loyalty from Him who stands before us, not only as a King demanding our allegiance and service, but as one who loved us so much that He died for us. The King of Love is our Sovereign Lord.

"Were the whole realm of Nature mine. That were an offering far too small. Love so amazing, so divine. Demands my soul, my life, my all."

If will thus think of our Christianity as personal loyalty to Jesus Christ, our religion will become alive in all sorts of unexpected ways. Worship will bring us into the Presence-Chamber of our King. It will be a real act of devotion and adoration. Prayer will be communion. We speak to our Lord and Master who is interested in us, who hears our prayers and answers them. The Bible is His written word, in it we shall find Him revealed and His will for our lives and we shall show our loyalty in word and act and deed. As we loyally follow Jesus Christ we shall be found faithful and true and dependable in all the relationships of life for this is loyalty.

The true Christian must be the best of citizens. It may be urged that there are times when the Christian, if he be consistent, cannot obey the laws of the state. He must be a conscientious objector. It is an old problem, often debated. The early Christians were faced with it in a far more acute form than it ever comes to us. They sought the Apostles' advice, and I read that his advice was to obey the constituted authority. If a man accepts the privileges of citizenship he must assume its responsibilities and restrictions as well. The greatest danger that faces our civilization to-day is disloyalty to constituted authority. And by that I do not mean alone the teachings and practices of Communism, or the prevalence crime, but the disregard of law which is manifested in a hundred ways by respectable members of society. The attitude of many thousands toward the prohibition legislation in the United States is a good illustration and indicates what I mean. And this disloyalty to constituted authority is a very real menace to the safety of our civilization. If you break down one law and wink at its being disregarded you bring all law into jeopardy. Abundant illustrations might be given not only in this but in many lands. It is not enough to be loyal in great crisis, to spring to arms at our country's call, we must be loyal, upholding and obeying constituted authority at all times. Only so shall we be true followers of Jesus Christ. If we believe a law to be wrong let us work to have the law altered, but while it is on the statute books it is the duty of the Christian to obey.

But, not only must the true Christian be found faithful, true and de-

pondable in public life; he will manifest this same loyalty in all private relationships, in the home, to father and mother, wife or husband.

We all despise the boy or girl to whom parents at great sacrifice have given advantage of training and education they themselves did not enjoy, who finding their friends and associates in another walk of life are ashamed to introduce their parents to them. Or one who carries the honour of a good name and brings it out to a foreign land and dishonours it. But it is not equally blameworthy? Is it not disloyal? when the boy or girl accepts the love and self-sacrifice of parents and then comes out here and forgets them. Sekim finds time to write the letters for which they long and which mean so much to them. Who cannot afford to forgo ease and comfort to make life a little happier for those who have given so much for him.

One could say a good deal about loyalty in the closest of all relationships as between husband and wife. The Christian marriage is a holy thing "signifying unto us the mystical union that is betwixt Christ and His Church." The marriage vows are the most sacred we take upon our lips "To have and to hold from this day forward, for better for worse, for richer for poorer, in sickness and in health, to love and to cherish, till death us do part" "Forsaking all other." How much unhappiness would be avoided if such loyalty were found in every home.

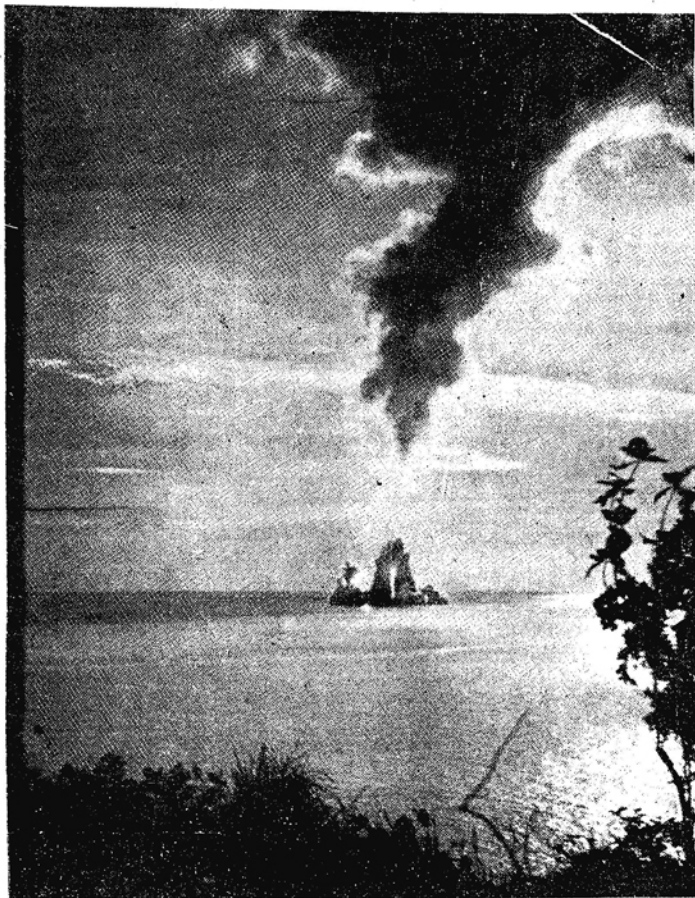
Then in closing may I urge loyalty in a sphere that is very close to the hearts of most of us here this morning. Loyalty to our Church. To be loyal to Jesus Christ will mean being loyal to the Christian brotherhood and loyal to the Christian cause. Stand up for it against its critics. Work for it and pray for it. Where it seems weak do not kill it with hard criticism. If you feel it needs criticism let it be direct and constructive. Loyalty is an active virtue, it is not just a state of mind. It will manifest itself in brotherliness among Christians. When we find a man is a fellow Christian whatever his social position may be in relation to ours we ought to have that feeling toward him that we should have had been at our school or belonged to our regiment. There should be no free-masonry like that which links together those who have a common love for Jesus Christ and a common interest in the welfare of his cause.

This is the first mark of a Christian, the mark of loyalty. Loyalty in little things, loyalty in inward things, loyalty in the State, loyalty in business, loyalty in all home relationships, loyalty in the Church. Wherever you may be let this mark be manifested in your life and men will take notice of you that you are a true disciple of Jesus Christ.

The soldiers of Chien Ta-chuan have not been paid for five months. Their leader requested Nanking to persuade the Shanghai Greater Municipality to contribute to their support, but the Government referred the matter to Chang Ting-fan, who has refused to consider it.

INTERESTING dedication services by the combined clergy of Yokohama were arranged to take place yesterday. The dedications, four in number, were to be as follows:—

(1) The bronze entrance gates to the cemetery which have been completely remodelled since their destruction in the earthquake of 1923; (2) Bronze plaques commemorating those who were killed in the Great War. These have been set in a granite cenotaph inside the entrance gates. Prior to the earthquake these were a part of the entrance; (3) A bronze plaque, set in a cenotaph facing that bearing the war memorial, to commemorate the foreigners, known and unknown, who were killed in the earthquake. This is also to keep alive the memory of the foreign pioneers who laid the foundations of the former foreign settlement in Yokohama and of the trade with contributions from Japanese residents of Yokohama; (4) The vault in which are interred the remains of nearly 400 officers and men of the British army and navy. These were exhumed from the former graves in the cemetery which had fallen into general decay.



(From a Photograph by Dr. Ch. S'chen)

KRAKATAO AWAKES FROM ITS SLUMBER

KRAKATAO, THE "SILENT MOUNTAIN," AWAKES

Krakatao, Dread Volcano of the Sunda Straits, Suddenly Becomes Active Again: Eye-Witnesses' Graphic Description of Eruption

BY A. ZIMMERMAN

The cloud-encircled top of Krakatao, the "Silent Mountain," towers above the cradling waters of the Sunda Straits, the narrow connecting link between the Java Sea and the Indian Ocean. The waters surrounding the volcano are usually quiet, moving in gentle wavelets along the crumbling coasts from one ocean to the other, covering sinister, untold secrets. Krakatao has long been asleep, but early this year it awoke from its slumber—awoke and growled, threatened and roared. Something was very much alive there in the mighty basin, the borders of which are vaguely indicated by the fantastically-shaped tops of Krakatao, Long Island and Lost Island. A new volcanic crater was wrenching its way upward, impelled by a mighty force which overcame the enormous counter-pressure of the sea, rising steadily to provide an outlet for the flames of the immeasurable hearth in the depths of the earth.

In was late in the evening as we left for the Krakatao, in—strange coincidence—Her Majesty's mine-layer, the Krakatao. A quiet, clear, moonlit night—millions of bright stars adorning the velvety sky—a motionless night in the harbour of Tandjong Priok. No one could tell us definitely what was in store for us.

At six o'clock on the following morning, as we approached the scene of the disturbance, enormous black clouds were visible from time to time, and as we drew nearer to the massive formation of the island the successive explosions were clearly visible. The exact place of the eruptions was located about the centre of the area bounded by Long Island and Krakatao. A heavy grey cloud of smoke hung over the water, from which violent explosions arose at regular intervals, projecting mud stones and lava. These black masses shot high into the air, describing the curving line of a rocket, then descending slowly to the surface of the water, which im-

mediately started boiling, sending up dense white vapours.

The mine-layer moved slowly in the general direction of the volcano, but upon nearing the active craters, turned its bow towards Long Island, where Dr. Stehn, the Government expert on volcanoes, had established an observation post. The vessel carried a complete wireless outfit which was to be installed at this post so that the residents of Batavia could be warned in time if events should take a startling turn.

By means of his delicate recording instruments, Dr. Stehn was able to predict the frequency of the eruptions and also the probable height to which the ejections would be thrown. He explained to us, however, that his deductions were highly theoretical, for volcanoes are moody things and no one can foretell with certainty what they will do at any given moment.

A New Island

Upon our return to Batavia we learned that shortly after we had left the scene a new island poked its head above the surface of the water. Perhaps it is not strictly correct to describe it as an island, for it is nothing more or less than the cone of a new volcano, created by the expulsions of the submarine eruptions. It has been ascertained that there were five separate points of eruption, situated close together, and the lava and stones thrown out by these hidden craters converged to form the new island which rose slowly, building itself up day by day.

Krakatao lies at the entrance of the Sunda Straits and as it appears at present is part of a volcanic formation of comparatively recent origin. It is at this point that the Sumatra range of volcanoes veer to the east to continue through Java and Bali.

Until 1883 it was thought that Krakatao was a so-called "dead" volcano, but that year brought a rude awakening. The crater had been inactive, but far from extinct,

and the Netherlands Indies suffered a disaster which had few parallels in the history of the world.

On the site of the present group there was originally one huge volcano, thought to have resembled Stromboli of the present day. It was at least seven thousand feet high. Even now its basic lines may be traced by visualizing Krakatao connected with Long Island and Lost Island. In a far-off period this mountain was the scene of a terrific catastrophe. The volcano split up and a large portion of it was swallowed by the sea. Then rose the cone of the present Krakatao and also the cones of the Danan and the Purbawatan. A violent eruption of the latter occurred in 1680 and in 1883 there came the disaster of the Krakatao.

Previous to this there existed three volcanoes, probably on a single base—the Purbawatan, four hundred feet high; the Danan, fourteen hundred feet; and the Krakatao, two thousand seven hundred feet. After two centuries of quietude the Purbawatan commenced activities on May 20, 1883, whilst in June of the same year the Danan also showed signs of life. These eruptions were heralded by violent rumblings which could be heard for hundreds of miles. On May 27 a "sea-quake" occurred in the Sunda Straits, whilst up to the end of that month a fine rain of ashes continued falling, although the eruptions decreased in strength.

Eruption of 1883

On August 26, 1883, the intermittent explosions attained such force as to be audible throughout the whole of Java, and earthquakes occurred during the night. A terrific explosion at seven o'clock the next morning caused doors to burst open and masonry to fall from the walls in many sections of West Java. An hour later it became dark and a rain of ashes started falling. Towards noon it became like night; lamps had to be lighted in houses and in the streets. At two o'clock

in the afternoon the tide at Batavia rose seven feet above normal. Ten minutes later it had fallen to its usual level, but the phenomenon was repeated twice again during the afternoon.

That is what happened at Batavia, but in the Sunda Straits something more had occurred. A terrible eruption had taken place there early in the morning; the cone of the Krakatao had burst, forming a gap some twenty miles in circumference and including the Danan and Purbawatan volcanoes. Stones, ashes and dust were hurled miles high, according to eye-witnesses.

The Danan and the Purbawatan, as well as a large section of the Krakatao, disappeared into the sea. A tidal wave followed, which smothered the adjacent coasts, attaining in some places a height of over one hundred and thirty feet. This wave reached Australia within five hours, Ceylon in six hours, Calcutta in nine, Aden in twelve, Capetown in thirteen, and such was its force that it was felt even at Cape Horn seventeen hours later. The casualties in the Dutch East Indies were thirty-seven Europeans and over thirty-six thousand natives, surely one of the greatest disasters of its nature on record.

Will the Krakatao repeat its disastrous history? Experts hesitate to make predictions because experience has taught them that surface indications are frequently misleading. Yet, they point to certain signs as a partial assurance that there is a little likelihood of a repetition of the 1883 catastrophe. The high mortality on that occasion resulted not from the actual eruption but from the tidal wave which followed. Now that an outlet has been provided for the tremendous hidden forces, the danger of a tidal wave is thought to be passed. The Krakatao has regained some of its former silence; the observers remain on Long Island, facing certain death if the volcano should once more assert its full strength. Meanwhile there is nothing to be done but wait—"Inter-Ocean."

RESIDENTS of the Huangtu district, which was the scene of severe fighting between Marshals Chi Hsieh-yuan and Lu Yung-hsiang in the spring of 1924, have decided to open a large garden there which will be named after the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen. Work has already been started and it is expected that the park will completely be laid out in a few months.

THE "Hankow Herald" in the course of a leading article says:—The details of the killing of Dr. Walter Seymour are still scattered, despite the fact the murder took place on April 16, more than a fortnight ago. The dispatches, however, carry the amazing news that Dr. Seymour was slain by Nationalist soldiers because wounded men who were in the Northern army had been admitted into the hospital conducted by Dr. Seymour! When it becomes imperative in the life of a nation that wounded human beings be refused succour, then that nation has reached a low ebb indeed. It is only with the keenest sense of sorrow that one can read how an aged member of the foreign community, who has expended all his life in striving for the good of China could so easily be shot and killed.

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CALAMITIES OF NORTHERN CAMPAIGN

Bird's-Eye View of Events Since the War Began: High Hopes that Came to Nought Through Bad Combination

FROM RODNEY GILBERT

The only apology that one can offer for trying to explain what has happened to the northern armies in Shantung and elsewhere in a letter which will not arrive in Shanghai until the scenes have shifted again and all public interest is gone, is that there ought to be some record of recent spectacular events, however brief, so that future developments may be properly understood. The erratic behaviour of the local military censors has discouraged most correspondents from trying to telegraph news of the war in any direction, whether favourable to Fengtien or to the South. In fact when, a week ago, the northern offensive had started and reports of advances were coming in through foreign media, the censors seemed to take such a perverse delight in blotting out all mention of northern successes and letting through material damaging to Peking's credit that high Chinese officials, when consulted, immediately suggested that English speaking youngsters employed to censor news, being southerners by origin for the most part, were probably enemy. Officials of the Waichiaoou discounted this theory, however, and expressed the belief that the censors were simply pigskin-English-speaking young officers selected from the General Staff who understood little of what they had to read and cut out whatever puzzled them most. This is not a measure of northern efficiency by the way for, in recent years, the censorship has been no more intelligent in any part of China. It is a fair clue, however, to the way all Chinese military affairs are managed.

The Grand Offensive

Something less than a month ago, after infinite conversation and correspondence among the northern generals upon the relative wisdom of striking a decisive blow at Feng Yu-hsiang or of remaining on the defensive, it was generally agreed that there should be a grand offensive. This actually started just before or just after April 1, on virtually every front.

The real offensive was in the hands of Sun Chuan-fang in the east and of Yang Yu-ting and Chang Hsueh-liang in the west. Chang Chung-chang on the Tsin-Pu line, Chu Yu-pu at Taming, the Fengtien army in the north of Shansi, were expected to do little or nothing but make such demonstrations as would keep their immediate opponents amused. Chiang Kai-shek's expedition was taken very lightly. The old militarists had their usual contempt for a patchwork southern force, the modernists were prone to believe that they could fix things with Chiang so that the expedition would be delayed until Feng has been crushed, while there were the soundest reasons for believing that Nanking's interest in the expedition was half-hearted and that it had degenerated into a political demonstration. The expedition from Pao-tou into Kansu, made up almost entirely of Suiyuan bandits, deserters from Shansi and other undesirables, was simply a diversion meant to worry Feng Yu-hsiang by threatening his line of retreat.

The Twenty-Cent Army

Chang Chung-chang's opening of the campaign on his front was in keeping with all the traditions of his army. This army, by the way, had been so reduced during the winter that before the debacle it probably did not number 30,000 men, while some local Chinese who have relatives among the officers say that it did not number over 20,000. Equipment and discipline had been much improved and a foreigner who was with Chang Chung-chang at Hanchuan, April 10 or 11, when he reviewed his troops before giving the order to attack, wrote that they were quite a respectable body, not first-class perhaps, but much improved. They had not been paid in full for many months, but on this visit to the front Chang Chung-chang took with him \$200,000 in

silver and distributed it among the commanders of the various units, to be paid to the men.

The writer has seen a letter from a Captain, written two days later, in which he tells his brother that if there is any attack on their line the troops will fall back and that they certainly will not advance if the enemy offers any resistance because, after the \$200,000 had passed through the hands of the commanding officers, the men had received twenty cents each throughout the force. They were disgusted and contemptuous of their officers, and called their force the "twenty cent army". They had no intention whatever of doing any serious fighting. Chang Chung-chang's inability to check and discipline his rapacious subordinates explains sufficiently most of the wretchedness in Shantung and his long series of failures in the field. In this instance the situation described in the above-mentioned letter also explains why, at the first southern advance upon the Shantung positions at Han-chuang, the whole army fell back upon a line extending from Lincheng to Ichow and was cheerfully retreating to still more remote positions, under no particular pressure, when Chang Chung-chang himself returned to the front, expended more silver and led an attack which established a front at Lincheng again and gave promise of a recovery of morale. The news of what had happened to Sun Chuan-fang's base at Tsinning of course altered the whole situation and there was an immediate flight to positions on the railway north of Yenchow, which the southerners had only to follow at their own leisure.

Sun Chuan-fang's Dash

As the writer has already said the real offensive was half in the hands of Sun Chuan-fang. Leaving Chang Chung-chang to hold the railway against Chiang Kai-shek's expedition, it was Sun's business to push out a force from Tsinning towards Tsoachow that would cover his own right flank and to make a bold dash directly southward from Tsinning to the Lung-Hai railway at Tangshan, from which position he could move eastward against the Nationalists or westward against the Kuominchun as circumstances seemed to dictate. It was firmly believed that the big Fengtien army on the Kin-Han railway—nearly a hundred thousand of Chang Tso-lin's best troops—would simultaneously launch such a devastating attack upon the Kuominchun that Feng Yu-hsiang could spare no forces worth considering to engage Sun's covering right wing between Tsinning and Tsoachow. On his left Sun had a series of marshy lakes, through which the Grand Canal runs, which no army could cross. The dash for the Lung-Hai railway looked therefore like a bold but reasonably safe adventure. It just fell short of being something very brilliant.

Sun's advance southward from Tsinning, beginning about the 10th or 11th of April, made phenomenally rapid progress and, so far as we can learn here, his army reached the railway at Tangshan as planned and, since Feng seemed to be busy on the Kin-Han line, turned eastward to take Hsuehchow, when two terrible blows suddenly fell upon the Sun organization. In the Tangshan area, the advancing Sun army had encountered the troops of Fan Chung-hsiu and of Ho Yao-tsu and had, according to reasonably reliable foreign reports, made hash of them. It looked as though the great Chiang Kai-shek expedition fully merited Peking's contempt for it and the Sun forces bustled forward to get on the Tsin-Pu railway and push the whole aggregation back to the Yangtze. Confidence made them careless and they suddenly encountered a new force which gave them a terrific set back.

Feng's Cavalry Sortie

This was the 4th army from Canton, lately the Red Army of Chang Fa-kuei which has had the advantage of Russian instruction and of much guerilla experience. This encounter is said to have been

costly, but the defeat might not have been decisive; it might only have prompted Sun's officers to more cautious tactics, if the Kuominchun had not, April 17, in a cavalry sortie from Tsoachow, completely routed Sun's right wing and captured Tsinan, effectually cutting off communications and the only possible line of retreat.

Sun Chuan-fang has been loudly condemned in military circles here for making inadequate preparations to guard his right before venturing so far from his base on his campaign against the Lung-Hai railway. The Chinese answer is that if the Fengtien troops on the Kin-Han line and Chu Yu-pu at Taming had been as busy as they had promised to be, the Kuominchun could not have spared a force to make a sortie from Tsoachow. But it appears that this sortie was nothing but a cavalry raid and that Sun's right wing should and could have thrown it back with ease had the commander on that flank been a man of any courage or ability.

The Notorious Chang Chin-yao

The collapse of the right wing is easily enough explained to all Chinese when it is told that the commander was the once notorious and disreputable Chang Chin-yao, once Tschun of Hunan, who took more money out of Hunan than any governor has ever taken out of any Chinese province and who then let his 40,000 soldiers, of the still efficient Peiyang army, run like rabbits before a few thousand barefooted and half-armed Hunanese irregulars. It was during his disgraceful retreat from Changsha in the Spring of 1920 that one of his official looting parties murdered a Mr. Reimert at Yochow in cold blood. For this crime the American Government held Chang Chin-yao personally responsible and called upon the tottering Anfu Government to have him tried and punished. Chang, however, escaped to Japan, where he lived a year or so, and then very quietly moved to Mukden and became an adviser to Chang Tso-lin. When the present Dictator came to Peking at the end of 1921 to install Liang Shih-yi in the premiership (to his subsequent regret) Chang Chin-yao accompanied him in his own special car and with his own bodyguard. As soon as his presence here was established the American Legation protested vigorously to the Waichiaoou reminding the Minister for Foreign Affairs that Chang was an outlaw in the sight of the American Government. His arrest and punishment were again demanded. The timid Dr. W. W. Yen privately indicated to the American Legation that he would not dare to bring such a matter to Chang Tso-lin's attention but, under continued pressure, Chang Chin-yao was advised of his position and made a precipitate retreat to Mukden. In 1926 when Chang Tso-lin and Wu Pei-fu were allied in the war upon Feng Yu-hsiang, Chang Chin-yao was supreme liaison officer, but consistently avoided Peking, travelling from Tientsin to Pao-tou and to Changshintien by routes around the capital.

In American official circles it has often been remarked with satisfaction that if foreign diplomacy had done China no other service in recent years the relegation of Chang Chin-yao to a position where he could do no one any great damage would itself have established a credit in diplomacy's favour. Sun Chuan-fang's complete collapse, largely traceable to Chang Chin-yao's inability to ward off a petty cavalry raid upon Tsinan, is proof that diplomacy has not eliminated this evil genius from Chinese affairs as completely as the Americans imagined.

Dallying on the Kin-Han

On the Peking-Hankow railway nothing really disastrous has happened, but the advance which, in Sun Chuan-fang's interest, should have been an "avalanche" certainly has not developed. Conditions which those who advised against an offensive anticipated have developed instead.

It may be remembered that the writer many weeks ago explained that the faction within the Fengtien party that opposed an offensive was persuaded that Chu Yu-pu's administration of Chihli had been so rotten that as soon as the Fengtien concentrations on the Kin-Han line were broken up and a general attack on Honan launched, the abused farmers and citizens in west Chihli

would immediately arise as Red Spears and play such havoc with communications that the disheartened Shansi army would be inspired to a fresh campaign against the Fengtien flank and rear. The counter argument of the aggressive element in the Fengtien advisership was that Peking was entirely misled by current reports of Feng's shortage of ammunition and money and that if the assault upon him were not immediate and business-like he would next year be such a force as Fengtien could only face with trepidation. While it was most reliably reported from one source, said they, that he was making paper cartridges for his soldiers and was on such bad terms with Wu-Han that his delegates could not stay there, it was known from equally reliable sources that he was bringing up from Hankow huge quantities of materials for the manufacture of munitions and had between three and four thousand employees at work in the Kunghsien arsenal. It was further argued that conservative advice was prevailing in Shansi and that Yen Hai-shan could be reduced to perfect neutrality by a little preliminary campaign that would bottle him up behind the Niangtzekuan pass for the duration of the campaign.

The Red Spears Rise

These arguments prevailed. The preliminary campaign towards Niangtzekuan on the Chengting-Taiyuan (Chen-Tai) Railway met with half-hearted resistance, while a little activity from the Kirin troops in the north seemed to make the Shansi armies there grateful for the natural barriers of Yenmenkuan. So the big southward push from Hantan began on schedule time. The Chang River was duly crossed at Fenglochen and the most perfectly equipped army that has ever gone into the field in China swept on towards Changteh and shortly invested the place. Then the trouble in the rear began, as per the schedule of the pessimists. Although the Fengtien and Shantung commanders have long financed Red Spear forces supposedly totalling about 60,000 armed rustics and although the Red Spear organization is known to be bitterly opposed to Feng Yu-hsiang in Honan, bands of desperate yokels popped up from nowhere behind the advancing force and commenced destroying bridges and culverts at such a rate that there was nothing for the "avalanche" to do but fall back and readjust matters so that communications would be better guarded.

Yang Yu-ting knows his business, so he took this as a hint to bring still more pressure upon Shansi to prevent the eruption of raiding parties, enthused by the bad news, from the passes west of the line; so, while all the reports of Sun Chuan-fang's bad luck and Chang Chung-chang's hurried retreat north of Yenchow were being religiously deleted from incoming news reports, the local Chinese press was allowed to print quite accurate accounts of the Fengtien victories on the Chengting-Taiyuan line. A little adjustment then seems to have enabled the Fengtien forces to move up again upon Changteh, but this time it was no "avalanche" but a cautious movement of the main body, with cavalry operating ahead. Dates are, as usual in Chinese warfare, too various to be worth quoting, but it was about this time that Sun Chuan-fang got his quietus. The Kuominchun must have known that the "avalanche" had paused for reasons other than their own opposition and then taken a chance upon attacking Chang Chin-yao's unlucky right wing.

Serious Loss of Supplies

The bad news from the Tsin-Pu line does not seem to have had any effect upon Yang Yu-ting's advance, but another small disaster forced him to pause. The cavalry investing Changteh for the second time needed supplies and since they were supposedly in possession of the railway line to a point just outside Changteh, a trainload of grain, fodder, and what not, was pushed forward and sent into the unknown. Somewhere on the way this consignment was held up by a nondescript force who overpowered the guards and proceeded to burn fifty car-loads of supplies together with cars, the former being a heavy loss to Fengtien and the latter a heavier loss to China.

What Can We Think of the Future?

One of the amusing features in this generally depressing campaign

is that the "Joker" in the Fengtien pack, the bold General Chu Yu-pu, who would not leave Tientsin until the Dictator's agents had wasted eight days prying him loose from his residence there, has been able to register a victory and an advance. Chinese and foreign travellers in the Taming area alike agree that no such horde of riff-raff as Chu Yu-pu's has been assembled under a military banner for many a long day. When a staff officer rides up to a group of them who are watering their stolen cart mules and throws a little confusion into the group it is customary for these warriors to turn upon said staff officer and remind him that his ancestors were not as immaculate as he thought they were and if he resents these remarks, it is their further custom to precipitate said officer in the mire and give him a raucous Shantung laugh, departing with the comment that under the Republic all men are equals and that upish officers had better be careful with unpaid heroes.

It will therefore be understood that the fact that Taming has not been attacked, but has been left so much alone because of Kuominchun activities in the Tsoachow area that Chu Yu-pu has actually registered a bona fide advance southward across the Wei River and has been able to report victories, has been in Peking, where all these worthies are heavily represented by their diplomatic agents, a subject of much ribald comment.

Fengtien Advance on Kin-Han

It is impossible to pass judgment upon the present situation and there is no need of it because it will undoubtedly have changed so materially by the time this appears in print that present appraisals by mail will seem puerile. So far as anyone in Peking knows at this writing, however, the Fengtien campaign on the Kin-Han line, guarded by a continued advance upon Shansi over several routes, goes steadily forward in cautious fashion. Chu Yu-pu has been able to push his rabble a little south of the Wei River at Taming and remains undisturbed.

Take it all in all, Peking has been much better informed by the Toho wires on the Shantung situation than by the most direct and confidential despatches of either Legation agents or Chinese general. What the Fengtien staff office has had from official reports throughout this thrilling period has invariably been in confirmation of Toho reports received twenty-four hours before and the Legations have felt rather flattered if their exclusive reports of Thursday, let us say, have confirmed the Toho reports of the previous Tuesday.

Some Windage to Allow for

The reasons for this are of course obvious. Toho is a Japanese official agency and has all that an extremely efficient military intelligence service in Shantung has to offer. It gets material that defeated Chinese generals are naturally reluctant to divulge and material which the Japanese General in Tientsin digests and thinks over before he passes it on to the Japanese Legation in Peking. All of this being so we must always remember that the well-informed Toho is official, and that its reports may therefore sometimes suit Japanese military convenience. If, for instance, when Toho alone remains in the field and Taian falls thereby prefiguring the southern occupation of Tsinanin, towards which Japan is hurrying troops, it may be assumed that Taian's fall is anticipated by a few hours (or days) in Toho to make the need for a hurried Japanese troop movement more obvious.

A small group of local journalists, somewhat irritated by the befuddled censorship recently, had an interview with a Peking official sufficiently exalted to adjust such matters and were promised that a check would be put upon sheer asininity, but that they could be certain that nothing derogatory would get out of Peking over the wires. Under such circumstances it is wise to read and think over everything put out by the Toho agency. Ninety per cent. of it is fact in advance of foreign or Chinese official news; the rest may be slightly warped to suit Japanese military convenience but a little experience will teach the reader which is which, for Toho has evidently learned something about news purveying since the Hankow situation, in August and September 1926, was so horribly distorted in their reports.

A Prophets' Perplexities

The public always wants prognostications, and professional pro-

phets have grown thin and neurasthenic for a hundred generations meeting the public demand. After reading to-day's paper wherein the Toho messages prove that everything gleaned from Legations the night before and wired in all assurance was ancient history, one peeps timidly out of one's hole, hoping to sniff news on the morning breeze and is promptly beset by scores of murderous-looking folk who say: "The news, you wretched little thing, the news!"

One explains that one has just emerged, that the printed news has already discredited one, and that what one is fatuously pursuing in the Quartier Diplomatique and certain Government offices is likely to be more misleading than helpful; but the heavy-handed ones insist upon knowing what one thinks; so to assert that one has given up thinking is accepted either as a patty evasion or as a man with-holding of important opinion.

A little wild guessing always seems to be soothing in such a situation and so it may be in this. The writer's opinion, tinged by much gloomy Chinese prognostication, sometimes as follows:

"The Fengtien forces will collapse completely without putting up a decent fight. Feng Yu-hsiang will get into Peking within a few weeks and will proceed to make life unbearable for the foreigner and bleed the Chinese merchant white. Chang Tso-lin will be behind the Great Wall at Shanhaikuan, assembling his northern forces which are always sullen and desperate in defeat, preparing for a fresh descent upon Chihli. Feng will 'hog' the control of the capital, putting in various semi-Red folk and excluding the Ningpo Napoleon and his whole fraternity from all participation in the affairs of the nation as ruled from Peking, the one and only capital. The Kuomintang will demur and will be most unmercifully bamboozled as usual, whereupon certain elements will reassemble in Kuangtung, restate certain new principles, and the show will begin all over again."

Peking Indecently Tranquil

Sometimes, on the other hand, the writer has another view, subject to revision daily. The various disasters on the Tsin-Pu line do not seem to have had the slightest effect upon the movements of the troops under Chang Hsueh-liang and Yang Yu-ting on the Hankow line. It was locally assumed that when Sun's defeat reached them the Fengtien warriors would fall back to Shihchiachung (Chengting) and prepare for a dare-to-die defence on a cross-country line to Tehchow, on the Tsin-Pu railway. Nothing like this has happened. Trains run as usual to Hantan and generals' secretaries play golf in our environs with genuine nonchalance. The son of the Generalissimo is due to play here himself the day after tomorrow. In Peking panic seems to have seized upon the foreigner alone. The Chinese who are usually storming the Legation Quartier with their boxes of last year's moth-eaten furs and this year's fashionable satins—plus a few white jade trinkets that few of us would give the cook at New Year time—are conspicuously absent; and Peking remains indecently tranquil, considering that Chang Fa-kuei's disgruntled horde is coming this way.

One gathers from the very decided opinions disseminated from the Generalissimo's headquarters that the collapse of Chang Chung-chang entails neither surprise nor sorrow, that Sun's *débâcle* entails no surprise but some sorrow; but that there is real relief in old Fengtien circles when it is understood that their armies are to hold the Tsin-Pu line from Tehchow northwards—irrespective of what happens to the Chang Chung-chang and Sun Chuan-fang forces—and are free to manage their own campaign on the Kin-Han line.

Bribery and Trickery

Having all this in mind, the writer would like to register a prediction counter to that previously recorded. The second possibility is that: "If the Fengtien troops will fight, Yang Yu-ting and company will get to the Yellow River and control the south bank while Chiang Kai-shek's expedition, deprived of the Feng Yu-hsiang initiative action, will find that they have overstepped and withdraw to the Shantung border. Sun Chuan-fang will then reassemble his stragglers, whether at Taian, Tainan or Tehchow and, while

the big drive goes down the Kin-Han, recover all lost territory as far south as Hsichow by the Autumn—after which the performance will go on as before.

Readers who contemplate betting upon these or upon any other possible outcomes must prearrange that bribery, treachery, and general defection because of alien influence, should be ruled out of any eventual decision—if any.

THE LOST FEELING OF INDIGNATION

BY CAPTAIN A. E. N. HOWARD

It has become the fashion, as one danger to Great Britain after another looms into sight and a succession of business misfortunes affects the ordinary man making him both apathetic and fatalistic, to adopt a "moderate" outlook and take a "broad-minded view" of the changes wrought "by the progress of the times." This view was adopted recently by the London "Spectator" in an article on Russia published at the beginning of last March. Russia, it was said, produces much that is valuable to Britain, can consume much of our own production and, given time, disapproval of Soviet methods must have the effect of improving internal conditions there in order that outward trade and relations may again be resumed.

These moderate (meaning temporising) articles on the Russian situation are, perhaps, most dangerous of all, as they aim at appearing reasonable and so favour the well-known tendency to compromise.

The Cardinal Error

Great Britain appears all along to have made the cardinal error of mistaking Bolshevism for Nationalism in Russia but what has happened there and is happening now is not the creation of the Russian peoples but of the Moscow Soviet and its tool the Third International. Left to itself, the U.S.S.R. would have perished in blood, disease, and filth long ago but there are definite powers of evil at work: a combination of powers able to command money and to secure instruments in all countries and of which the Press is not the least important.

The feeling of indignation at the bloodstained oligarchy which has oppressed Russia for ten years, has now given place to so-called moderation and toleration—a compromise with evil. This is certainly an easy way of attaining momentary settlement of differences along the line of least resistance but it rarely brings a permanent solution of antagonisms, and in foreign affairs often condones crimes which, when repeated at home, become less easy to condemn.

The One Condition

Speaking at Hull, on January 31, Lord Birkenhead announced a "message of the English people" to the U.S.S.R.:

"If and when you have learned to behave yourselves peacefully in a decent and civilized world, we will begin to discuss the resumption of diplomatic relations. Until you have learned that, the less we have to say to you here or in any other part of the world the better."

This most reasonable statement was too much for the "Evening Standard," which accused Lord Birkenhead of regarding a nation of only 150,000,000 people as a mere bagatelle, and went on to assert that:

"His message to the Soviet was that until they have learned to behave themselves in a decent and civilized world then 'the less we say to you here or in any other part of the world the better.' This was the sort of utterance that, when it came from an American, we used to call shirt-sleeve diplomacy."

The "Evening Standard" has apparently not yet learned that Bolshevism in Russia rests upon armed force controlled by less than 100,000 Communists and is the least representative government in Europe. This is characteristic of a section of the Press, the moral obliquity of which is far more serious. According to this authority, it constitutes "shirt-sleeve diplomacy" to decline to hold relations with a gang of murderers and thieves responsible for a greater loss of life than the Great War, for the ruin of harmless British subjects and for an attack on the British Empire more dangerous than that of 1914. And this gang of mis-

creants is still keeping itself in power largely by selling the proceeds of stolen property.

In the campaign of world revolution against Christianity, morality, and civilization that has been allowed to establish itself firmly in most countries, and particularly in all parts of the British Empire, the necessity of a united front among civilized nations to fight it without mercy, must be apparent to those who will only stop to think for there are evidently two ways of regarding things in this world, two ways which absolutely contradict each other: the Communist or, what is the same thing, the Bolshevik point of view and that of the rest of the world.

Tolerance Is Weakness

There has been enough of misery, of torture, and of massacre. Why should we allow the unhealthy minority of Bolshevism to triumph over humanity? Why should we show tolerance, almost weakness, when we are battling against the utmost enmity and a hatred that is mortal? At the present time it is not only a question of Russia, we must form a united front against the common enemy.

In a letter to the "North-China Daily News" published on January 8, I set forth the objects of the International Entente against the Third International and gave particulars of the intended formation of a branch of the Entente in Shanghai. This branch is now working and I can state, without fear of contradiction, has been formed as a result of an ever-growing public opinion which is becoming daily more anxious with regard to the growth of the activities of the Third International in China as well as in the rest of the world. I have been encouraged to continue my work by several highly-placed officials and recently, a well-known banker said to the writer—"I regard your propaganda to be of greater necessity than fire insurance."

"The Antidote"

Preparations for a monthly official organ to be called the "Antidote" are well under way and there are arguments in plenty for the publication of a paper which will be absolutely unfettered by commercial, party, or religious considerations in the treatment of all subjects bearing on the many dangers threatening the safety and welfare of our common civilization. It is perfectly certain that a large proportion of the newspapers have been the means of keeping both public and politicians in blindness as to the aims, methods, and strength of the Third International both at home and in foreign countries. Commercially-run newspapers are unable to treat certain facts with perfect plainness; but it is positively inviting disaster to encourage the blinding of the majority of the people while a powerful subversive minority is being intensively educated in attack. "It is better to face facts, before facts face us."

FROM THE CROW'S NEST

The news of Viscount Doi's discovery of a substitute for beef left us unmoved. That is the worst of world-travel. It broadens, but at the same time it sophisticates. "A substitute for beef, forsooth!" was our comment; "Full many a time upon the Rialto," etc., etc. Here was but another instance of Nippon patterning after her neighbour and elder brother. There was one point of interest, to be sure, that the soldiers of Nippon are to be fed on the substance. Thus is History made, by reason of the tide of battle turning unexpectedly. As to the novelty of the substitute, that was quite another matter. Ours was a double duty, that to Sinim, and that to readers of the "North-China Daily News." Accordingly, we set forth.

Our first port of call was the Hongkew Hashery ("With Alcoholic Liquor"), where the presiding culinary genius is Dmitri Spoofoff who, by the way, is Number 1,237 on the list of Original Chefs to the late Czar. To him we spoke of Viscount Doi's mechanical meat, emphasizing that Dr. Nasu, Japan's most distinguished authority, hailed it as "the most valuable substitute for food ever discovered in Japan."

"In Japan, no doubt," commented Gospodin Spoofoff, with a shrug. "By the way, will you have a spot of vodka?"

"We agreed, and he offered us a neat triangular sandwich with it."

"Why, what is this, Dmitri?" we asked after the first bite.

"My Synthetic Sakouza, of course, invented shortly after my arrival at Shanghai. Viscount Doi, indeed!"

"Very nice," we assured him; "but that's no reason for making off with our overshoes is it? It's raining quite hard, you know."

"Forgive my absent-mindedness, dear friend. It is only that there will be a heavy demand for the *Bauf à la Stroganoff* at tiffin, and I must make some extra. However, if you must have the overshoes, I've still a bit of mattress left from last time."

"Ah, ze new beef of Japon!" echoed Fleurette Pompon (née Sheila McCarthy), of the "Chic Rendezvous du Blotto." "Par exemple! Has Monsieur ever essayed our 'Bistek aux Blottos'? It is of the most ingenious." Here she forgot herself and added, enthusiastically, "Sure, alanna, it's the cat's meow! *C'est à dire*, it is of the so great usefulness. Behold, if ze Blotto customaire lacks ze appetite, he take ze bistek so, he press ze spring, so, and behold, it is ze couch for heem to sleep! Ah, we have sell moosh of zis bistek to ze occupant of ze small apartment, where ze babies, zey come too quick, and ze harrass' moithaire muss' sleep and eat! *Nous sommes les bien-*

faillants, aint it? Ah, go on wid yez!"

The familiar countenance of Mr. Wun Soup, *cordon bleu* of "The Golden Harmony and Forget the Cost" Restaurant (the 57 original Canton chop-sueys), beamed at us over the ledge of a huge cauldron.

"Viscount Doi's synthetic joint?" he repeated, vaguely. "Oh, yes, very clever, verree clever indeed!"

"What are you busy with, Mr. Wun?" we inquired.

"You won't give it out just yet, will you?" he begged; "The formula is not yet quite to my liking."

"But what is it?"

Mr. Wun Soup cast an anxious glance here and there, just as the heroine does on the stage when about to confide to the villain that the scenes failed to rise and that there's no butter in the house.

"Oh, just a little idea of mine," he confessed, modestly. "You recall how, in the North, they make a combination tooth and face powder? This is something along the same lines, only far more useful. Taste it." We sipped from the label and sputtered.

"My combination soup, bath salts, and antiseptic mouthwash," he said proudly.

We had him good day. Where had we tasted that before? Oh, yes, at the Hotel—well, never mind the name.

"Well, well, well! Where have yuh been keepin' yuhself?"

Thus Mr. Hiram Hornblower, of Skaneateles, N. Y., who officiates at Shanghai's principal Greek restaurant, and is the inventor of "Socrates' Genuine Athens Sukiakaki."

We told him, and at the same time explained our errand.

"Sure thing, ho, that's some beef, believe muh. Only I seen it long before this here Mr. Dora ever thought of it. Say, I got somethin' to show yuh, now yuh're here."

"Great guns, Hiram, what sort of a bird is that?"

"Synthetic Chicken. Acropolis style, ho. It's the real thing, too. Have a taste."

"Are you sure it's chicken, Hiram?"

"Hell, yes! Look at the feathers."

"That doesn't prove anything."

"Oh, all right. Looka here."

He went over to the cooked bird and did something to it. It immediately laid an egg.

"That's a perfectly good egg, Doc. An' don't yuh forget that there ain't no synthetic beef that lays no eggs."

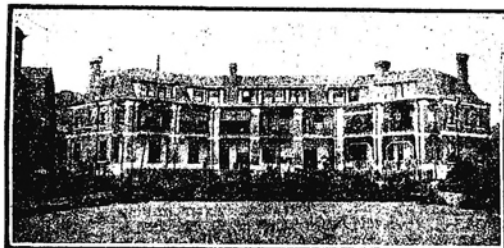
So you see, reader, the tables are turned for once, and China, under whose nose Nippon's superiority is forever being rubbed, may justly swell with pride. We, too, for that matter. For, with our well-known perspicacity and diligence, (thanks, both of you, for the applause), we have once more upheld Sinim's fair fame.

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THE BOOK PAGE

MANCHURIA AND THE JAPANESE

"INTERNATIONAL RIVALRIES IN MANCHURIA, 1689-1922."—By Paul Hibbert Clyde, Ph.D. Second Edition, Revised. U.S.A.: The Ohio State University Press, Columbus, Ohio.

If this book had appeared eight or ten years ago, when Japan's aggressive policy in this country was the subject of incessant discussion, it would certainly have attracted enough attention to have been bitterly denounced by the majority of the foreign residents in China. In the heat of a controversial epoch it would not have been received as anything other than pro-Japanese propaganda, seeking to vindicate Japanese policy and stressing not only Russian insincerity and Chinese ineptitude, but the dollar element in American "dollar diplomacy" as well to bring out, by contrast, Japanese honesty and good-will. Conditions have undergone such great changes in recent years, however, that once seemed very vital matters to us are, for the moment at least, dead issues—so dead indeed that one cannot imagine even Japan wanting old controversies reopened and rehearsed in her interest—so that it is hard to think of a class of Far Eastern residents to whom Dr. Clyde's book will make any appeal, except insofar as it irritates the Chinese Nationalists.

There is no good reason therefore to look upon the author as a propagandist, consciously writing under Japanese inspiration. It would appear rather that he had found a series of debatable subjects interesting, long after everyone else had ceased to debate them, and that in his effort to work over this abandoned field he had found that the Japanese alone were not too bored by old Manchurian disputes to supply material and present a case. While labouring after historical impartiality and the "scientific manner," he therefore presents what no old resident of China could ever look upon as anything but the Japanese case in every issue.

Dr. Clyde's book is obviously the result of much careful reading and, in the earlier chapters, gives a good running story of Russian expansion in Manchuria up to the time of the Russo-Japanese war and the Portsmouth Treaty, made intelligible by the quotation and comparison of various memoirs which are available to all but which few persons have the time or the energy to study in relation to the skeleton outline of Russian history in Manchuria that we all know. From that time forward, however, the incompleteness of the work is one of its major characteristics. Over and over again the author dissects John Hay's original "Open Door" notes at painful length to show that Japan in Manchuria never violated the letter or spirit of the "Open Door" agreement of 1898, even going to pains to show that Mr. Hughes was not justified in 1922 in his broad interpretation of the Hay doctrine, but we have no account or explanation of the Japanese annexation of Korea with its bearing upon Japan's position in Manchuria. Unusual Japanese doings are frequently justified by emphasis upon Chinese diplomatic and administrative turpitude, but we have no emphasis upon Japanese arrogance and high-handedness in China over a long period of years nor of the relation which this had to anti-Japanese prejudice among other foreigners.

When Dr. Clyde comes to the Twenty-one Demands, his efforts to defend his client and at the same time assert that he is making no defence lead him into some very undignified mental acrobatics. One reviewer, who is quoted on the publisher's jacket, describes the book as "well documented." References in foot-notes to documentary sources are numerous and a fair bibliography is given at the back, but the quotations from documentary texts are everywhere unsatisfactory and those from the Twenty-one Demands, to which a thirty-page chapter is dedicated, are absurdly inadequate.

It is hard to understand why a book on international rivalries in

Manchuria, published in 1926 (October) should have closed with the Washington Conference of 1921-22, but even if the author had good reason for omitting all of the extremely interesting situations that arose between, let us say, 1922 and 1926, there is no reason why their forerunning events should not have been included in a work that pretends to be a complete picture of foreign rivalries. Red Russia was back in the East, extremely active in Manchuria, and was arousing the closest Japanese attention long before the Washington Conference. Dr. Clyde virtually ignores this. International intervention in Siberia, which Japan used as an excuse to put a huge force in close proximity to Northern Manchuria, created an intensely interesting problem, resulting in what amounted for a time to an American dictatorship of the C.E.R. zone, but of this we hear nothing. The French effort to rehabilitate the Russo-Asiatic Bank, as the dominant partner in the C.E.R., to safeguard the interests of French investors and to create a French sphere in Northern Manchuria at the same time, is given no adequate treatment. Such omissions rob the work of its claim to consideration as a comprehensive scholarly effort.

What Dr. Clyde has really written is not a history of international rivalries, using the latest material down to publication, but the "Growth and International Establishment of Japan's Hegemony over South Manchuria and the Righteousness of It." If the book were so entitled we should find much less to challenge in it, for most of us have long since grown weary of defending Chinese rights or foreign policy in China on abstract ethical grounds against any form of aggression, interference or intervention that will restore order and discipline and make trade possible in any quarter of what was once China. In the light of modern opinion one does not have to prove Japan's constant good faith, Russia's malevolence, America's folly and meddlesomeness, and China's weak roguery, to justify Japan's present position in Manchuria and the author of this book would have done Japan much better service, if he felt kindly towards her, by keeping out of the controversial field altogether and writing his book in an entirely different tone.

Dr. Clyde's second edition is neatly bound and well printed in an austere legal fashion, as becomes what ought to have been, in view of much heavy reading, an authoritative work. The proof reading, is, in keeping with all modern precedent, very bad indeed.—R.G.

JAPAN AND LAFACADIO HEARN

"A HISTORY OF ENGLISH LITERATURE: IN A SERIES OF LECTURES."—By Lafacadio Hearn, Tokyo: Hokuseido Press. Price, 21s. net.

Gratitude is, like courtesy, finely practised in Japan, writes Stephen Gwyn in the "Observer." It is, indeed, one of the universal arts or virtues, such as kindness or courage and justice, and leaps easily over all racial divisions. If nothing were known of Lafacadio Hearn but this volume, it would still be on record that a great teacher had found pupils who responded so nobly that instinct prompted them to erect to him the most fitting monument. This reproduction of what he taught them is set up in the alien type of an alien tongue no longer alien, because he had led into the stream of their life another branch of the river of literature. After reading this "exposition" of English literature to a strange people, this tracing of a strong and luxuriant growth from its ancient roots, one perceives that literature is an expression, the most articulate and therefore the most human expression, of life itself; and, accordingly, as it is human, can nowhere be really out of kin with human thought.

Lafacadio Hearn, in these lectures, is really interpreting the imaginative side of English thought to Japanese; and, in order to do so,

he has to make plain his own standpoint about life itself. Literature for him cannot be literature if it is ignoble, "good poetry was never written by a bad man," he says, in so many words. This way of approaching his subject broadens the outlook much beyond that of the ordinary teacher—and probably he was forced to it in speaking to people of so different a tradition by the need to establish common ground.

The book is therefore a personal and even temperamental review of the huge subject which he handles with such mastery. It has to be personal, for when a critic takes up such a position, he must make plain what he means by "good" and "bad." Satire, the personal attacks of Dryden and Pope, and their followers, he condemns as ignoble; but he is most severe about the Restoration comedy which, he says, tried to make ridiculous whatever was worthy of respect and held up low voices to admiration. But he declines altogether to be bound by the British interpretations of morality; and his treatment of Byron's case is admirable in its breadth and vigour. Those who followed his teaching learnt to study English literature from a European standpoint.

It is impossible to review the book in detail as a history, and it would be unfair, for it is printed from Hearn's notes, never designed by him for publication. At the same time, I, at least, do not know where a more illuminating introduction to the study of its subject could be found; and so far as concerns the age it is quite as nearly exhaustive early part, up to the Elizabethan as the ordinary student can desire. Later, as the material grows denser, one feels that much revision would be needed. It may be added that in the second volume many slight errors of detail have slipped in, though there are few in the first. But these two handsome volumes of fine print on splendid paper are an honour to Japanese workmanship, and they are published at about half the price which an English firm would be obliged to charge for them. It was a principle with those who planned this memorial that Hearn's books should be cheaply available to students; and these volumes are only the completion of what is in itself a small library of this author's works.

It is a privilege to recommend them to English readers—for many of whom great part of their interest will lie in the frequent analogies which Hearn suggests between English literature and that of Japan.

GRIM STORIES OF OLD BAGHDAD

"THE LIFE AND TIMES OF ALI IBN ISA."—By Harold Bowen. The Cambridge University Press. Price, 25s. net.

In 859 Haroun al-Raschid, whose gilded Court has been so vividly portrayed in the tales of Scheherazade, had been dead some fifty years. The halcyon days of the Caliphate were over, yet the Prophet's successor still tyrannized over a vast empire and demanded luxury surpassing modern comprehension. In that year was born Ali ibn Isa, known to posterity as the "Good Vizier," a Government official's son. When, eighty-nine years later, Ali died, the power of the Caliphs had been surrendered to the Emirs. It is the Baghdad of these eighty-nine years which Mr. Harold Bowen portrays in "The Life and Times of Ali ibn Isa," a Baghdad glittering with the pomp of the Caliph's Court, rife with intrigue, cultured and refined, yet so deficient in scientific knowledge that the most salubrious site for its hospital could only be ascertained by hanging pieces of raw meat in various quarters of the city and observing where it took longest to go bad.

The Bad Old Days

Ali had indeed a romantic life. Gifted (or cursed) with an instinct for economy, he was temperamentally marked out for the Vizierate at a time when the Caliph's subjects were revolting against oppressive taxation; his honesty was so rigid that even his emuch dared not accept any consideration for services rendered. As a man, the Good Vizier was somewhat inconsistent, combining an ascetic outlook upon life with distinctly amorous inclinations.

His house was the haunt of the literati and poets of Baghdad, he himself being the author of several books and a poet of distinction.

Amongst Ali's poet friends was Ibru al-Alfai, of whom the following anecdote is recorded:—

Ali, had a slave-girl, whom a page of Ibru al-Alfai's fell in love with and ravished. Ali then slew them both and stuffed their bodies with straw. Ibru al-Alfai, stricken with grief, composed an elegy on the loss of his favourite; but, since Ali had acted in a way perfectly proper and permissible, he was obliged to make his real meaning by seeming to mourn not a man but a cat. Ibru al-Alfai's reputation as a poet rests chiefly on this Elegy to the Cat (he was nicknamed the Cat after it).

Ghastly Tortures

When Ali, the literary connoisseur, assumed the Vizier's mantle he achieved no enviable position. Viziers came and went at the Caliph's whim; dismissal meant confiscation of property, and imprisonment; indeed, whenever the coffers needed replenishing it was the normal device of the Caliph to dismiss his Vizier so that he might seize the disgraced Minister's accumulated fortune. Sometimes the victim would refuse to disclose his hoard, whereupon he was tortured in ways which varied from being forced to dance before his successor in the skin of an ape to being blinded with hot irons. One Vizier, warned of impending disaster, only escaped his fate by being smuggled out of the palace in a water-pot. Yet for some time Ali remained in office; for he possessed rare qualifications, notably his adeptness as a calligraphist. "It was usual," relates Mr. Bowen, "for Viziers, when they had occasion to write in the Presence, to hold their pen-case (which included an ink-pot) in one hand with the paper, and write with the other. In consequence a fair copy had almost always to be made. Ali, however, was so dexterous that he could write a dispatch straight away."

But Ali was a reformer, and the Caliphs did not like reformers. Nemesis soon overtook him. He was thrown into prison. "Frighten him," the Caliph directed Ali's successor, "if he pays up, well and good; but if not, shackle him; then if he gives in, well and good; but if not, put on him the Woolen Shirt. Then, if he still persists, apply torture to his body." Ali gave in, surrendered his fortune, and made a pilgrim to Mecca.

A Vizier's Fall

Twice he was Vizier; twice he was dismissed; twice his property was seized.

On Ali's fall, one poet cried:—
He is gone, scorned, driven forth, deprived—with ruin and disgrace for company.

But whilst his kinsfolk are met in an assemblage of mourning the people are holding a marriage feast. He straitened the world upon its people—it was as if the universe were in duress.

Tyrants indeed were these Caliphs. One murdered two eminent citizens because they had dared to outbid him for some fair slaves he coveted. Another blinded his rival because loss of any of the senses rendered a prince ineligible for the Caliphate. It is therefore somewhat surprising that religious toleration existed in Baghdad. One Christian even became Court Physician. This physician, however, being sent to attend a sick Sufi, was converted by his patient to the Moslem faith; whereupon the Caliph dryly observed, "We know we had sent a doctor to a patient, but we did not know we had sent a patient to a doctor."

Mr. Bowen's volume is replete with romantic incidents and gives a faithful and well-limned portrait of the Baghdad of the Abbasids that is as diverting as it is instructive. Take, for example, his description of the Caliph taking the

field in defence of his city against the rebels:—

He said his prayers in the Hall of Public Audience and afterwards took leave of his mother. He then set out in solemn state for the parade ground where the defending army was drawn and carried his sword; the black banner of the Abbasids was borne before him, and as he rode Roderers intoned verses from the Koran, copies of which were exposed aloft on spears. Some hours later the body of that

Caliph lay headless on the battlefield. Such was life in old Baghdad!—"John o' London's Weekly."

ALCHEMY'S ORIGIN

"A STUDY OF CHINESE ALCHEMY."—By Prof. Obed Johnson. Shanghai: The Commercial Press, 1922. Price, Mex. \$3.00.

This little book is a scholarly but rather superficial attempt to expand the thesis given many years ago by Dr. W. A. P. Martin in his "Lore of Cathay," that alchemy as such originated in China.

Commencing with the Taoist mystics the author aims to show that the concepts of transmutation and the elixir vitae were first fully developed in the Han dynasty and travelled with the silk trade to the Roman Empire, appearing in Europe about the fourth century. On the whole he makes out a very good case but further research is required to substantiate it fully.

He suggests that credit is due to China for having originated alchemical ideas and so founded chemistry, but herein his enthusiasm seems excessive. There can be little doubt that the alchemical concept was as much a hindrance as a help in respect to the development of chemistry and, while it is useless to speculate on the matter, it is reasonable to suppose that chemistry would have developed on sound lines earlier had not so much attention been given to vain pursuits.

He refers to Miethe and Nagasaka's experiments on transmutation of mercury into gold as probably successful. This is not the conclusion of most physicists who are inclined rather to the hypothesis of impurity in the mercury.—H.C.

Mrs. E. Thornton Cook scored a notable success a little more than year ago with "Her Majesty: The Romance of the Queens of England." Now she has written a companion volume "Their Majesties of Scotland" which tells the history of Scotland from Macbeth to Prince Charles Edward in the lives of her kings and queens. The story is, indeed, a tempestuous one of battle, murder and sudden death but it also has the vitality and romance which inevitably enshroud Scotland. Murray will publish the book shortly.

Rudolf Kircher, the German author who showed such a close knowledge of some English celebrities in his book, "Powers and Pillars," has been examining what he calls our "play spirit"—as displayed in our national games, in folk dancing, pageants, community singing, and other diversions. His conclusions, which may be summed up in his conviction that sport is inseparably bound up with the life of the English nation, will be embodied in a book called "Fair Play," which Collins will publish.

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THE WOMAN'S PAGE

OF COURSE OPINIONS DIFFER

About That Amusing Person, the "Lady-Killer"

Sometimes young men about town of one's acquaintance are heard spoken of as "lady-killers" by other young men less well versed in the lethal arts and somewhat contemptuous thereof.

Exactly what are "lady-killers"? And the questions is answered by dint of an accumulation of many opinions—feminine mainly, as the masculine, already referred to, is scarcely a sympathetic attitude. The true lady-killer's life is by no means an easy one. Generally equipped by nature with certain graces and a fair stock of good looks, the amount of self-discipline required to preserve at all times the demeanour of a young man of parts interested in every woman who comes his way requires a force of character which one feels sure is under-estimated.

In the first place, he invariably dresses to perfection. He knows the value of harmonious colour-schemes and cut to his attire. His impeccable appearance is further enhanced through an artless elegance in the wearing of clothes, which fashion experts tell us may be to a small degree a natural art, but which is certainly in a very large measure an acquired one.

Fastidiousness is another of his prepossessing attributes. The very manner in which he suggests without saying it that you have shown a fine skin in choice of frocks, or that you have arrived at—if possible—a more delightful way of doing your clipped locks proves plainly that the lady-killer, par excellence, would never be guilty of a crude interpretation.

And again. Never having seen one even minutely the worse for wear from over-indulgence in whiskey and soda, one knows only by hearsay that should such a situation arise the lady-killer would yet be a gentleman. What more needs to be said to effect a killing?

His Politeness

Of course he is the most polite being on earth. Politeness is, in fact, the invulnerable armour of his occupation. He knows exactly how to hand a lady out of a car, and how unostentatiously to leap to her aid should she drop a cigarette and burn a hole in the table-cloth, or drop the pepper-box in her soup. He knows also how to make her feel that he has never danced with any one in his life before who seemed so thoroughly to understand the intricacy of his meanderings.

Occasionally, however, his politeness is invested with just that suspicion of brusque authority which

YOUNG WOMEN AND CLUBS

"Women's clubs, with a very few exceptions, are recent creations, says a correspondent in the "Manchester Guardian." "The young woman of to-day, like the young man does not seem to take readily to the club habit. Nearly all the big, luxurious women's clubs which are run on much the same lines as men's clubs seem to have about 80 per cent of the members in the regions of middle age.

"The modern young woman seems to have little need for a club. Fifteen or 20 years ago a club was useful because, like the latch key, it was one of the signs and realities of freedom, but nowadays, when nearly all the limitations of the pre-war era are gone, the club is no longer important.

The young women prefer sampling different restaurant for luncheon rather than the monotony of the club dining-room. At one time a young unmarried woman could not entertain a mixed party except at her club or her home. Now the little restaurant serves equally well for this as for the meals she takes alone.

Then there is also the competition of the dance clubs. She probably prefers to spend her money on a subscription to one of these, where luncheon or dinner are no more expensive than at an ordinary club and the atmosphere is much gayer and there is dancing in the evening. Probably there are still many young women's names on the ordinary club list, but they use them very

CLOTHES AND THEIR SETTING

The Picturesque Boudoir Dress

More and more attention is being given to the beautifying of the home, and the thousand and one inventions of the distinguished masters, rich in ingenious and original ideas, are being applied to its furnishing and decoration. It is natural that the clothes worn in these interiors should also be marked by charm and originality.

The big Paris dressmakers have created robes d'intérieur of great variety and richness, suitable for all hours of the day and all circumstances.

As a "saut-de-lit" the real Oriental kimono is still in high favour. This season most of them will be in black satin embroidered with multi-coloured flowers and birds, and lined with some light-coloured silk. The padded dressing-gown or *douillette* is another practical garment, fur-lined or not. To bring it up to date this season, it is being stitched with large geometrical designs in gold thread. The same stitching ornaments certain "saut-de-lit" which are quite straight, recalling the Arab gaudouah.

Dainty Footgear

Dainty footgear is worn with these garments. Mules, for instance, are sometimes fashioned of feathers



in shades to match; others are made in pale shades of kid; the majority are of satin ornamented in very original ways; a large rose of floss-silk with a jewelled motif in its centre or a doll's head may be the decoration. Some mules have a fluffy trimming of ostrich feathers all found the edge; some are trimmed with little stylized birds or tiny mirrors set in embroidery stitching. And so invention proceeds.

A line, the well-known designer of models, is the proud possessor of a Chinese imperial robe, of the Famille Verte, which dates from 1683. This unique object, the pearl of her collection, has created a vogue for the Mandarin robes d'intérieur richly embroidered, which on account of their sumptuousness and rarity reach very high prices.

A number of *deshabilles* in soft chiffon velvet or in georgette broche are in the form of evening wraps. They are trimmed with fur of the same coloring, with shaded marabout, dotted with little rosettes of ostrich feathers, with fringes intermingled with gold and silver fillgree. Some robes d'intérieur of otherwise plain style, show long sleeves of very elaborate cut.

Trimming Runs Riot

There are delightful *deshabilles* which consist of a robe and a tunic coat without sleeves. One of these models is a robe-chenise with yoke and sleeves in silver lace, worn under a crêpe-de-chine coat entirely covered with silver embroidery. In another of the same style, the top of the dress and the sleeves are in silk lace of very fine mesh. Wings of the same lace fall to the hem. The coat in soft chiffon velvet is trimmed with gilt cabochons and embroidered in open work.

Not only wings but the finest of accordion pleats adorn the robes d'intérieur. Many are being finished off with the latest belts; it may be a narrow band of strass with a

buckle; or a flat belt of gold cord ending in long tassels; or draped material fastened with a large rosette or a flat jewelled buckle; or a plain ribbon ending in a voluminous bow or with the ends negligently falling the length of the skirt.

In this special domain, draped effects will also be favoured. These allow happy combinations of materials and colours. As regards the latter, the whole range of pinks is still very popular, as also pink-mauves, and pale greens. There are, too, the sulphur-yellows, and nasturtium tints, which are so becoming to the dark woman.

The Fashionable Materials

The materials that will be most fashionable are all the different silk crêpes, mousseline-de-soie or chiffon, georgette broché, tulle and chiffon velvet.

Whatever the form and style of the season's *deshabilles*, they are to be as short as the other garments.

In an article on *deshabilles*, the pyjama cannot be passed over. It has taken its place—an important one—in the shows of the big Paris dressmakers.

The pyjama, a garment especially suitable to young and slender figures, although its wear is naturally restricted, can be of extreme elegance.

Passing over the known models, one is arrested by the latest Parisian designs. At one big dressmaker's the full trousers of black satin came just below the knee, which gave the effect of a short skirt. The costume was completed by a bolero of ruby velvet opening onto a vest of ivory muslin.

The three-piece pyjama is also being shown; it has long trousers and a coat opening straight diagonally over a vest. The coats are sometimes in lané or in gold-beaded velvet.

Some pyjamas consist of a shirt-bouse and wide trousers with stripes of black velvet. Others, which have wonderfully embroidered tunics and wide trousers gathered at the ankles, are almost exact reproductions of a sultan's costume.—JANE LE BEL DE-NANGIS.

WOMEN'S TASTE IN BOOKS

What an Inquiry Revealed

Do women read the classic authors or prefer a new book in the modern manner?

Judging from the entries in the competition arranged by Messrs. Collins, the publishers, with the idea of arriving at the literary taste of to-day, there seems to be some reason to suppose that women prefer the "latest" to the best.

As women are great novel readers, it was expected that they would send in the great majority of entries. So far, this has not happened. More than half the competitors appear to be men.

The most likely explanation seems to be that the competition is limited to authors who have become classics, such as Dickens, Dumas, Jane Austen, and George Borrow. Apparently the woman of to-day is not so interested as men in writers who have a permanent place on the bookshelf.

Here is obviously a man's estimate of the 12 most popular classic authors:

Dickens.	Charlotte Brontë.
Dumas.	Victor Hugo.
R. L. Stevenson.	George Elliot.
Scott.	Emily Brontë.
Thackeray.	Wilkie Collins.
Jane Austen.	Mrs. Gaskell.

What woman would place Stevenson—with his lack of "love interest"—third in the list, and would any woman put Wilkie Collins even at the end?

Entries continue to reach the organizers at the rate of well over 100 a day from all parts of the country, and the result should be a thoroughly representative one.

The first prize of £100 will go to the competitor whose list most nearly corresponds with that arrived at by the votes of the majority.

Angry hotel guest (telephoning to reception office): "I say, what is the big idea? Someone is running up and down the corridor and I can't get a wink of sleep!"

Apologetic Clerk: "Very sorry, sir, but you see, sir, we have no control over the fire brigade."

OSLO'S FAMOUS LADIES

Norway's Pride in Her Sports-women

The great reception given to the charming Norwegian girl skater, Frøken Sonja Henie, when she won the world's championship for women figure skaters at the London Ice Club last winter has caused the liveliest pleasure and pride in Oslo. The enthusiastic applause of the King and Queen and the unbounded cordiality of the British public towards their youthful champion have been talked of in all the newspapers, and have quite touched the hearts of the Norwegian people. One of the strongest bonds between the Norwegians and the British has always been in this very matter of wholehearted devotion to sport. Southern nations don't even pretend to understand this—one of the incredible characteristics of these "mad English"—and even we ourselves may sometimes for a moment suspect that, on this one subject, we are, perhaps, just a trifle crazy. Then is the moment to meet a Norwegian, for we shall immediately feel assured that no one who looks so well and so sane could possibly be even "a trifle" crazy—and nevertheless he is obsessed even as we are.

Frøken Sonja Henie, the Norwegian girl champion (champion for the second time), is only between 15 and 16 years of age, and is indeed a dainty little creature on the ice. She has learnt to skate at the age when all mechanical things are most easily learnt—and the age when, if possible, they ought to be learnt. For whether it be to dance or to skate, to handle a golf club, to hit a tennis ball, or to sit a horse, five years of age is, I imagine, more or less the time to begin. It is so easy at that age to adapt oneself to all sorts of new tricks of equilibration—and, oh! so very different later on. But, little as we are apt to remember the fact, Norway is not one of the countries that offers ideal facilities for skating.

Too Much Snow

Cold and ice, of course, she has in abundance, but she has also an abundance of snow—the deadly enemy of outdoor skating. No sooner is there a gorgeous sheet of ice—a large part of the fjord, perhaps, temptingly frozen over—than, lo! the snow begins. And of what use to the figure-skater a sheet of ice covered with hard, frozen snow? On this account, and because of the greater passion for ski-ing, the Norwegians rather neglected (even disdained?) figure-skating until within quite recent years, when a large ice rink ("The Stadium"), which was designed primarily for distance-skating competitions, began to encourage figure-skating. It is here that Miss Henie has done much of her practising and has delighted the eyes of all beholders.

Other Norwegian Triumphs

But Miss Henie's is not the only Norwegian sports triumph of these last days. Frøken Sigrid Stronstad carried off the American championship for women skiers at a tournament in Polo Park, Illinois. She seems to have won with considerable ease both the distance run and the hill run. She has also given some quite exceptional demonstrations of ski-jumping, an accomplishment which is beyond the scope of the great majority of even the best women skiers.

And last but not least of the triumphs, a new record was made for the Holmenkollen jump by a young Norwegian, Alf Andersen, at the annual ski-jumping competitions. Andersen jumped 48 meters, and, of course, got a furiously enthusiastic reception from the crowd of 35,000 spectators who sat, oblivious of cold toes and dead fingers, and shouted themselves hoarse. But noisy as was the reception given to Andersen a great jump, it was not so noisy—and this is characteristic of the Norwegians—as the reception given to a much more modest effort made by a young foreigner, a Japanese. Here again the Norwegian people and the British have the same traditions of chivalry, and it is pleasant to think that when Oslo was acclaiming the young Japanese, London was going wild over Sonja Henie.—KIRSTEN MACDONALD.

SICCAWEI METEOROLOGICAL REPORT

FOR EUROPE VIA SUEZ:—
Per B. F. Patroclus May 12

FOR JAPAN, CANADA, U.S.A. & EUROPE:—
Per C.P.O.S. Emp. of Russia May 12

FOR MANILA, AUSTRALIA AND NEW
ZEALAND VIA HONGKONG:—
Per C.P.O.S. Emp. of Asia May 13

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